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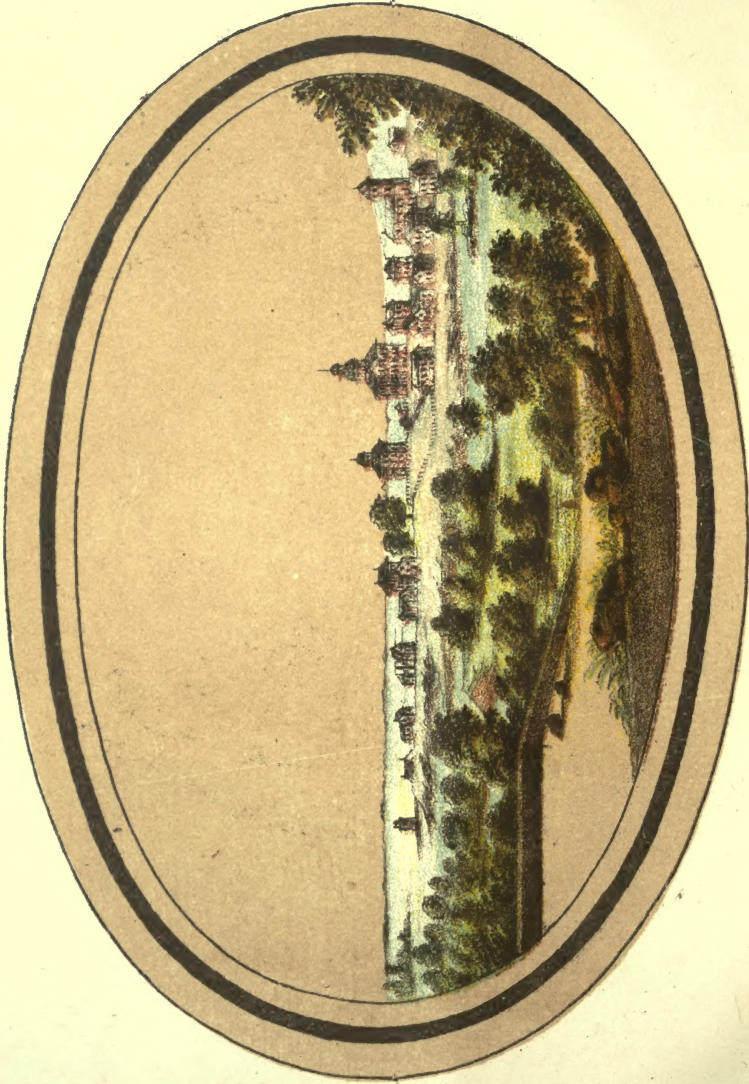


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VIEW OF ANNAPOLIS IN 1797.

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U.S. Hist.
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THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD, AND REPERTORY OF NOTES AND QUERIES.

*CONCERNING THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA
AND BIOGRAPHY OF AMERICANS.*

EDITED BY BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D.



VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
CHASE & TOWN, PUBLISHERS,
142 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
1872.

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PREFACE.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD was begun with the intention of supplying a want which seemed to exist in the literature of our country. The Editor and Publishers entered upon their tasks with a belief that these efforts, if found to be usefully employed, would be seconded by their countrymen, and they have not been disappointed.

The first volume has closed with a steadily increasing circulation, which gives promise of the permanent establishment of the publication among the periodical issues from the American press. We point with satisfaction to the varied contents of this Volume, as an evidence that it is already a favorite among historical readers and inquirers. Its list of contributors (which is continually increasing) numbers some of the brightest minds of our country; and we here tender to them all, our grateful thanks for their generous aid, with the expression of a hope that the same practical interest which they have hitherto taken in our work, will be continued in the future. We shall hope, thereby, to make the RECORD a welcome visitor to the intelligent households of our land.

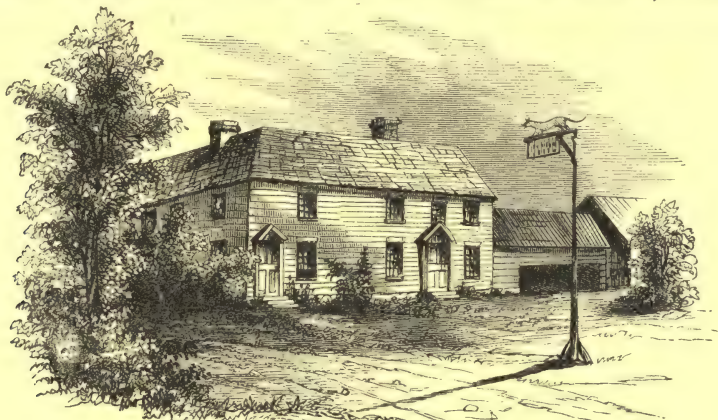
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1872.

No. 1.

THE OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN AT BENNINGTON, VERMONT.¹



THE CATAMOUNT TAVERN.

On the 30th of March 1871 the old "Catamount Tavern" House, which had long been the most notable relic of early times in the Center Village of Bennington, Vermont, was burnt to the ground. It had been unoccupied for a short time and the origin of the fire is unknown. The house, which was in a tolerable state of preservation, had been built over a hundred years, having been erected by Captain Stephen Fay, a year or two prior to 1770. It was a wooden building about 44 feet by 34, two stories high, having two high chimneys with high fire places in each story, besides which there was a very large fire-place in the cellar or basement, part of which was used as a wash room, and a

cook room as occasion required. The two chimneys are now standing (Autumn of 1871) exhibiting their spacious fire places, with heavy iron cranes in those of the lower story and basement. On the marble mantle of one of the fire places the words "Council room" appear, cut there in early times. On the top of the high sign post was placed the stuffed skin of a Catamount, from which came the name of the house, though in its early days it was, in accordance with the custom of the time, more generally spoken of as "Landlord Fay's."

During the period of the early settlement of the state, the house was a great resort for travellers and emigrants, and it was also widely known as the Head Quarters of the settlers in their contest with the New York land claimants. It was the home of

¹ The Illustrations for this paper, are from photographs furnished by the author, ex-Governor Hiland Hall, of North Bennington, Vermont, and a pen-and-ink sketch by his granddaughter.—[EDITOR.]

Ethan Allen for several years from 1770, when he first came to the "New Hampshire Grants," as Vermont was then called. The settlers held their lands under grants from New Hampshire, to which the territory was supposed to belong, but in 1764 the king, by an order in council, placed them under the jurisdiction of New York. Whereupon the governor of that province declared their titles to be void, and re-granted their lands to speculators, who recovered judgments in the New York courts against the settlers, and sent their sheriffs and posses to execute them, who were resisted by the occupants and forcibly prevented from obtaining possession. This controversy raged for years, and the settlers appointed committees of safety before whom offenders against the integrity of their titles, styled "Yorkers," were brought for trial. On conviction they were variously punished, sometimes by banishment from the territory, and sometimes by whipping on the naked back, a mode of punishment for crime then in common use throughout the country. The latter punishment, in allusion to the Great Seal of the Governor of New Hampshire affixed to their charter titles, and to the instrument with which it was commonly inflicted, the settlers humorously called "the application of the *beech seal*."¹

Another mode of punishment was devised for one offender residing within their own limits. One Doctor Samuel Adams of Arlington, who had held his lands under a New Hampshire charter, suddenly became an open advocate of the New York title, advising his neighbors to purchase it. This tended to weaken the opposition to New York by producing division among the settlers, and he was repeatedly warned to desist from such discourse. But he persisted in his offensive language, and arming himself with pistols and other weapons, threatened death to any one who should molest him. What followed is related in the language of a contemporary: "The Doctor was soon taken by surprise, and car-

ried [15 miles] to the Green Mountain [Landlord Fay's] tavern, at Bennington, where the committee heard his defence, and then ordered him to be tied in an armed chair and hoisted up to the sign (*a catamount's skin stuffed, sitting upon the sign post, 25 feet from the ground, with large teeth, looking and grinning towards New York*) and there to hang two hours, in sight of the people, as a punishment merited by his enmity to the rights and liberty of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants. The judgment was executed, to the no small merriment of a large concourse of people. The Doctor was let down and dismissed by the committee, with an admonition to go and sin no more. This mild and exemplary disgrace had a salutary effect on the Doctor and many others."¹ Dr. Adams, on Burgoyne's invasion, became a violent tory, and fled to Canada, from which he never returned.

When Sir Wm. Tryon, governor of New York in 1771, issued a proclamation offering a reward of 20 pounds each for the apprehension of Ethan Allen, Remember Baker and Robert Cochran for their riotous opposition to the New York government, they retaliated by publishing over their names a counter proclamation offering a reward of 15 pounds for James Duane and 10 pounds for John Kemp, their two leading land-claiming antagonists, styling them "those common disturbers of the public peace," the rewards so payable on their being brought to "Landlord Fay's at Bennington."² Colonel Ethan Allen was

¹ Ira Allen's *National and Political History of Vermont* p. 47. The same in *Vermont Historical Collections*, Volume 1, page 357.

² See Hiland Hall's *History of Vermont*, page 134.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation:

£ 25 REWARD

Whereas James Duane and John Kemp of New York, have by their menaces and threats greatly disturbed the public peace and repose of the honest peasants of Bennington, and the settlements to the northward, which peasants are now and ever have been in the peace of God and the King, and are patriotic and liege subjects of George III. Any person that will apprehend those common disturbers, viz. James Duane and John Kemp, and bring them to Landlord Fay's at Bennington, shall have £ 15 reward for James Duane and £ 10 for John Kemp, paid by

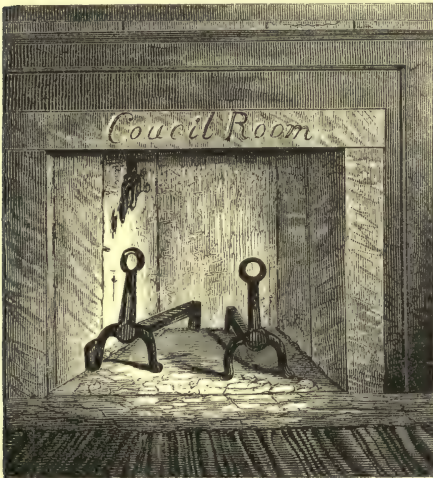
ETHAN ALLEN.
REMEMBER BAKER.
ROBERT COCHRAN.

¹ Slade's *Vermont State Papers*, page 36.

Dated Poultney,
Feb 5. 1772.

sojourning at the "Catamount Tavern" in the spring of 1775 and from the "Council Room" of that house went forth his order of May 3rd, for mustering the Green Mountain Boys for the capture of Ticonderoga which was effected seven days afterwards in the name of "the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

In this noted tavern house sat the Vermont Council of Safety during the trying campaign of 1777 guiding and directing the patriotic exertions of the Green Mountain Boys to stem the torrent of Burgoyne's invasion; and here also Stark and Warner,



COUNCIL ROOM FIRE-PLACE.¹

with the aid of the Council, planned the famous attack on Baum's entrenchments, where was won the brilliant victory of Bennington, which turned the current of success from the British to the American arms, and was followed in a few weeks, by the capture of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga. Captain Fay, the proprietor of the house had five sons in the Battle of Bennington one of whom was killed. On being told that one of his sons had fallen in the fight, the venerable patriot, through his deep grief "thanked God that he had

a son who was willing to die for his country."¹

Here, in 1778, was tried and condemned, one Daniel Redding, a traitor and spy; and in a field in front of the house a gallows had been erected, and a great crowd had assembled to see him executed. But on the morning fixed for the execution, the Governor and Council granted him a reprieve for one week, for the reason that he had been tried by a jury of six, while by the common law there ought to have been twelve. The multitude, who as well as the six jurors, had condemned the traitor, were clamorous at their disappointment, and violence was seriously apprehended, whereupon Col. Ethan Allen, who had just returned from his long English captivity,² mounted a stump and waving his hat and exclaiming *attention the whole!* proceeded to announce the reasons which produced the reprieve, advised the multitude to depart peaceably to their habitations, and to return on the day fixed by the Governor and Council, adding, with an oath, "you shall see somebody hung at all events, for if Redding is not then hung I will be hung myself." Upon this the uproar ceased and the crowd dispersed. Redding having been afterwards tried and condemned by a jury of twelve, was hung on the day to which his reprieve had been granted, in accordance with Allen's prediction.³

The children of Captain Stephen Fay were numerous and respectable, and several of them have been prominent in the affairs of the state of Vermont. He died in 1781, and the house, not many years afterwards became a private dwelling for two of his sons, in succession; then for a grandson and finally for a great grandson, John Fay, Esq., who died Feb. 25, 1866.

¹ *Memorials of a Century*, by Rev. I. Jennings, pages 253, 254.

² In September, 1775, Colonel Allen was in command of a body of Canadian Volunteers, on the borders of the St. Lawrence River. He was captured near Montreal and sent a prisoner in chains to England. He was exchanged, in New York, in May, 1778, when he returned to his home in Vermont.

³ Slade's *State Papers*, page 269.

¹ The carver of the words on the fire-place left out the *n* in the word Council.

PERSECUTION OF AN EARLY FRIEND OR QUAKER.

The following account of the arrest, trial, and sentence of John Bowne, a disciple of George Fox, was kindly copied from his original Journal, and contributed to the RECORD, by Henry Onderdonk Jr., of Jamaica, Long Island.

JOURNAL.

1662 *First of Seventh Month.*

Resolved [Waldron] the scout¹ came to my house at Vlissingh [Flushing] with a company of men with swords and guns (where I was tending my wife being sick in bed, and my youngest child sick in my arms, which were both so ill that we watched two or three with them.) He told me I must go with him to the General [Stuyvesant.] I told him my family were not in a condition to leave them. He said he could not help that, he must follow his order, but would not show it me. So it being too late to go that day, he left his men there and went to drinking in the town, and came again in the night, and with him the scout of the town before whom I demanded his order which he denied before many people; but at last I saw it. By which order he was to take such as he should find in unlawful meetings, but found me in none. So I told him I did deny to go on foot by virtue of that order. He said: then he would bind me hand and foot and carry me. I told him he might do what he was suffered, but by that order he ought not to carry me away. So next day, like a wicked hard-hearted man, he carried me in a boat to Manhattans, leaving my family in that condition, and put me in the Court aguard before the Governor's door. So next day seeing the Governor about to take horse, I sent the sarjeant of the Company to tell him I did desire to speak a few words with him. So the man came and told me *in Dutch*, and showed me by his actions that the General said that if I would put off my hat and stand bare-headed, he would speak with me. I told him I could not upon that account. So he sent me word again: That he could not speak

with me. So the soldiers did break out in laughter at it.

Then the next day being Church day, the scout fetched me to the Court where I think, before my body was in their view, within the chamber-door, the Governor bade me put off my hat; but before I could make answer, he bade the scout take it off. Then he asked me about Meetings, and after some words, said, I had broken their law. So he called for it and read it to me, wherein he termed the servants of the Lord to be heretics, deceivers, and seducers, or such like, and then asked me if I would deny that I had kept Meetings. I answered that I should not deny meetings; but that I had kept such meetings or entertained such persons as he there read of I did deny, for I could not own them to be such; but he would not reason it at all. Then he said: But will you deny meetings? I answered I shall neither deny nor affirm. Will you put us to prove it, said he. I said: Nay I shall not put to proving; but if you have any thing against me, you may act. Here I am in your hands ready to suffer what you shall be suffered to inflict upon me, or to that purpose. So the Governor put by all reasoning, and they spake to me to pass forth. I said I was willing, first, to give them to understand the condition of my family and the cruelty of bringing me so from them. So when I had declared it to them, I said: Now, do you judge at whose hands it will be required, if they suffer in my absence. The Governor said: At yours. So being spoken to I was going away, and two or three of them spake to me, to take my hat, which I did not intend to leave. So it lying by the door I took it and went to the Court aguard again, and the scout came a little after and told me: [that] When I had paid 150 guilders I might go home. I asked him what I must do till then. He said I must tarry there in that place.

So the next morning he came and gave me a writing *in Dutch* and told me the Governor had sent me a copy of the Court's

¹ Schout, the title of Sheriff in Dutch.

sentence. He was not ashamed [he said] of what he did, and if I would, I might have it *in English*. It was for such and such things I was fined and must pay 150 guilders and charges; and other particulars what must follow it if I did so again. I told him I could pay nothing on that account. So I was kept there till the 25th of that month. Then came the Fiscal and scout in great rage and demanded of me to answer the Court's sentence, which I denied as before. So I was presently carried or guarded away to the dungeon and there put. A strict charge being given to the guard of soldiers which was both by day [and night] to let nobody come at me or speak with me. So I was kept there and allowed nothing but coarse bread and water (that they knew of) till the 6th day of the 8th month. Then came the scout about the middle of the day, and he calling to me bade me to make up my bedding. I must go to another place. So I was brought to the State-house and there put in the prison-room, where I have remained till this 19th of the 9th month, being the 4th day of the week, and yet remain here, the door being open sometimes for a week together, sometimes more, sometimes less, both day and night, sometimes locked up for a little space, about which time and since I hear daily of great threatenings, what is intended to be done to me at the coming home of the Governor, which is looked for speedily. This morning Nickolas Davis came here, this 22d of 9th month, being the last day of the week, *old style*.

So it continued till the 6th day of the next week in the morning. Then the Fiscal gave order to lock me up and said it was the Governor's order also; but at night the door was set open again, and the next morning Nich. Davis went away, being the last day of the week. The same day went away my dear friends Robert Hodgson and John Hudson to Gravesand, and left my wife with me. She went away the next second day morning, being the first day of the 10th month, *old style*.

Then on the 5th day of the week, the 4th day of the month, came Resolved and

told me he then came from the Governor and Court to tell me that if I would not pay the fine and charges, they were resolved to send me out of the country, either to Holland or somewhere. Then on the 6th day of the week the door was locked, but open at night to let in friends, and the next morning to let them out. But since, I have not had liberty to go out of the room. This day being the 3rd of the week, the 9th of the month, the Fiscal told Lydia Bowne that they will send me for Holland when the ship goeth. That night, I went to Steenwyck to go to the Governor to tell him I desired to come to the Court to speak for myself. So on the fifth day of the week in the morning Gower and Steenwyck went and told the Governor which he did refuse to grant, but said, I should either pay or go. So I went home for a chest and clothes which came down soon after. Then on the 16th of the month, the 3rd day of the week at night came Wm Leveridge to ask me if I would accept of the Governor's proffer, which was to go out of the Jurisdiction in 3 months time; which if I would promise to go, he would engage I should be set free the next day. I told him the Governor had made no such proffer to me, but if I might come to the speech of him, then if he did ask me a question I should like to make answer, for I did desire to speak with the Governor myself. So he said he would speak with the Governor again the next morning; and in the morning said so again at George Woolsey's, and did go to him as himself said, and being asked by Robert Gerry and George Woolsey of it, he said he had forgot it, and so went away home. Now, whether he lied in saying he would and did not, or whether in doing and saying, he had not done but forgot, I know not; but at the best it was bad enough.

And that morning betimes, Cornelius Steenwyck told Robert Terry that the Secretary himself had told him that morning that I was free; but presently after I was kept closer than ever I was before in this room. Whether Wm. Leveridge was the cause of it I cannot tell. Then on

the first day of the week, 21st of 10th month, came the scout in the morning and asked me, if they should let me have liberty to go see my wife and friends, whether I would promise to come there again on the 3rd day at evening. I told him: Yea if the Lord would; or else he said the Governor would set me free if I would promise to remove myself and family out of his jurisdiction in a months time, but I could not make any such promise. So I had liberty to go home. Then on the 3rd day of the week, before my time was out I came to Manadose [Manhattoes] and went amongst the merchants, by the Weigh House, and Steenwyck went with me to his house, and as he did knock at the door, Resolved came by. So Steenwyck spoke to him to tell the Governor I was come and to ask him if I might have [liberty] to be abroad in the town; and I spoke to him also. And he turned himself about on his heel and laughed, and seemed to bite his tongue and wonder. It's like he thought I would not have come again. So I passed to and again in the town all that week out, and could hear nothing what they did intend. But when I asked any question about it, I was bid "let it alone awhile," and my chest, clothes and bedding were kept still in the prison. Then on the 2nd day of the week, 29th of 10th month, the ship being fallen down the Bay, before the boat came up to fetch the passengers aboard, so I walked to the Bridge where the boat lay because I was not willing to be out of sight, and there meeting with Resolved I asked him if he had anything to say to me from the Governor. He said he should tell me presently. So a little after, he came and told me I might get a cart and fetch my things from the prison and put them in the boat. So I answered him something to it and told him I did desire to speak with the Governor myself.

So being free to take that opportunity to have my things out of prison I got a cart and brought my things and put them in the Widdow Wessels house near where the boat lay, and then went to my lodging to write a letter to my wife, and while I

was a writing it, the scout came and told me I might speak with the Governor, if I had any business with him. So I went to his house and was called into a private room, where he with one of his writers was a writing to send for Holland, and was very busy as he told me. So I told him I heard he meant to send me away in the ship, and I did desire to know wherefore. So he told me: Because I did not answer the sentence of the Court. So I asked him if that was only and alone the cause. He said: Yea. Then I desired he would give me so under his hand, that if any should ask me, I might have it by to show. So after some more words he went to writing himself and then gave it to his Secretary to write fair, and then set his name to it and the Secretary also. Then they gave it me, but it was not in those words as we had spoken. I also asked him: What the ship-master should do with me. He told me: "Put me ashore either in Holland or anywhere, where the ship put in," or [words] to that purpose. So he spake then after some words to several things. He told me he was very busy, and if we should talk till the morrow morning we should do one another no good. But he carried himself very moderate to me all that time, and said if I would promise to go out of the jurisdiction in 3 months time, he would set me free. So after I had spoken something as to my innocency towards them and how clear I was from desiring any hurt unto them or any revenge upon them for any thing they had done against me, the Governor answered I thank you for it, and called me Goodman Bowne. —So not having further liberty I passed away. So that night my things were put in the boat, but by whome I know not. Then on the 3rd day of the week when the people were ready to go, the scout put me in the boat and so I was carried aboard. Then the 4th day of the week being the 31st day of the 10th month, *old style*, we set sail about the middle of the day, and went out to sea. * * * * *

On the 29th of 2nd month, 1663, we [I, and Benj. Forely] came to Amsterdam. Then the 30th, being the 5th day of the

week, we went to the West India house and livered in my first paper which was read and then left to a committee before whom (after much waiting) 14 days after, Wm. Caton and I were called in. They were very moderate to us and did not speak one word against us or any of our friends in any particular, tending to the liking of any thing the Governor had done against me or any other, but asked what we desired of them. And when they understood our minds, they freely promised that the next day my goods should be delivered to me; but for the other thing, they could not do it of themselves, but would speak of it to the Company of whom we must look for answer. This was the 14th of the 3d month. O. S. Then the next day to have the goods which were ordered to be delivered; but after consultation amongst some underlings, they were denied, except I would pay for my passage. This put me upon a 2d writing to them, which we gave in by the 18th day, but at [torn] that day and the next we [torn]also. Then having had some turns with the merchant about passage, because he wanted pay for the first, at length promised me I should have passage for my money as well as others, if I got a pass, which all that went thither are to have. So I went with others for a pass but he denied to give me one except he had orders from the Company or some of them. This did put me upon a 3d writing to them, which I, being alone, sent in on the 25th day, and after some time I was called in and the man called Lord Pergens (or Perkins) sitting at the head of the table asked if I would any thing with them. I said I had given in several writings to which I did desire their answer. He said: Have you any [thing] further to say by word of mouth. I said: Nay, but that you would consider of these things and do therein as you would be done unto. Then he said if you please to withdraw, we shall consider of them afterward.—I was called again. Then he said: The gentlemen here have considered of the things and desire to know whether you intend to go to fetch your wife or to stay there. I

said: Nay, I have no intent to fetch my wife and children here, but to labor to maintain [them] there as I used to do. But we think, said he, you were best to stay here and send for your wife and children, for we do not give liberty there. I said, Liberty was promised to us in a Patent given by virtue of a commission from the Prince of the States General and the West India Company. He said: Who gave that Patent.—Gov'r Keift. Oh, said he, that was before any or but few of your judgment [ie way of thinking] was heard of. I said we are known to be a peaceable people. He said but if you be a peaceable people and will not be subject to the laws plakados [placards] which are published, we cannot suffer you in our jurisdiction. I said: It is good first to consider whether that law or placard that was published be according to justice and righteousness or whether it be not quite contrary to it and also to that liberty promised to us in our Patent; and I desire the Company would read or hear it read. I have a copy of it by me. He said if I would walk out a while they would. A pretty time after they called me in again. Then he standing up set a bold face on a bad cause and told me they had read it and considered of it and did find it very good and like it well. Then after some words about it, I seeing their wickedness, said: What you are pleased to give in answer to these things, I desire to have it in writing under your hands. Nay, said he, we will give you nothing under our hands, but we will draw up a writing of such particulars, as unto which if you will set your hand, you may go and dwell there, and also said that all those that will not be subject to that placard and all other that either are already or shall be hereafter made, shall not live in our Jurisdiction. Then it was concluded that I should come to the next sitting, being the 28th day, to see their writing and give my answer to it, when, he said, I should have them all together. So I and my friend came expecting an opportunity of speech with them but had it not. So when they were risen, the speaker called us into another room and gave

us a bad paper *in Dutch*, which I got translated and left my answer in writing for them *in Dutch*.—After two of them (Perkins and the Advocate) had read it, and promised to liver it in to the whole. So after a month waiting of them at their house, eleven sittings, being pretty clear of them I came away on the 30th day, and the 2d of 4th month, at Rotterdam came aboard the same ship that carried me thither. * * * * 1664, 30th of 1st month.

in the morning we arrived at New Amsterdam, and the same day I came to my own house, being the first house I ventured into in the country, where I found my family in good health. Praises to the Lord forever!¹

John Bowne

THE FIRST TRISTRAM COFFYN, OF NANTUCKET.

The following paper has been prepared for the RECORD, in compliance with the request of its Editor, by Tristram Coffin, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sir Richard Coffin, Knight, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England in the year 1066, and the manor of Alwington, in the county of Devonshire, was assigned to him. The authorities respecting the County of Devonshire make honorable mention of Sir Elias Coffin, Knight, of Clist and Ingarby, in the days of King John; of Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, in the time of Henry II; of Sir Jeffrey Coffin and Combe Coffin, under Henry III., and of other Knights, descendants of these, during successive reigns, until the time of Henry VIII, when we find Sir William Coffin, Sheriff of Devonshire, highly preferred at Court, and one of eighteen assistants chosen by the King to accompany him to a tournament in France, in 1519. He was also High Steward of the manor and liberties of Standon in Hertford. By his will he bequeathed his horses and hawks to the King, and devised the manor of East Higgington, Devonshire, to his nephew Richard Coffin, Esq., of Portledge. His monument in Standon Church, is mentioned in Weever's "Funeral Monuments," at page 534.

Nicholas Coffin, of Butler's Parish, in Devonshire, died in 1603. His will, which was proved at Totness, in Devonshire, November 3, 1603, mentions his

wife and five children, viz: Peter, Nicholas, Tristram, John and Anne. Peter married Joanna Thimber, and died in 1627 or 1628, leaving four daughters and two sons.

One of these sons was the famous Tristram Coffyn the ancestor of the numerous families of that name now in this country. Nearly all his descendants are enabled by means of the accurate genealogical records in existence, to trace their lineage back to him, although nearly two centuries have elapsed since his death. He was born at Brixton, near Plymouth, in the county of Devonshire, England, in the year 1605

¹ John Bowne was a thrifty farmer at Flushing, Long Island. He bought slaves when he needed them on his farm, raised barley, tobacco, corn, oats and wheat, and made cider, which he shipped to New York and some boiled cider to Philadelphia for William Penn and others. He left an account-book replete with interesting items concerning his daily business. In it are inventories of household effects, specifications for building his houses, and barns, and alterations of rooms, contracts for labor, expenditures on account of travelling Friends or Quakers such as neck-cloths, muslin pocket-handkerchiefs, mending boots and clothes, shoeing horses, mending saddles, buying bridles and horses, and a barrel of cider put on board of a vessel for the use of voyaging friends. Here is an interesting item: "1700 the 7th month, then disburst Jamaica on the account of entertainment for William Penn and other Friends. £11, 10 s." In this account book he has also some poetry addressed to one he wished to make his second wife, and accounts of expenses for building and keeping up meeting houses at Flushing and New York. "The case of John Bowne" says Besse in his *Sufferings of the Quakers* "was very hard. The Dutch Governor took him from his aged father, and from his wife and children, confined him a long time in a close dungeon where he was almost famished to death, and shipped him to Holland without being suffered to see his family before his departure. Sometime after his return home the Governor meeting him in the street, seemed ashamed of what he had done, and told him he was glad to see him safe home again, and that he hoped he should never do so any more to any of his friends. A token of repentance of an ingenuous disposition, such as few, if any of the rigid persecutors in New England did ever show."

The Journal of Bowne shows some of Besse's statements to be overcharged. [HENRY ONDERDONK Jr.]

(another account says 1609); married Dionis Stevens, and in 1642, came to New England, bringing with him his wife, mother, two sisters and five children. The names of these children were Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth, James and John. He first settled at Salisbury, Mass.; thence moved the same year to Haverhill, where his name appears on the Indian Deed of that town Nov. 15, 1642, and where his children Mary (Starbuck) and John (the first John having died at the same place in 1642) were born. In 1648, he removed to Newbury, where his youngest son, Stephen, was born. After residing there several years, (during which time he was licensed to keep an inn, and a ferry over the Merrimac river,) he returned to Salisbury, where he became a county magistrate, and in 1660, or 1661, he abandoned New England, and with his wife, four children and his aged mother, settled upon the Island of Nantucket. Prior to his last removal, (and early in the year 1659) he made a voyage of inquiry and observation to the group of islands off the Massachusetts coast, with a view to this change of residence. He first visited Martin's Vineyard, and taking from there Peter Folger, (the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin) as an interpreter of the Indian language, proceeded to Nantucket. It has been supposed that religious persecution was the cause of these frequent changes and of his final departure from the mainland, but I have been unable to trace the statement to any reliable source. Could he have foreseen what a multitude of descendants are now looking up to him with pride, as their common ancestor, and the long, bright century of prosperity and renown that awaited the little island of his adoption, he would have felt comforted and encouraged during the severe struggles with which his career was evidently marked.

He was one of a company of ten, who first purchased Nantucket from the Indians, which fact appears in a conveyance from the Sachems Wanackmamack and Nickanoose, dated May 10, 1660. The original manuscript of this instrument is still extant, bearing the signature of Peter Folger as one

of the witnesses to its execution. Prior to this purchase from the natives, the English title to the greater portion of the Island had been obtained from Thomas Mayhew, who held the same under a conveyance from Lord Stirling. The deed from Mayhew is dated July 2, 1659, and runs to the grantees in the following order, viz: Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swaine, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swaine and William Pile.

Tristram Coffin and his sons at one time owned about one fourth of Nantucket, and the whole of the little island adjacent to it on the west, called Tuckernuck, containing 1000 acres, which he purchased of the old Sachem Potconet, at the time of his visit in 1659.

He appears to have been a leading spirit among the first settlers, and was frequently selected by the inhabitants to transact important public business. His letters to the Colonial Government of New York, (Nantucket was at that time a dependency of New York) are preserved in the Archives of the Department of State at Albany.

The following Oath of Office and Administrator's Bond, were copied by the writer from the original instruments, which are on file in the Record Office at Nantucket, and he believes are now published for the first time:

"Where as I Tristram Coffin Senior have Received a Commission dated the 16 of September 1677 Investinge me with power to be Chiefe Magestrate one the Ile. of Nantucket and dependences for this ye four years ensuing under further order I Tristram Coffin a bond said doe engage my selfe under the penalty of perjury to doe Justice in all causes that come before me according to Law and endeavor to my best understanding and heare unto I have Subscribed

Tristram Coffin

Chief Magistrat.

"Mr Tristram Coffin Senior acknow-

ledged this a bond Subscription to be his
Act and deed Before me

PETER COFFIN
Assistant "

November ye 5th, 1677

"We James Coffin John Coffin Steve Coffin doe bind ourselves jointly and severally in the some of an hundred pounds sterlinge to perform the trust and administer on our fathers estatte and to bare the Court harmless according to law

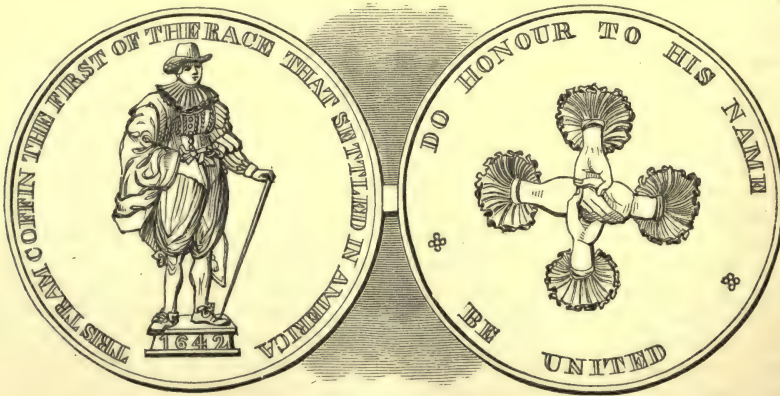
JAMES COFFIN
JOHN COFFIN
STEPHIN COFFIN

"At a Court of Sessions held the 29th of November 1681 there granted administration unto me James Coffin, John Coffin and Stephen Coffin on the estate of mr Tristram Coffin deceased the 3d of October 1681 they having given security according to law."

The body of the Oath was evidently written by Peter Coffin (son of Tristram); the signature, a fac simile of which is given, is an autograph. It will be observed

that Tristram used the letter *y* instead of *i*, in writing the family name. It is said, whether truthfully, I do not know, that his ancestors spelled it in the same manner. The letter of Administration appended to the bond, fixes the date of his death (Oct. 3, 1681,) beyond question.

In the year 1826, Sir Isaac Coffin, a native of Boston, who went to England in early life and became a Baronet, and an Admiral in the British Navy, visited Nantucket, and founded the "Coffin School," (the original fund being 2,500 pounds sterling,) which is still flourishing. The Act of Incorporation provides for the establishment of "a school by the name of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's Lancasterian School, for the purpose of promoting decency, good order and morality, and for giving a good English education to youth who are descendants of the late Tristram Coffin, who emigrated from England," etc. The Act further provides "that the Trustees shall all be the descendants of the above mentioned Tristram Coffin in the male or female line."



THE COFFIN MEDAL.

The Medal of which the above is an accurate outline representation, was struck by order of Sir Isaac, about the time of his visit to the Island, in memory of his distinguished ancestor.

Upon Tristram Coffin's arrival with his

family, at Nantucket, he took up his abode on the eastern slope of what are now called Trot's Hills, near Cupaum pond, towards the western end of the Island, and in course of time, a little hamlet grew up in the vicinity. It is now almost entirely

abandoned. One brown farm house, of comparatively modern build, with two or three time-worn outbuildings, are all that remain. A few indentations, here and there, in the green sward, with pieces of brick and mortar mingled with the soil, show where the dwellings of some of the first settlers were located. One of these ancient cellars is pointed out as the site of the habitation where the subject of this sketch lived and died. Half a mile to the eastward, on elevated ground, hard by two fresh water ponds, and overlooking the ocean,

is the oldest grave yard upon the Island; and near at hand, a quantity of mortar, and a cluster of low bushes, tell where the first Friends' meeting house once stood. Two furrows turned together around several acres of pasture land, and one solitary head stone, still bearing upon its shattered face the information that John Gardner died in 1706, alone mark the spot as a burial place of the dead. Somewhere within this space—this "God's Acre"—doubtless rest the ashes of the old pioneer, Tristram Coffyn.

MORAVIANS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The first converts to christianity, among the North American Indians, that rewarded the labors of the Moravians or United Brethren, were three Mohegans living in the eastern part of Dutchess county, in the State of New York, not far from the boundary between it and Connecticut. Their names were Shabash, Tabawanemen, and Kiak. Their place of abode was called Shekomeko, and was a short distance from the present village of Pine Plains. There Christian H. Rauch planted a missionary station in the summer of 1740, and on the twenty-second of February, 1742, the three converts were admitted into the Moravian Church, by the rite of baptism, with the respective names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. "While I live," Rauch wrote to a friend, "I shall never lose the impression this first communion with the Indians in North America made upon me."

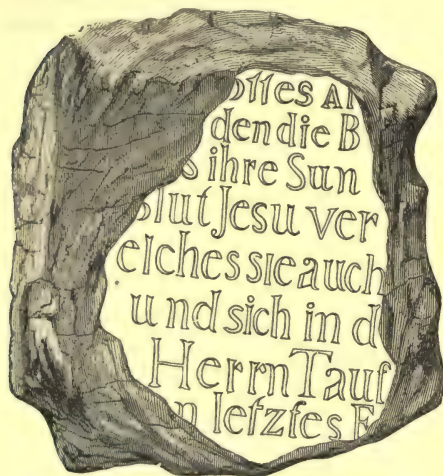
At the beginning of September, 1743, a congregation of "believing Indians" was organized by Count Zinzendorf, at Shekomeko. It was the first Moravian missionary fruit in that form. In October following young Gottlieb Büttner and his younger wife, joined Rauch at Shekomeko. These devoted missionaries worked zealously, and at the end of the year, the congregation of dusky Christians numbered thirty-one. It was a propitious beginning. The "believing Indians" were admitted

to the rites commemorative of the Lord's last Supper, in March 1743, and in July following a neat little chapel, covered with smooth bark, was completed at Shekomeko and dedicated to gospel work.

A cloud now began to gather over this promising mission. White people who had profited largely by the sale of rum to heathen Indians had no longer any customers among the Christian Indians, and they determined to drive away the missionaries. They circulated evil stories about them. They were called "Papists" and "traitors," and were cited before civil magistrates. No charges were sustained. The old French war, as it is called in America, broke out. The Jesuits labored to detach the Indians from the interests of the English. The enemies of the missionaries accused them of being Jesuit spies. They were frequently called from their labors to distant places to answer these charges. Nothing could be found against them.

Failing in their mischievous work in the name of law, the white people determined to act without law. They drove away the missionaries by brute force, under a pretence that the land of Shekomeko, on which the Indian village stood, belonged to them. They took possession and set a watch to prevent the return of the faithful Moravians. So the mission was broken up. Before the final blow was struck, the

zealous Büttner died. The Indians wept over his body like children over that of a parent, and for a long time they watered his grave with their tears. Upon a thick, irregular slab of gray carbonate of lime,



A PART OF BÜTTNER'S MONUMENT.

loving friends made a smooth surface, and in the German language, carved upon it the following inscription: "Here lies the body of Gottlieb Büttner, who, according to the commandment of his crucified God and Saviour, brought the glad tidings to the heathen, that the blood of Jesus had

made an atonement for their sins. As many as embraced this doctrine in faith, were baptized into the death of the Lord. His last prayer was that they might be preserved until the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. He was born December 29th, 1716, and fell asleep in the Lord, February 23d, 1745."

Almost four generations had passed away since the mission was broken up, and it had become little more than a dim tradition in the Moravian church, when the attention of its Historical Society in Pennsylvania was called to it by a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church in Dutchess county (Rev. Sheldon Davis,) who had seen and studied the fragment of a memorial stone discovered on the farm of Edward Hunting, and found it to be a portion of Büttner's memorial. A deputation from the Moravian Historical Society, provided with documents from the archives of the church, visited the place where it was found, in June 1859. The site of Shekomeko and the place of Büttner's grave were identified by a drawing made while the mission was in operation, and the Society, in October following, erected a marble monument over the sepulchre of the beloved missionary.¹ That fragment of the old memorial stone, above delineated, is now in the possession of the Moravian Historical Society at Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

THE WEDDING SLIPPER OF THE MAY FLOWER.

In the later days of "Good Queen Bess," there was born in the parish of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, England, a child who was destined to make a conspicuous figure in history. In the records of St. Peter's Church, in that parish, may yet be seen this entry: "1595, October 20, baptized Edward, son of Edward Winslow, born the previous Friday."

The boy then baptized grew to young manhood with the advantages of a good education, and at the age of twenty-one years he traveled on the Continent in accordance with the custom of young

Englishmen of wealthy families. In Holland he became acquainted with the congregation of the Rev. John Robinson who, with many other English people, had left the established Church of their native country and sought refuge from Archbishop Bancroft's persecutions, and also liberty to worship God as they liked to do, in the

¹ At the same time the Historical Society erected a monument over the grave of David Bruce, another missionary, whose station was at Wechquadnach, near the village of Sharon, in Connecticut. The grave of Bruce is on a farm then owned by Andrew Lake, near the borders of Indian Pond.—[EDITOR.]

Netherlands where no man's conscience was wronged in matters of religion.

In 1617, young Winslow joined Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden, and resolved to share its fortunes. At about the same time he married a young woman named Elizabeth, of whose family we have no record. She was an English girl,



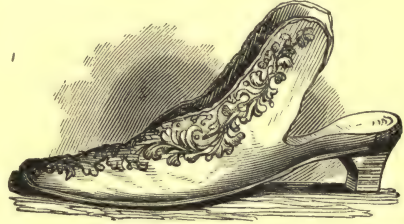
ENGLISH LADY.—1620.

evidently of the gentry class like Winslow, and probably one of Mr. Robinson's flock. She was dressed, doubtless, on that occasion, in the fashion of an English lady of her class at that period, as delineated in the engraving; such dress was probably the costume of the bride who followed her husband across the Atlantic to the dark wilderness in this then truly mysterious West.

We know that the coverings of her feet at the nuptials were such as wealthy English gentlewomen then wore, for her wedding slippers, which she brought with her in the *May-flower*, are preserved among her descendants. One of them is in the possession of the Honorable Winslow C. Watson, son of the eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and earnest advocate of navigation by canals, in the State of New York, Elkanah Watson. At his house at Port Kent, on the shore of Lake Champlain, the writer saw and sketched the slipper in 1859. Attached to it was the following history in the handwriting of Elkanah Watson:

"This slipper I presented to my daughter, on her marriage with my son Winslow, at her father's, Governor Skinner, in Man-

chester, Vermont, this 28th May 1828, with a request that she would transmit the same to her descendants with the following traditionary notice:



WEDDING SLIPPER.

That it was presented to my father in 1754, on his marriage with my mother Patty Marston, at Manchester, Mass. Her mother was sister to the celebrated Gen. John Winslow, who descended in the 4th generation from Edward Winslow, who landed at Plymouth, Mass. (the place of my nativity) the 22nd day of December 1620, from the *May-flower*, a leader of 101 pilgrims, the founders of N. England, who was the third Governor of the infant colony of Plymouth. It was his wife's wedding slipper. The other was presented to my father Col. Marston Watson. Governor Winslow married the widow of William White, who was mother to Peregrine White, the first male white child born in New England. The slipper in course must have come in the *May-flower*. It is my earnest wish that a relic so ancient—so precious in the archives of New England and so well authenticated may be carefully transmitted to posterity; there is however some danger of its eventual loss or being disregarded. In that view a safe asylum may be found in Pilgrim's Hall at Plymouth.

ELKANAH WATSON."

The slipper is made of the finest and heavy satin. The original colour, it is difficult to determine, but was probably salmon or rose. The upper part of the slipper was richly embroidered with gold lace. It had no quarters, but from the remains of loops, was apparently bound to the ankle by ribbons. The inner part was

formed of soft and delicate kid. Although the slipper is about eleven inches long, in conformity to fashion, it will scarcely receive the tiniest foot of a modern belle. The heel is about one inch and a half high, and the sole, made of leather singularly compact and flexible, is about a third of an inch thick.

Edward Winslow's name is the third on the list of subscribers to the Covenant or voluntary agreement concerning the government of the Colony they were about to form, and he was foremost in adventurous exploits on the strange coast of New England. His wife died in March follow-

ing, and so did their little son Edward at about the same time. In May following he married Susannah White. It was the first marriage solemnized in the Colony. William Bradford, who had recently succeeded the deceased Governor Carver in office, "gave away the bride." Winslow's brother John arrived at New Plymouth, as the New England settlement was called, the same year, and married one of the passengers in the *May-flower*, Mary Chilton, a spinster of much personal beauty and intellectual accomplishments. From these two brothers have descended most of the Winslow's in this country.

CARICATURE AS A WEAPON.

Americans enjoy, and fully appreciate the potency of caricature in controversy and the reformation of social abuses, and it is employed continually either by the periodical press or on isolated sheets, not only in political strife but in religious and social warfare. It seems to have been introduced into England during the Protectorate, by Dutch artists, who sent thither many sharp lampoons of Cromwell and his associates. One of these artists went over to England in the time of Charles the second. After the accession of William and Mary they were quite numerous, and through improved methods of engraving, caricature became a social feature.

Hogarth was the first native English artist, of much skill, who employed caricature. For forty years he used his pencil more or less in that way. He was followed by several skillful amateur artists who flourished during the earlier part of the reign of George the Third. These found ample scope for their wit in drawings, in the quarrel between Great Britain and America. In the subjoined letter the squibs of these artists and their audacity are mentioned. As the salient parts of the two caricatures described in the letter, are found in outline, in Wright's "England under the House of Hanover," they

are here given (carefully copied from that work) as illustrations of the Art at that time as applied to the American question.

"London, 20th April, 1774.

"SIR:

"I will send this, with some newspapers, by our friend Heath, master of the vessel, *Sally Ann*, hence from this Port to-morrow, for Boston.

"Your City is doomed. The Ministry are exasperated because of your conduct in the matter of the Tea-Ships last December, and the King sputters about with a vague idea that he is called upon to execute Vengeance on criminal Subjects. The defiant tone of your Newspapers and of Speakers at Public Meetings, and especially the harangues of Quincy, have amazed your friends and foes here, because of your audacity. At first there was a powerful reaction against you, and before this feeling had begun to subside, Wedderburne, the Solicitor-general, rudely and shamefully abused Dr. Franklin before the Privy Council and the King, charging him with Dishonor, Duplicity and Intrigue. Franklin made no reply, The Peers were delighted at what they supposed to be the quick and utter destruction of his great popularity here: and to complete his Disgrace they have dismissed him from the

office of Post Master General of the American Colonies. How amazingly they mistook Franklin's Character, the people whom he represents, and the effect of such petty personal spite! I saw Franklin when he came out from the Privy Council Chamber at Whitehall. There was no sign in his face of a disturbance of his usual Serenity; and it is said that he is pleased by the action of the Ministry, because it will create here many new friends for your Cause and deepen the Sympathies of the old ones.

"The Ministry are determined to put down 'the spirit of Rebellion in America,' as they call your resistance to Oppression, by Law if possible—by force of Arms if they must. They call Boston the "Ringleader in every riot." Lord North, with moral near-sightedness greater than that of his natural eyes, has conceived, and intends to put into operation, new Schemes for taxing you, and has employed the great Lord Mansfield to prepare bills for that purpose. Dr. Samuel Johnson is employed to write against you, and the elegant Essayist' Gibbon, who has been your friend, has become suddenly silent.

"But you have warm and able Friends here, and their number is increasing daily. Edmund Burke, an Irish orator of great parts, and member for Bristol, has spoken with force in your favor and condemned all of the unrighteous Acts of the Ministry.

"The great body of the Citizens of London, particularly the Merchants and Traders, are on your side. So, also, are most of the Satirists whose Writings and Pictures have very great weight. It is amazing how audacious they are in their ridicule of the King and his Ministers. So soon as we heard of the affair of the Tea Ships in Boston harbor, the town was tickled with a clever Caricature called 'A strong dose of Tea.' It was in allusion to Lord North's futile measure for forcing the Americans to pay a duty upon Tea in vindication of the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. America, represented by an Aboriginal matron, is held to the ground by Lord Chancellor Mansfield who prepared the oppressive Acts, while Lord

North, holding her by the Throat, pours the Tea down it, from a Tea-pot. She



A STRONG DOSE OF TEA.

resists by spitting the obnoxious Fluid in his face. Britannia stands near by weeping because of the distress of her Daughter, and By-standers are agitated by diverse feelings.

"In the *Westminster Magazine* for this month is another Caricature called 'The Whitehall Pump, or Britannia in distress.' In this Britannia is the Victim. She is thrown down upon her child, America, with her feet upon her Shield and her



BRITANNIA IN DISTRESS.

Spear in one of her helpless hands, while Lord North, the purblind Minister, pumps cold water upon her, and complacently

looks at her through a lens, with evident gratification because of her forlorn state. Scattered under and around prostrate Britannia are a large number of Acts or Bills marked 'Magna Charta,' 'Coronation Oaths,' 'The Bill of Rights,' &c. Lord Chancellor Mansfield stands by North, with an Act of Parliament in his hand, to encourage him to persevere; and other members of the Cabinet standing around, seem to enjoy the scene. On the top of the Pump is a head of the King, caricatured so as to make him appear more stupid than he is. I might mention several other Squibs in print, but these will suffice to

give you an idea of the temper of the Wits of the Opposition.

"I said, your City is doomed. At the ides of March a bill was passed for closing your Port and removing Government Offices of every kind to Salem. So prepare for Trouble. The measure will certainly be enforced, for General Gage is appointed to be the successor of Governor Hutchinson. God grant that my Countrymen may have fortitude to endure all Trials in store for them, is the sincere prayer of your Friend,

THOMAS DRAPER."

William Phillips,
Boston.

DOCTOR HAWKS.

The following reminiscence of the late Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., written for the RECORD, is from the pen of the well known author, Hon. Charles E. A. Gayarré, of New Orleans.

Dr. Hawks came to Louisiana preceded by the reputation which his talents, his virtues and social qualities had secured to him, and, as a matter of right, assumed the high and influential position to which he was entitled. It was my good fortune to become acquainted with him shortly after his arrival, and it was not long before that acquaintance was followed by the closest intimacy. There was then living in New Orleans a Dr. Luzenberg—a most distinguished physician—truly a man of extraordinary genius in his profession. He was a strange compound of most liberal views and of violent prejudices, which were like the mistletoe growing on the top of the loftiest branches of the oak. He was a being of unsubdued passions and of intense sensibilities. He hated as deeply and powerfully as he loved. He was the best friend I ever had, and he became also intimate with Hawks, who was captivated by the rugged and magnificent nature of that man, in whom there was a sort of Alpine scenery with gorges full of shadows and radiant points resplendent with light. We then contrived, for

several years, to see as much of each other in the evening and as often as our avocations permitted. It was on those occasions that I had the opportunity to enjoy the wealth of intellect which teemed in Dr. Hawks and to appreciate the whole extent of his moral worth. The most distinctive trait of his character was, I think, his contempt for meanness of any kind. He was horrified at its very shadow, and he would attack the apparition with a vigor of indignant sarcasm, which, sometimes, was truly amusing. He may emphatically be said to have been born a gentleman and never to forget it. He was an intense aristocrat, perhaps unconsciously, and, although he never alluded to birth, he took care to have his coat of arms on every book of his library. I cannot but smile at the recollection of the peculiar emphasis with which he, more than once, said to me; "Democracy, my friend, was born in Hell, and Satan was undoubtedly the first democrat." I always thought that he was not in his proper sphere—and that he ought to have been born an English bishop with a seat in the House of Lords. What a glorious bishop and peer he would have been! How freely he spoke his mind on every subject! How careless of selfish and prudential

considerations! How keenly he abhorred those who, to use his expressions, *were always chasing the shadow of a shilling round the corner!* How often did I hear his gentle wife kindly remonstrating when he poured out his thoughts with an eloquent vituperation of men and things that contrasted strikingly with the good natured smile which lighted his face as soon as he had done relieving himself. "Doctor, Doctor," would his wife say, "you must not talk in this way,"—"and why not," was the reply. "Am I not in a free country?"—and then sounded a half-subdued laugh which showed that no bitterness was in his heart.

One evening I dropped in upon him, when he was pacing his parlor as if chafed, and talking with animation to half a score of friends. As soon as he saw me he turned to those with whom he seemed to have been engaged in a spirited discussion, and pointing to me, he exclaimed: "gentlemen I am going to show you that I am not so uncompromising a whig as you suppose me to be. Take as your candidate for governor this democrat who has just come in, and I pledge myself that I will march at the head of my congregation to the polls to vote for him." I mention this as characteristic of his manner and temperament.

No minister of religion was ever, I believe, more in earnest than he was, and none more free from sectarian pride and dictatorial teaching. I have more than once heard him say to a skeptic friend: "examine into the proofs of Christianity, study the matter, and the truth which I preach will be demonstrated to you without any effort of mine. Only investigate, and judge for yourself. It is all that I ask."

Although immovable in his creed, he was extremely tolerant for the convictions of others. "With such an ancestry as yours," he would say to me, "you cannot but be a Catholic. It is right. It should not be otherwise." Is not this illustrative of the man?

Eloquent as the doctor was in the pulpit, I think that he was still more expressive in private conversation, when heated

by discussion, particularly on some theological point. Our friend Luzenberg, was fond of drawing him out by opposing him. Then it was that the sluices of his mind opened, and that a flood was poured out which swept away with irresistible force over the adverse ground so skilfully fortified against him. His voice—his language—his manner—his logic all were perfect.

The following anecdote exemplifies the fascination exercised at times by the Doctor's conversation. Once, at 6 o'clock on a winter evening, I called on my friend Luzenberg. He had just returned from his professional visits. His chariot stood at the door. When he saw me, he said: I am glad you have come. I am going to Hawks'. I must see him on business and you must accompany me. We will return for tea." Mrs. Luzenberg was notified that we were soon to be back. We entered the carriage, drove rapidly, and were soon at the Doctor's library. He received us with his beaming and genial smile as usual. "Sit down, my friends, sit down. I am always so happy to lay hold on you. Make yourselves at home."—"No," was Luzenberg's reply—"I have only a few words to say, and will not even take a chair. My wife expects us to tea, me and the judge." After a little while we were notified, on the part of Mrs. Hawks, that *her tea* was ready. "I am coming" said the doctor, and the conversation went on. I do not know what time had elapsed when another summons came from Mrs. Hawks. "Did I not tell you," said the doctor mildly to the servant, "that I was coming."—This was the last interruption. Suddenly, pulling out my watch, I discovered that it was 11 o'clock, that we had long ceased to stand up, and that those comfortable arm-chairs had become the recipients of our absent minded bodies. We had lost the consciousness of the flight of time.

Shortly after the arrival of the Doctor in New Orleans, his friends wished to put him at the head of a University which the state had just voted to be established in that city. The doctor was requested to draw the plan of organization, and to in-

roduce the new creation into practical and useful life. Unfortunately, the Doctor had very little regard for economy, and thought, besides, that the resources of the state were boundless. Expense was a thing of which he always lost sight, or if he took it into consideration, it was after his peculiar fashion. What was the use of money, except it was to be spent. There is always money somewhere, if people would allow it to come out. No money? Fudge! were not Tom Dick and Harry, such men? What were they doing with their bags? The consequence was that the doctor prepared to organize the university on such a scale of Titanic magnitude, that it certainly would have been the most remarkable in the world, but would have bankrupted the state and every man in it. I was then Secretary of State and frequently remonstrated with him on the grandeur of his conceptions. I might as well have attempted to cage the wind. He always bore down all my objections with the formidable array of so many hogsheads of sugar and bales of cotton which were produced. Of course he took the whole of it for his University, and would not allow a parcel of that wealth to be devoted for any other purpose. At last our gorgeous friend became disgusted with the parsimony of the legislature, and washed his hands of the mean concern.

I never fail to think of him when I pass by a church which he contracted to erect in New Orleans. It was he who had drawn the plan, and well do I remember the fondness with which he watched the progress of the construction. It was his Escurial. I more than once passed an hour with him in this sacred edifice amidst lumber and plaster, whilst he directed or urged the workmen. That church was his pride—it was his child of brick and mortar. I recalled his saying to me, "Is it not strange, my friend, that nobody will give me credit as an architect, as a provident far-seeing administrator, and a rigid economist. These I think, are my peculiar merits if I have any"—and he would accumulate numbers to show how much he could save in any given underta-

king which would be intrusted to his exclusive management. This was an amusing peculiarity to his friends, who knew that the wealth of Rothschild would have slipped through his fingers, not for the gratification of any of his personal wants, but in the execution of some grand scheme of public improvement or in the endless distribution of private charity. In New York where I used to spend hours in his library, I could not but notice what happened when his purse was full, and the destitute seemed to know it by instinct or some other process; for they came one after the other without interruption. The Doctor's purse looked like a long legged brown stocking. He would thrust his hand into it and give away with peculiar gusto, after having made some kind inquiries. But, alas, the moment soon came when he would dive in vain to the very bottom of the empty purse. Then he would toss it away with infinite contempt and some half uttered grumblings at something or other. He groaned, I suppose, at his being so stinted. On these occasions I confess that I could not but watch the Doctor—without his knowing it—with one eye on a book, and the other on him. Little did he guess my feelings and how I longed to fling another purse at him, when his own was empty. But it is not the privilege of every man to be an Astor or a Stewart.

The Doctor, when in New Orleans, happened, it is said, to be pushed for money. He needed, I believe, some \$1500 for pressing exigencies. His congregation made up the sum for him. On that very day there came to him from the West a clergyman, who was in very bad health. The doctor was grieved to the heart, particularly when he was informed that nothing else than a trip to Europe would benefit the sufferer. The result was that the clergyman went on rejoicing across the ocean, and that the Doctor's congregation discovered to their dismay that they had in vain attempted to relieve him from his embarrassments.

It was a rich treat to me to pit Luzenberg the materialist against Hawks the

spiritualist. I sometimes fancy that I still hear Hawks say, with his fine melodious voice, whilst shaking his fist at Luzenberg: "You talk nonsense, my friend." You refute yourself, for you are nothing but soul—soul—soul—the finest soul that ever glowed within a human breast." A singular being Luzenberg was, and well deserving of being profoundly studied; for he was strangely superstitious notwithstanding his grand intellect. Why—forsooth! he one day pertinaciously entreated me never to undertake any thing of importance, as long as he lived, on a Friday, and so urgent did he become that I had to yield. He made the request with a tone of sadness and an air so impressive that I was amazed. He spoke with a depth of feeling which precluded remonstrance and inquiry into the cause of this extraordinary request. He looked as if he meant to say: "You think me very foolish no doubt. But my showing this unaccountable weakness is perhaps the best proof I can give of the strength of my friendship. Therefore do not interrogate me."—I was so puzzled that several times afterwards I tried to revert to the subject, but seeing that it was unpleasant to him, I desisted forever. Were Fridays connected with some sorrowful events in that man's life? This I never could ascertain. After all, mysticism or some other ism seems to be an innate ingredient of the German mind. I relate this charac-

teristic anecdote, because in my memory, Luzenberg and Hawks are inseparably connected. Although so different, they admired and loved each other, and both were dear friends of mine.

Dr. Hawks in New Orleans was not in a congenial atmosphere. The place was too mercantile for him. Besides, he was tainted with the unpardonable guilt of superiority and was too prone to indulge that freedom of speech which was secured to us by the late constitution. Whenever he was fretted, he came to Luzenberg and to me and vented his spleen, saying: "Were it not for you both, my friends, I would instantly leave this God-forsaken, intellect and sense lacking, Mammon worshipping city." Then we knew that there was some pigeon on the wing which had displeased him, and he would pounce upon the unlucky bird and make its feathers fly as no hawk ever did before. It always ended in a hearty laugh on the part of the trio, and the Doctor went away smooth and serene, and ready to restore the plumage he had picked.

I gazed at the face of Dr. Hawks in New York after life had departed. Knowing him as I did, it seemed to me natural that he looked as if he had fallen asleep, to wake up in a better world. Sometimes I fancy that he and Luzenberg have met again and are looking down upon me with sorrow. What ineffable pleasure it would be to resume our former ties.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

This paper on books published in the United States, by subscription, previous to the year 1800, is contributed to the RECORD by the careful and thoroughly informed writer, Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, with a promise of more.

There is no data at hand by which the number of books published by subscription can be accurately known; that is, works printed before the year 1800, in what now constitutes the United States; hence, all that it is proposed to do in this paper, or succeeding ones, is to notice a few of

them, such as are contained in the writer's own library.

It is probable that most of the books issued were aided by subscriptions, while it is also probable that it was not thought advisable by their publishers, to print lists of the names of the subscribers. It would be very interesting to know what the first work was, printed by subscription, and likewise the first book in which names of the subscribers were inserted. Perhaps the readers of this article may be induced

to aid in the history of New England literature, and that of the country generally, by examining their libraries in reference to this subject. The question may as well be asked here and in this connection:—What was the first work printed in this country in which a list of its subscribers or patrons was contained?

In early colonial times, also in the early days of the Republic, when literary men were few, booksellers were cautious in making large outlays, especially on works where the sale was at all doubtful. Public libraries were almost unknown, and private ones were few and very small. These were made up almost exclusively of works printed in Europe. The idea of an American Literature was scarcely thought of until after the American Revolution. It was found, as the country advanced in the various manufactures, that books could be made cheaper here than they could be imported. Those first printed on paper made in the country were cheaper indeed, and generally were shocking specimens, compared with English books; hence a prejudice against works printed in the United States, was so strong with many, up to the time well remembered by the writer, that a book with an American imprint was scarcely admitted into the libraries of certain gentlemen. It is true; that it was many years before this prejudice wore off; not entirely until the American publishers had so much improved, that the book buyer was unable to distinguish an American from an English publication without examining their imprints. After all there is a solidity in the appearance of English books generally, that does not belong to American books. There is a plain, simple reason for this,—America is more of a cotton country, than England.

Such was the disparity between American and English books, that possibly some American publishers may have thought the best way to sell their works was by their titles, lest their appearance might injure the sale of them. However this may have been in early times, the public has

suffered some in this way at no great distance in the past.

The earliest works known to the writer, with names of subscribers printed in them are Dr. "Samuel Willard's Body of Divinity," and the Rev. Thomas Prince's "New England Chronology." These were both issued in the year 1736. A description of them here may not be needed, as they are well known. The work of Mr. Willard is said to be the first folio of this country; which may be true, if newspapers and legislative documents be not taken into account. The work of Mr. Prince is in octavo. These works nearly simultaneously appeared; as by their imprints it appears that they were both printed in the year 1736, Mr. Willard died in 1707.

The number of subscribers' names in the "Body of Divinity" is about 450; but the number of names is not much of an indication of the number of books subscribed for, as a considerable number of subscribers took more than one copy: as for instance, the Rev. Joseph Adams of Newington, N. H., took *three* copies; Mr. John Alden, *three*; Mr. James Alford, merchant, *four*; Mr. John Alford, of Medford, *six*; John Austin, *two*; The Hon. Edward Bromfield, *six*; Mr. Richard Billings, of Compton, *six*; John Charnse, *two*; the Rev. Lemuel Checkley, *two*; Henry Deering, *six*; Mr. John Dennie, of Fairfield, merchant, *four*; Mr. Samuel Eastabrook, of Canterbury, *three*; the Hon. Thomas Fitch, *six*; James Franklin, *one*; Josiah Franklin, *two*; Mr. James Freeman, *three*; Mr. Samuel Gerish, bookseller, *six*; Mr. Lemuel Gowen, merchant, *six*; Mr. Nathaniel Green, *three*; Mr. Nathaniel Greenwood, *three*; Mr. John Hunt, *seven*; Mr. Christopher Kilby, *three*; the Hon. Daniel Oliver, *six*; Rev. Mr. Thomas Prince, of Boston, *two*; Mr. John Robinson, of Duxborough, *six*; the Hon. Samuel Sewall, *six*; the Hon. Simeon Stoddard, *three*; Habijah Savage, Esq., of Boston, *five*; Rev. Mr. Peter Thacher, of Milton, *four*; Capt. William Throop, of Bristol, *seven*; Mr. Cornelius

Waldo, merchant, *three*; Mr. Abiel Walley, merchant, *six*; William Welstead, *twelve*; Rev. Mr. Stephen Williams, of Springfield, *eighteen*; this was the son of the "Redeemed Captive." Mr. William Williams, of Hatfield, *four*; Rev. Mr. Samuel Wiswall, of Edgarton, *six*. There were many others who took *two* copies each, but space cannot be spared for more. The residences of subscribers are not generally given.

No indication as to the price of the work has been found. It was probably about *two pounds*. Mr. Willard was a voluminous writer. A list of his works is given at the end of the "Body of Divinity." They number *forty-four*. "B. Eliot, and D. Henchman," were the publishers of the "Body of Divinity," and they give notice in it that they will publish all his other works (44) in another volume, "upon due encouragement seasonably given." B. Green, and S. Kneeland, were the printers.

The notice of the other work printed this year (1736) will be brief, for the reason that it is too well known to require more than a mere mention:—"A Chronological History of New England in the form of Annals," &c. "Boston, N. E. Printed by Kneeland and Green for S. Gerrish, MDCCLXXXVI."

For this work, the author, the Rev. Thomas Prince, sent out his prospectus about eight years before the work was published. At the end of his list of subscribers he says "our subscription being begun in 1728, and several of the subscribers being since deceased, this may notify the relatives of such deceased persons, that if they incline to take up the books subscribed for, they may do it, provided they come or send for them in a short time." There were about seven hundred and fifty names in the list, and when it was printed twenty-eight were known to be dead. The list is headed by "His Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq.," who took *six* copies; "The Honorable SPENCER PHIPPS, Esq., who took *two*; and "the Honorable WILLIAM DRUMNER, Esq., late Lieut. Governor," who

subscribed for but *one*. About ninety on the list took *six* copies each; ten took *twelve* each, and one took *twenty-four*. A large number subscribed for *three*, a larger number for *two*.

The large number of historical names in Mr. Prince's list caused it to be reprinted about twenty years ago in the "N. England Historical and Genealogical Register." These names were from time to time biographically noticed in the issues of the same work. Hence they are passed over here, as that work is easily consulted, if any are inclined to seek such information.

The next work at hand, though less known than the last, has a list of about 775 subscribers; embracing, like the work of Mr. Prince, the literati of New England, at a little later period. The author, CHARLES CHAUNCY, D.D., is well known from the great number of his publications. That now to be noticed is entitled "Seasonable Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England.—With a Preface giving "Account of the ANTINOMIANS, FAMILISTS and LIBERTINES, who infected these Churches, above a hundred years ago: Very needful for *those days*; the LIKE SPIRIT and ERRORS, prevailing *now*, as did *then*.—Boston, Printed by ROGERS and FOWLE for SAMUEL ELLIOT, in Cornhill, 1743."

This is an octavo of 424 pages, exclusive of a Preface of xxx, and of eighteen more of subscribers names. These number seven hundred and seventy-five—a very goodly number, taking the small population of New England into account, compared with what it was a few years later; but a work by a man of the fame of Dr. Chauncy was sure to succeed with or without a list of subscribers. Could that eminent divine have looked forward to this age, he would probably have despaired, and we should not have a valuable list of names, far more important than all the rest of his book. That his own church would turn Antinomian in less than a century probably never crossed his imagination, though it might have consoled him to know that the street in which his church stood was to be named for him.

If your work, Mr. Editor, were a Retrospective Review, an article of great interest could be made on this work of Dr. Chauncy, but under present circumstances that would be "travelling out of the record," and might subject the writer to the "little squibs" likely "to be thrown at him," about which the Doctor, a learned and most independent thinker and inquirer remarks in his Preface.

But to the Subscribers. Those in the list who subscribed for more than one copy number some 140, against whose names the number of copies aggregate 445. The highest number against any one name is 12 copies. "His Excellency," Governor Shirley is on for *six*; Gov. Law, of Connecticut, for *one*; Gov. Ward, of R. Island, *one*; Lieut. Gov. Phipps, [Phips] *two*; William Dummer, Esq., late Lieut. Governor, *three*. These gentlemen head the list, and as usual in those days, when court was paid to those in power and place, their names are nicely spaced out.

The Hon. John Alford, of Charlestown, subscribed for *three*; Mr. James Beutineau, [Boutineau] for *six*; Robert Brown, of Plymouth, *six*; the Rev. John Burt, of Bristol, *nine*; Mr. Joseph Edwards, *twelve*. [He was a bookseller, whose place of business in 1718, was "on the south side of the Town House, in King Street, next door to the Light House Tavern. He appears to have been an extensive publisher. The only work noted in our minutes, issued by him this year, is Dr. J. Masker's sermon at the ordination of Mr. Walker. Nine years later he was located on the north side of the Town House, on the corner.] John Erving, Esq., *six*. [He was son-in-law of Gov. Shirley.] Henry Frankland, Esq., *six*. [Afterwards the noted Sir Henry Frankland.] Thomas Fleet, printer, *six*; Mrs. Sarah Frankland, *six*; John Greenleaf, of Newbury, Esq., *six*; Mr. John Gooch, merchant, *six*; the Rev. Mr. Thomas Coss, of Bolton, *six*; Timothy Green, of New London, printer, *six*; Mr. Richard Greenleaf, of Newbury, merchant, *twelve*;

the Rev. Mr. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, *four*; Mr. Thomas Hancock, merchant, *six*. [He was uncle of JOHN HANCOCK.] Edward Jackson, M. A., *six*; the Rev. Samuel Kendal, of New Salem, *twelve*; John Murdock, of Plymouth, Esq., *six*; Andrew Oliver, Esq., *six*; the Hon. Wm. Pepperrell, of Kitterry, Esq., *two*; the Rev. Samuel Parsons, of Rye, *two*; the Rev. William Rand, of Sunderland, *four*; the Hon. Richard Saltonstall, Esq., *three*; the Rev. Mr. Isaac Stiles, of East Haven, *three*; Mr. Ebenezer Storer, *four*; Robert Swanton, commander of his Majesty's ship *Astrea*, *six*. [He was stationed on this coast about the time the proposals were issued for this work. In 1744 he lost his ship by fire in the Pascataqua. In 1756, he was in command of the *Prince* of 90 guns, and in 1758, was ordered to Louisbourg, with Admiral Boscawen. In 1760 he performed great service at Quebec. He served with Rodney in the West Indies, in 1762. The same year he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue. He died at Brighton, England, August 1, 1765.] Samuel Talcott, Sheriff of Hartford, Esq., *twelve*; Joseph Torrey, *four*; William Torrey, *six*; Samuel Tyley, Jun. M. A., *six*; the Rev. Mr. Samuel Whittelsey, of Wallingford, *six*; Mr. Elisha W., of W., *four*; Edward Winslow, of Plymouth, *two*; Edward W., of Co. of Suffolk, Esq., *three*; Mr. Kenelm, W., *four*; Dudley Woodbridge, M. A., of Groton, Massachusetts, *six*.

Of course but few of the 775 names are enumerated above. If it were advisable all might be given, but enough are copied to exhibit the character of the list, and if any desire a further knowledge of it, the book is not difficult to be found. The author adds at the end of his list,—"A considerable number of subscribers to this book sending too late, their names could not be inserted."

Doctor Chauncy was a son of the Rev. Charles Chauncy who was chosen President of Harvard College in 1754.

THE CLERGY OF MARYLAND TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON 1783.

The following communication from the original document among Dr. Smith's papers contributed to the Record by Mr. Horace W. Smith, was addressed by the Clergy of Maryland to the Bishop of London, who had under his jurisdiction the English churches in America, prior to the establishment of the American Church.

Dr. Smith declined the appointment for the reason that his attention was so far committed to certain business engagements at the time that he could not consistently assume the duties of Bishop.

MARYLAND—ANNAPOLIS.

August 16th, 1783.

My Lord:

Whereas, the good People of this State, in Communion with the Church of England, have long laboured, and do still labour under great Difficulties, through the Want of a regular Clergy to supply the many Parishes that have, for a considerable Time, been vacant.

To prevent, therefore, and guard against such an unhappy Situation for the future, We the Convention, or Meeting of the Clergy of the Church of England, have made Choice of, and do recommend our Brother, the Reverend Doctor William Smith, as a fit and proper Person, and every way well qualified to be invested with the sacred Office of a Bishop, in Order to perpetuate a regular Succession of Clergy among us. We do, with the greater Confidence, present unto your Lordship this godly and well learned Man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop; being perfectly satisfied that he will duly execute the Office whereunto he is called, to the edifying of the Church, and to the Glory of God.

Your Lordships well known Zeal for the Church, and Propagation of the Christian Religion induces us to trust that your Lordship will Compassionate the Case of a remote and distressed People, and comply with our earnest Request in this Matter. For, without such Remedy, the Church in this Country is in imminent Danger of becoming extinct. That your Lordship may

long continue an Ornament to the Church, is the hearty Prayer of

My Lord, Your very dutiful and most obedient Servants,

1 JOHN GORDON.

St. Michael's, Talbot County.

2 JOHN MAC PHERSON.

Wm. and Mary Parish, Charles County.

3 WM. THOMSON.

St. Stephen's Parish, Cecil County.

4 SAMUEL KEENE.

Dorchester and Great Choptank Parishes, Dorchester County.

5 WM. WEST.

St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County.

6 GEORGE GOLDIE.

King and Queen, Saint Mary's.

7 JOHN BOWIE.

S. Peter's, Talbot.

8 JOHN STEPHEN.

All Faith Parish, St. Mary's County.

9 WALTER MAGENAN.

St. James Parish, Ann Arundel County.

10 WM. HANNA.

St. Margaret, Ann Arundel County.

11 JOSEPH MESSENGER.

St. Andrew's Parish, St. Mary's County.

12 THOS. JNO. CLAGGETT.

St. Paul's Parish, Prince Georges County.

13 THOMAS GATES.

St. Ann's, Annapolis.

14 JOHN ANDREWS.

St. Thomas, Bal' County.

15 HAMILTON BELL.

Stephney, Somerset County.

16 FRANCIS WALKER.

Kent Island, Queen Anns'.

17 JOHN STEWART.

Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County.

18 LEO^d. CUTTING.

All Hallow's Parish, Worcester County.

19 WILL SMITH.

Stepney Parish, Worcester County.

20 RALPH HIGINBOTHAM.

St. Anns' Parish, Ann Arundel.

21 EDWARD GANTT.

Christ Church Parish, Calvert County.

22 HATCH DENT,

Trinity Parish, Charles County.

BROADSIDE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

This "broadside" in relation to making the slave trade with America open to all who chose to engage therein, is without date, but it is probable that it was circulated in England early in the 18th Century.

Some Considerations: Humbly Offered to Demonstrate How prejudicial it would be to the English Plantations, Revenues of the Crown, the Navigation and general Good of this Kingdom, that the sole Trade for Negroes should be granted to a Company with a Joynt-Stock exclusive to all others.

The great and unspeakable Advantage the *West-India* Plantations are to *England*, is so well known, that it needs no demonstration to prove it. The only thing Necessary, is to endeavour to improve and increase this mighty advantageous Trade, by securing them from the Insults of their Enemies, and enabling them to make larger quantities of the Commodities of those Colonies.

Now the means most conducive thereunto will be to make the Trade to *Affrica* open and free for all the Native Subject of *England*, which Trade for Slaves is chiefly from *Acra* to *Angola*, and contains about 1200 Miles Sea-Cost, in which extent the present *Affrican* Company have neither Fort, Castle, nor Factory; so that they have not the least colour for a Pretence to an exclusive Right of Trade into those Parts.

It is well known, that the Riches of the Plantations consists in Slaves chiefly, by whose strength and labour all their Commodities, as Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, &c. are produced; and the more Slaves those Plantations are supplied with, the more Commodities are made, and the stronger they are to defend themselves against any Insults. Neither can there be any more danger of being overstockt with Negroes, than there is that too much Tobacco, Sugar &c. should be sent to *England*; for it is a plain consequence, the more Negroes the more Goods

will be produced, the more Goods the more Custom paid; and all those Commodities rendered here at home so cheap as will enable this Nation to send them abroad cheap also. to the great discouraging of the Plantation-Trade of all other Nations. Wherefore it is very plain, that a large supply of Negroes will not only bring great Riches to this Kingdom, but will also greatly Increase our Navigation.

Whereas on the contrary, should the *Affrican* Trade be inclosed, and confin'd to the Wills and Powers of a Company, the consequence would prove as fatal to the Plantations as a Power given to one Person in *England* to supply the Gardners with Servants, and the Farmers and Carriers with Horses: It is not to be doubted that the one would be constrained to pay yearly for his Servants as much as his Years product would amount to, and the other for his Team as much as the Rent of his Farm, which would prove great Discouragements to their Labour and Industry. This may we reasonably suppose would be the Case of the Planters in the *West-Indies*, were there but one Person that must supply them with Slaves, they being so extremely Necessary, that it is impossible to live without them, every Man being rich or poor according to his Stock in Slaves. A Man that may be Proprietor of 10000 Acres of Land, would still be poor had he no stock of Negroes to employ upon it.

It might be fairly Objected, That the present *Affrican* Company have carryed on their Trade but very imperfectly as to their own Advantage, (notwithstanding that was all the Design they aimed at) as may be plainly proved from the Care they have taken to supply all the Plantations, it being very well known that they have not for these 20 Years or more sent one Ship-loading of Negroes to *Virginia* nor *Maryland*, which are two very large Countreys, and capable of making twice as much Tobacco as they now do, were they but well supplied with Negroes.

Every Negro that is sent into those

Plantations, makes as much Tobacco yearly as pays from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Sterl. Custom, but the Company think that is not material to their Stock: They understand the People are generally poor, and therefore will not venture to trust them; whereas at the same time private Men have, (tho' with the hazard of being seized by the Companies Agents) and had it not been for that Supply those Countries had been in a much worse Condition than at present they are.

To further demonstrate what before is hinted at, that the Company have no Forts, Castles nor Factories from *Acra* to *Angola*, nor do they suppose them necessary to carry on the Slave-Trade, is plainly proved from their own Practice and Management of that Trade, for when they design a Ship to trade for Slaves, they put a Lee-ward Cargo (as they term it) on board the Ship, and give the Master or the chief Officer of the Ship full power to dispose, barter and sell the said Cargo for their Accounts,

allowing them a Commission of 4 *per Cent.* for disposing of the said Cargo, taking on board the Negroes, and delivering them to their Factors in the Plantations, who have usually been the Governours of those Places, who have disposed of the Negroes not always to the poor Planters liking, but necessity hath no law, so must submit to the Will and Pleasure of their Superiours.

Now this great and growing Evil can only be prevented by permitting more Sellers of Negroes than one, wherefore since it is evidently demonstrable, that it is no charge to carry on and manage the Slave-Trade, and of what great Concern it is to encourage and support the *English* Plantations, whereby the Navigation of the Kingdom, Revenues of the Crown, and the General Good of this Nation is so much advanced, therefore it is humbly hoped that the Trade from *Acra* to *Angola* inclusive may be henceforth judged and allowed to be free and open for all the Subjects of this Kingdom.

DR. FRANKLIN'S RULES:—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following RULES respecting a Medical Education and Degrees were passed Nov. 17th, 1789.

1 No Person shall be received as a candidate for the Degree of DOCTOR in MEDICINE until he has arrived to the Age of Twenty-one Years, and has applied Himself to the Study of Medicine in the College for at least two Years. Those Students and Candidates who reside in the City of Philadelphia, or within *five miles* thereof must have been the Pupils of some respectable Physician for the Space of three Years, and those who may come from the Country and from any greater Distance than five miles, must have studied with some reputable Physician therefore at least two Years.

2 Every Candidate shall have regularly attended the Lectures of the following Professors, viz., of *Anatomy* and *Surgery*, of *Chymistry* and the *Institutes* of Medicine;

of *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*; of the *Theory* and *Practice* of MEDICINE; the *Botanical* Lectures of the Professor of *Natural History* and Botany; and a course of Lectures in *Natural* and *Experimental* PHILOSOPHY.

3 Each Candidate shall signify his Intention of Graduating to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, at least two months before the Time of Graduation; after which he shall be examined privately by the Professors of the different Branches of Medicine. If remitted to his Studies, the Professors shall hold themselves bound not to divulge the same; but if he is judged to be properly qualified, as Medical Question and case shall then be proposed to him; the Answer and Treatment of which he shall submit to the Medical Professors. If these performances are approved, the Candidate shall then be admitted to a public Examination, before the Trustees, the Provost, Viceprovost, Professors and Students

of the College. After which he shall offer to the Inspection of each of the *Medical Professors*, a THESIS written in the Latin or English Languages (at his own Option) on any Medical Subject. This Thesis, if approved of, is to be printed at the Expense of the Candidate, and defended from such Objections as may be made to it by the Medical Professors, at a commencement, to be held for the Purpose of conferring Degrees in Medicine on the first Wednesday in June every year.

3 Bachelors in Medicine, who wish to

be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, shall publish and defend a Thesis agreeably to the Rules above mentioned.

The different Medical Lectures shall commence annually, on the first Monday in November; the Lectures in Natural and Experimental Philosophy about the same Time, and the Lectures on Botany, on the first Monday, in April.

B. FRANKLIN,

President of the Trustees.

INSCRIPTION ON DR. FRANKLIN'S STOVE.

An inscription on a curious chamber-stove, in the form of an Urn, contrived in such a manner as to make the flames descend, instead of rising from the fire, invented by the celebrated Doctor Franklin. Written by Mr. Odell, an Episcopal Clergyman, at Brunswick, New Jersey.

1
Like a Newton sublimely he soared
To a summit before unattained,
New regions of science explored,
And the palm of philosophy gained.

2
With a spark that he caught from the skies
He displayed an unparalleled wonder,
And we saw with delight and surprise
His Rod could defend us from thunder.

3
Oh, had he been wise to pursue
The track for his talent designed,
What tribute of praise had been due
To the teacher and friend of mankind.

4
But to covet political fame
Was in him a degrading ambition;
A spark that from Lucifer came
And kindled the flame of sedition.

5
Let candor then write on his urn,
Here lies the renowned inventor,
Whose flame to the skies sought to burn,
But inverted descends to the centre.

¹ The above verses were copied from a manuscript diary of Edward Oxnard, an American Loyalist, by Captain George H. Preble, U. S. N., and by him communicated to the RECORD.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Editor of the Historical Record:—You ask me for a description of the celebrated Indian warrior, Tecumseh, from my personal observation. I answer that I never saw the great Chief but once, and then under rather exciting circumstances, but I have a vivid recollection of his appearance, and from intercourse with his personal friends, am possessed of accurate knowledge of his character.

I was, as you know, one of the prisoners taken at what is known as Dudley's defeat

on the banks of the Maumee River, opposite Fort Meig's, early in May 1813. Tecumseh had fallen upon our rear, and we were compelled to surrender. We were marched down to old Fort Miami or Maumee, in squads, where a terrible scene awaited us.

The Indians, fully armed with guns, war clubs and tomahawks—to say nothing of scalping knives, had formed themselves into two lines in front of the gate-way between which all of us were bound to

pass. Many were killed or wounded in running the gauntlet. Shortly after the prisoners had entered, the Indians rushed over the fallen fort walls and again surrounded us; and raised the war whoop, at the same time making unmistakable demonstrations of violence. We all expected to be massacred, and the small British guard around us were utterly unable to afford protection. They called loudly for Gen. Proctor and Col. Elliot to come to our relief. At this critical moment, Tecumseh came rushing in, deeply excited, and denounced the *murderers of prisoners as cowards*. Thus our lives were spared, and we were sent down to the fleet, at the mouth of Swan creek, (now Toledo) and from that place across the end of the lake to Huron, and paroled.

I shall never forget the noble countenance, gallant bearing, and sonorous voice of that remarkable man, while addressing his warriors in our behalf.

He was then between forty and forty-five years of age. His frame was vigorous and robust, but he was not fat, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds. Five feet ten inches was his height. He had a high, projecting forehead, and broad, open countenance; and there was something noble and commanding in all his actions. He was brave, humane and generous, and never allowed a prisoner to be massacred if he could prevent it. At Fort Miami he saved the lives of all of us who survived the running of the gauntlet. He afterwards released seven Shawnoese belonging to my command, and sent them home on parole. Tecumseh¹ was a Shawnoese. His name signified, in their language, The Shooting Star. At the time when I saw him, he had the commission of a brigadier general in the British Army. I am satisfied that he deserved all that was said of him by General Cass and Governor Harrison, previous to his death.

LESLIE COMES.

Lexington Ky. Oct. 1871.

¹ The late Colonel John Johnston, of Dayton, Ohio, who was Indian Agent among the Shawnoese and neighboring tribes for many years, and knew this Warrior and Statesman well, told me in 1860, that the native pronunciation of his name was Tecumtha. [EDITOR].

BISHOP BERKELEY'S VISIT TO AMERICA. The following item is copied from the "Boston Gazette" No. 477, Jan. 6 to 13, 1729:—"London October 12. The Rev. Dr. Barkley, Dean of Derry, who obtained a Patent of his late Majesty to erect a College in Bermudas, like that in Dublin, for Instruction of Youth in all manner of Liberial Sciences and learned Arts, sailed a few Weeks since for the West Indies, in a ship of 250 Tons, which he hired. He took several Tradesmen and Artists with him. Two Gentlemen of Fortune (James and Dalton,) are gone, with all their Effects, to settle in Bermudas. The Dean married an agreeable young Lady, about six Weeks before he set Sail; the Lady's Sister is gone with them. They had £4000, each to their Fortune, which they carried with them. They carried also Stores and Goods to a great Value: The Dean embarked 20,000 Books, besides what the two Gentlemen carried.

They sail'd hence for Rhode Island, where the Dean intends to Winter, and to purchase an Estate, in order to settle a Correspondence and Trade, between that Island and Bermudas, particularly for supplying Bermudas with Black Cattle and Sheep. The Dean's Grant of £2,000 on St. Christopher's, is payable in two Years Time, and the Dean has a Year and a half allow'd him afterwards, to consider whether he will stick to his College in Bermudas, or return to his Deanery of Derry."

The known facts relative to Bishop Berkely's residence at Newport R. I. are so accessible that they need not be repeated here. He arrived at Newport in February, 1729, and embarked for England from Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 1731.

DELTA.

CAPE FEAR, A COLONY VESSEL, AND A CATAMOUNT.—The following items are from the "Boston Gaxette" of 1741.

"Boston Custom House April 24. Cleared out, Harrison for Cape Fear." "Philadelphia August 20.—Yesterday arrived here Capt. Lester Falconer from St. Kitts having been taken by a Spanish Privateer,

on the 3d instant in Lat. 33, and since cast a way at our capes in a Vessel the Spaniards had given him to come here in. He says the day he was taken they took a Vessel bound from Aberdeen to Cape Fear, and a day or two after a Vessel bound from Barbadoes to this place, the Capt. named Ewers. They also had a Schooner which they said they took within sight of the Virginia Station Ships; she was bound from this place to Cape Fear." These are the earliest notices I have found of any commerce with Cape Fear. Are there any earlier in any printed thing?

New London July 9, 1741. Our Colony's Sloop will be ready to sail in a few days She is at New London Connecticut, is a very fine vessel of 114 tons, mounts 24 Guns, viz. 12 carriage and 12 swivel: she was built by Mr. James Ward of Middletown. She was completed with all her Top Timbers finished, Ports hung, Chain-plates on, Hatches made, painted and launch'd within the space of nineteen and a half working days."

"*April 20.*—To be seen at the Greyhound tavern in Roxbury a wild creature which was caught in the woods about 80 miles to the Westward of this place called a Catamount. It has a tail like a Lyon; its legs are like Bears, its claws like an Eagle, its eyes like a Tyger, its countenance is a mixture of every thing that is fierce and savage. He is exceedingly ravenous and devours all sorts of creatures that he can come near. Its agility is surprising, it will leap 30 foot at one jump, notwithstanding it is but three months old. Whoever inclines to see this creature, may come to the place aforesaid paying one shilling each, shall be welcome for their money."

Is there any earlier record of an animal exhibited as a show in this country?

Boston, November, 1871.

F. K.

COOPER'S SPY.—Jephthah R. Sims, the historian of Schoharie County, relates on page 129 of the sixth volume of the "Historical Magazine," that when, in 1846, he said to Mr. Cooper, "I believe you had some facts to found your 'Spy'

upon," the novelist replied, "No I never pretended that one word of that story was true."

In a little work by H. L. Barnum, published late in 1828, entitled "The Spy Unmasked, or Memoir of Enoch Crosby," it is claimed that he was Harvey Birch, or the "Spy" of Cooper's novel. The book was dedicated, without leave, to Mr. Cooper with the assumption that Crosby was the "Spy" and in the Preface, the writer declares that the honorable John Jay of Westchester County, told him that Mr. Cooper himself had said to him that the outline of the character of Harvey Birch was actually sketched from that of Enoch Crosby. And in 1827, Mr. Crosby being in attendance in court in the City of New York, was introduced to the judges, jury and counsel as the original of the "Spy." He was invited by Mr. Sandford, the proprietor of the Lafayette theatre, to attend the representation of the drama of the "Spy," and Mr. Crosby became the "lion" of the hour.

In 1850 the editor of the RECORD inquired by letter of Mr. Cooper, whether Mr. Barnum's statements were correct, and received the following reply:

"Hall, Cooperstown, August 20, 1850.

"Sir. Never having seen the publication of Mr. Barnum, to which you allude, I can give no opinion of its accuracy.

"I knew nothing of such a man as Enoch Crosby, never having heard his name until I saw it coupled with the character of the 'Spy', after my return from Europe.

"The history of the book is given in the Preface of Putnam's edition, where you will probably find all you desire to know.

Respectfully Yours,

J. FENNIMORE COOPER."

In that Preface, written in 1849, Mr. Cooper says that his story was suggested by the account given him by an eminent statesman of Westchester County N. Y. (unquestionably John Jay) of the exploits and patriotic character of a secret agent whom that statesman officially employed to find out the secrets of the Tories in the time of the old war for independence.

EMIGRATION AND COUNTERFEITING IN 1729.—The following is copied from the "Boston Gazette," No. 507, for Aug 4 to 11. 1729:

"*Philadelphia July 31.* Our Assembly have pass'd a Law to lay a Duty of 40 s. per Head upon all Aliens that shall be imported into this Province, and 20 s. per Head upon all Irish Servants that shall be so imported. About 10 Days ago a ship arrived here from Ireland with 200 Servants, and to avoid paying said Duty they were put on shore at Burlington and Trent Town in New Jersey. There is now four Vessels more arrived here from Ireland with Passengers; and Yesterday one of the Passengers gave information that on board the sloop *Charming Sally* from Dublin there was a quantity of Counterfeit New Jersey Bills, which were found in the Chest of one Eanon, a Passenger, who died at Sea as they were coming over: Whereupon the Mayor and Magistrates of this City immediately gave the Sheriff Orders to make Inquiry into this Affair; who upon search found in the Chest of said Eanon about 118 Counterfeit Eighteen Penny Jersey Bills, not signed, (they are of the New Bills that be now Current) and are in the hands of Thomas Lawrence, Esq, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. It's supposed there is a greater Quantity of these Bills gone to Burlington in the Ship *Woodside Galley*, on board which Ship he had taken his Passage and Shipt a Quantity of his Goods, but was left behind himself."

Perhaps the above item may be worthy of a place in the RECORD. DELTA.

FIRST NATIVE AUTHOR OF SPANISH AMERICA.—Who was the earliest native author in the Spanish possessions of America? and what is the title of his first book, and the date of its publication?

Boston, Massachusetts. J. W. D.

SCHAGHTICOKE.—Is there any documentary evidence to show the origin of the name of the village of Schaghticoke, in Rensselaer County, New York?

Schaghticoke, Oct. 12, 1871. L. B.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR.—We know of but three original portraits of General Arthur St. Clair, one by Peale in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, painted while St. Clair was President of Congress, one by a French artist possessed by a gentleman in California, and a small miniature on ivory painted while St. Clair was governor of the North Western Territory. Are others known of?

General St. Clair was born at Thurso, Scotland in 1734. Can any one give the day of week and month of his birth?

JESUITS IN OHIO.—We should like to learn the names of the first French Jesuits who entered what is now known as Ohio, and the date thereof.

WM. TRENT, served with distinction in the French and English war, 1755—63. He is frequently mentioned in Washington's early writings. Can any one give the date and place of his death?

ST. ORR.—Biographical information is desired respecting Monsieur St. Orr, who commanded the expedition against Pickawillany in 1752. He served in the French and English war which followed and is there lost sight of.

Will some of your readers furnish information regarding the building of "Fort Junandat," and "Fort Sanduskie," laid down on French maps of 1754, in Ohio near Sandusky Bay?—when and by whom were each built? A. T. G.

STATE AND CITIZEN.—When, where and how did the Title of *State* as applied to a Commonwealth in this Country, come into use? When did the word *Citizen* become universal in this Country?

New York, December, 1871. CITIZEN.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The original draft of President Lincoln's Proclamation of the Emancipation of the Slaves, in his own hand writing, was destroyed, when the Collections of the Chicago Historical Society were burned on the 9th of October. Is there a perfect fac simile of that Proclamation, in existence? and if so, where may it be seen?

St. Louis, Nov. 1871. A. R. P.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK ADOLPHUS
RIEDELSEL.]

Brooklyn, March 19, 1781.¹

Sir:

I send by permission, and with proper passports of General Washington, Captain Gerlach, Deputy Quarter Master General of His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick's Troops, to Lieutenant Colonel de Mengen with money, great and small uniforms, and refreshments for the said troops, together with some baggage for the officers. He has my orders to deliver, himself, the money into the hands of Lieutenant Colonel de Mengen, and to make the usual settlement with the different paymasters.

All his dispatches are left open for your Excellency's inspection, and I beg leave to request, Sir, you will permit Captain Gerlach to go to Lieutenant Colonel de Mengen, disembark the baggage and stores he has under his directions, and convey them to wherever the troops may be. I have given him orders to put himself entirely under your Excellency's directions, so long as his business may detain him in Virginia; and he will accept and strictly observe such parole as your Excellency may think proper to prescribe to him for that time.

As there are several invalids among the German troops of the Convention of Saratoga incapable of every kind of service, for whom humanity demands that repose people in these situations are in need of, I presume to ask your Excellency to allow such of them as are properly certified by

the physicians of the hospital, or in their absence, the surgeons of the regiments, to embark on board the Flag of Truce Vessel and come to New York, from whence it will be in my power to send them home.

Captain Gerlach begs me to interest myself for him with your Excellency, as he is excessively sick at sea, to permit him to return to this place by land as soon as his affairs are settled. If this requisition can be approved by your Excellency, I shall acknowledge it as a farther continuance, sir, of your goodness to allow it merely for the relief of his health.

Madame de Riedesel, who never can forget the esteem and friendship she has so justly consecrated to Mrs. Jefferson, desires me to insert her sincerest compliments both to her and your Excellency. Permit me to add my respects, and to assure you, sir, of the most perfect personal esteem with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and Humble Servant,

Riedesel

HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR JEFFERSON, &c. &c.

[GENERAL THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.]

Malvern Hill, July 29th, 1781.

Sir:

I have been honored with your Excellency's letter of the 28th.

It cannot be more the wish of the Executive, than it is my wish, that no further reinforcements were necessary for the southward. But the enemy remaining here does not lessen this necessity. Whether he continues in his present situation, or commences fresh ravages in the state, we shall find that to succor General Greene is our best relief.¹ It is a maxim

¹ General, the Baron de Riedesel, was released from captivity, by exchange, in the autumn of 1780, and was appointed by the British commander at New York, the leader of the troops on Long Island, the flower of the English forces with very few Germans among them. His headquarters were in a small house in the then little hamlet of Brooklyn, where, at about the date of this letter, his wife, children, and servants joined him. He was now in constant apprehension of capture by the Americans, who had a great desire to make him a prisoner. He never slept unless his wife was awake. Their house was situated close upon the shore, and was very much exposed to the whale-boat night cruisers of that period.—[EDITOR.]

¹ General Greene, then in command of the Southern military department, was encamped for the summer on the High Hills

with me, that the more troops we send him, the less we shall want them here. Indeed, it is one way of compelling the



THE RANDOLPH MANSION ON MALVERN HILL.¹

enemy to leave us, or at least to force him to detach, without the risque of a battle. My opinion, therefore, would be, were I to address the Executive again on the same subject, rather to increase than diminish the proposed reinforcements.

of Santee, below Camden, and menaced by the British and Tories on all sides. Cornwallis was in Virginia, having come up from North Carolina to assist Generals Phillips and Arnold, in the subjugation of the state. Lafayette had been sent to Virginia with Continental troops, to stay the invasion; and there, with Generals Wayne and Steuben he beat the enemy back, until Cornwallis was compelled to cross the James River, and fall back to Portsmouth, on the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk. This expulsion of the invaders from the Virginia Peninsula had taken place just before this letter was written, and Lafayette was satisfied that it would be safe to send troops to the relief of Greene.—[EDITOR.]

¹ The head-quarters of Lafayette on Malvern Hill in July, 1781, were at the house of William Randolph, son of William Randolph of Turkey Island, who was the progenitor of the Randolph family in Virginia, and grandfather of William Stith the historian of that Commonwealth. The second William Randolph who, it is believed, built this mansion at about the year 1730, was, at one time, a member of the Governor's Council and Treasurer of the colony of Virginia. His father's estate of Turkey Island, embraced about ten thousand acres, on the borders of James River, including the region around the Malvern Hills. The mansion above delineated, was a very modest one for a family so distinguished for wealth and social position. It was built of imported brick, and commands an extensive view of the James River region to City Point, including Turkey Island and the surrounding flats. During the late Civil War it was within the theatre of terrible scenes of strife, for a short distance from it was fought the destructive battle of Malvern Hill at the beginning of July, 1862. The mansion, then eighty-one years after Lafayette occupied it, was the headquarters of General McClellan. In the above picture is given its appearance when I sketched it in June, 1866, with the exception of a modern wooden addition on the western side of it.—[EDITOR.]

But there are other reasons to be drawn from present appearances. A French naval superiority is not an impossible event. Some accounts speak of it. The embarcation which has taken place, is, most probably, intended for New York. It is large enough for Potomack, and, had this been its destination, it has several days had the most favorable winds. But as it seems complete, its not going is a proof that it is designed for some other quarter.¹ Admitting, then, the idea of a naval superiority, the doubtfulness of its object may also call up their fears for Charlestown, and this may occasion a second detachment. Under this aspect, the southern reinforcement will be of the utmost consequence. But admitting the enemy's force to the southward to receive no addition, to confine it to Charlestown must have the happiest effect. England has not scrupled to announce to every court in Europe that she is in full possession of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. This will be the strongest argument we can offer, short of the reduction of Charlestown, to convince them of its falsity, and to give our commissioners a proper weight, should the negotiation for peace be renewed in the winter. But, independent of these considerations, there are two arguments which I do not know how to answer. If we do not send the militia, we may be obliged to send the Continentals; and should neither go, we shall defeat General Greene's plans, and give him cause to complain of failures occasioned by our disappointing him in promised successors.

Before I quit this subject, I would beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that sooner than the 2000 militia can rendezvous at Boyd's Ferry, we must have a pretty perfect explanation of the enemy's intentions. In this, and provided the call from General Greene should be less urgent than it may be here, we shall have them

¹ This was the fleet of the Count de Grasse, which went to the West Indies. It left France late in March, operated in the West Indies, and finally assisted the combined American and French forces in the capture of Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, Virginia.—[EDITOR.]


in readiness to join this army; and should the enemy hold only a post at Portsmouth, they may give us an opportunity of acting instantly, in a case, which, perhaps, may not admit of much delay, and which will also, from the necessity of different attacks, call for a still further reinforcement.

I perceive in all this, the difficulty of getting arms, the length of such a march, and how much averse the people may be to undertake it. But, at the same time, I confide in the exertions of the Executive to obviate the first, and as the advantages from sending them counterbalance these evils, and those which we might experience here, should their services be wanted, I am persuaded your Excellency will not hesitate in promoting the measure in its fullest extent.

Permit me to suggest the necessity of collecting the heavy cannon of the state, and such military matters as are wanted in a siege, should we be fortunate enough to be able to do anything against Portsmouth.

With the most perfect respect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant,



HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR NELSON.

[COTTON MATHER, 1682.]

"Boston 18^o 11m,
1681½

Worthily respected

Uncle

I promised to send you an Acct. of what considerable News comes in y^e late ship from England. I might have continued almost silent, and yett have kept my promise, there is so little Remarkable that occurs. The old word y^t wee were wont to have as y^e First in every seamans mouth, in answer to y^e Q, *What news—is still used,—All peace & quietness.* The story of y^e Insurrection in Scotland which wee

had by the way of Holland; is y^t whereof I may say, as a Scotchman upon another occasion did, *It is but a Fable.* As to what concerns N. E. in O. E., the king has sent a pretty favorable Letter, wherein yett hee saies, Hee don't so accept o^r Excuse for o^r Not sending Agents, but that Hee expects we should within 3 months (I think) yett do it, or incur y^e blott & guilt of Disloyalty. That which made exceeding well for a moderate Letter sent to us from his Maj'ty was y^t y^e States of Holland sent over to England a somewhat rugged Ambassador who declared their expectation y^t y^e king should now manifest Himself whether Hee would join cordially in y^e protestant League, or be a Friend to y^e French K's Interest. This putt y^e Court into an huge perplexity, & coming just at y^e Time when o^r N. E. business was under Debate, it did so divert them y^t they had not Leisure to take Rigid notice of us.

Cotton Mather.

In all other respects so far as I can learn, things continue in statu quo prius. Randolph is come with his family, & has hired Mr. Hez. Usher's house,—where the Ministers we wont to meet.—Hen! Domus Antiqua, &c.,—of y^e State of y^e College my Cousin will (I suppose) give you fuller Information in some respects than I can. Si Valei; bene est; ego quodue Valeo. Excuse these Hasty Lines, written currente & calente calamo. Accept this small service as from one not having an opportunity to do a greater. Present my service to my Aunt,—Love to Cousins—& continue to pray for

Your C. M."¹

¹ I copied the above letter from the original now in possession of J. Wingate Thornton Esq., of Boston. It is addressed—"These | For the Rev'd,—my Hon'd Uncle | Mr. John Cotton, | Pastor to y^e Church | in | Plymouth."

Endorsed in the handwriting of Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth: "From my Cousin, Mr. Cotton | Mather, January 19, 1681."

Cotton Mather, the writer of this letter, was then in the nineteenth year of his age. The King's "Letter" which he mentions was dated Oct. 21, 1681, and is printed in full in Chalmers's Annals, pp. 443-9. It was brought to Massachusetts by Edward Randolph whose arrival is also mentioned above. Randolph has been styled "the evil genius of New England." He arrived at Boston on this occasion Dec. 17, 1681.

[MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM PHILLIPS.]

*Colonel Carter's House.¹**August 12, 1779.*

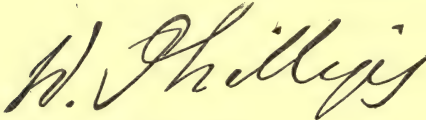
Sir:

I am exceedingly sorry the weather yesterday prevented me from having the pleasure of seeing you.

I return you my very sincere thanks for the answer to my letter of the day before yesterday. Mr. Geddes shall be sent in a very few days, and I shall pursue, for the several prisoners of war, every mode of conveying money and clothing to them, you shall prefer.

The British officers intend to perform a play next Saturday at the Barracks. I shall be extremely happy to have the honor to attend you and Mrs. Jefferson in my Box at the Theatre should you or that lady be inclined to go.

I, am Sir, with great personal respect,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,



GOVERNOR JEFFERSON.

[LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN BURGOWNE.]

Nov. 11. 1777.

Sir: I have the honor of your letter of the date of this day, and have only to re-

The next month after Mather's letter was written (February 1681-2) the colony chose two agents, in compliance with the demand of Charles II, namely, William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley, names well known in the annals of Massachusetts. Stoughton declined the office and John Richards was chosen in his place. The agents sailed for England May 31, 1682.

The cousin, whom Cotton Mather mentions, was probably John Cotton, son of the person to whom the letter is addressed. He was then a student at Harvard College. The date in Rev. John Cotton's endorsement is I presume that of the receipt of the letter. It will be seen that it is one day later than the date of the letter itself.—[JOHN WARD DEAN.]

¹ Major General Phillips, the writer of this letter, was, at that time, a prisoner of war in Virginia, and in command of the troops, English and German, captured at Saratoga, and who were yet quartered in Virginia as prisoners of war. General Burgoyne had been permitted to return to England, when the command devolved on General Phillips. "Carter's House," was named "Blenheim." It was built by his father, (who was at one time, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia,) soon after Marlborough's memorable victory at Blenheim. Anbury, one of the British captain officers mentioned the fact in his "Travels," that Colonel Carter, at the date of this letter, possessed fifteen hundred slaves.—[EDITOR.]

turn in answer that until the infringements of the Convention are redressed, in regard to the quartering of officers particularly, I cannot, consistently with my duty or principles accept personally of any other accommodations than such as I have the misfortune to be subjected to at present. Should it please the will of your government to make them worse, I cannot but persuade myself I shall continue to persevere as becomes me.¹

I am, Sir, with great personal regard.

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,



MAJ. GENL. HEATH.

[PHILIP MAZZEI.]

Paris, April 21, 1780.

Sir:

The first time I spoke, according to my instructions, to Dr. Franklin on the purport of my mission, he observed that so many people had come to Europe from every state on that kind of business, that they had ruined our credit and made the money men shy of us. I said that Virginia should not partake of the blame on my account, as I would not let them know my business, unless I was pretty well sure of success. Having since taken the opportunity of mentioning the subject several times to him, he never failed giving some mark of disapprobation and displeasure.

About three weeks past (that is to say about a month since I had first mentioned

¹ General William Heath had charge of Burgoyne and his fellow-prisoners, taken at Saratoga twenty-five days before this letter was written. Its tone is similar to one Burgoyne wrote three days later, to General Gates, in which he distinctly charged the United States with a breach of public faith. This insult Congress resented by a resolution on the second of January following, in which they declared: "It is a strong indication of his intention, and affords just grounds of fear, that he will avail himself of such pretended breach of the Convention, in order to disengage himself and the army under him, of the obligations they are under to these United States; and that the security which these states have had in his personal honor, is hereby destroyed."—[EDITOR.]

the matter to him) his reflections induced me to observe, that while Congress called on the several states to supply their men in the Continental Army with things which must be got from Europe, it became a necessity for them to seek for credit and money; that the persons sent by the states on that errand may not have proceeded with all the discretion required in such cases; but as to the dishonor and discredit which you think, says I, that they have brought down upon us by spreading such an idea of American poverty, I must beg leave to differ from you, Sir, since all Europe knows that we want a great many things from hence; that we have no specie; and that we cannot, during the war, remit enough of our produce to pay the debts. The only two points, to gain, are, I continued, the persuading them of the solidity and resources of the States, and that we are firmly determined to keep our Independence; and then mentioned the reasons I have to expect that I shall be believed, particularly in Florence and Genoa. "We have tried in Genoa," he said, "without effect." As I had informed him of my views there from the beginning, his deferring so long to acquaint me with that unlucky trial, made a sudden and disagreeable impression on my spirits for a double reason.

But that was nothing in comparison to what I have felt to-day. He has at last signified to me that 6 per cent. was offered. But sir, says I, at the very first conversation on the subject I informed you that I was impowered to give only three. Had I known at that time, I would have given notice of it by Marquis Lafayette, and the Assembly could have been informed of it in the spring session. "I didn't think of it," said he, with a true philosophical indifference; "it never came into my mind."

I have lost no time, sir, to come and write you the intelligence with which I have been most disagreeably surprised this day, knowing that there is at Nantes a vessel ready to sail, and I heartily wish that you may receive one of the four copies before the Assembly rises.

You will, I hope, excuse my blundering

more than usual, as I am really disconcerted. In coming from the Doctor who lives three miles out of the town, I was a thinking what to do. I have resolved to proceed on my journey as soon as I can raise money, and to go and lay a foundation for executing the orders I may receive hereafter. It is requisite to observe that however great my success may be, in infusing notions of our solidity and resources, and a desire of entering into our views, I cannot, with any degree of prudence mention the terms expressed in my instructions, as Dr. Franklin's offer is certainly known everywhere. The experiment having been tried by the medium of public bankers, the offering less than has already been offered, would be ridiculous, and perhaps injurious to the credit of Congress.

If the state should not like the terms, I might act for Congress, and probably succeed, although others have failed. I intend to mention it to the Doctor, and if I should meet with more philosophy than zeal, I have a mind to explain the whole matter to Mr. John Adams (if he affords me an opening to do it) and avail myself of his advice and assistance. The established character of his great abilities and patriotism all over the Continent would, I hope, sufficiently warrant my step; besides what I know of him from the late governor, and still more from yourself. I hope soon to entertain you with some favorable accounts of European affairs, and have the honor to be most respectfully

Your Excellency's most obedient
and most Humble Servant,¹

Philip Mazzei

¹ Philip Mazzei was a Tuscan, who came to this country just before the old war for independence broke out. He brought with him about a dozen grape culturists with the intention of attempting the extensive cultivation of the vine and making wine, in Virginia. He purchased Colle, an estate adjoining that of Mr. Jefferson in Albemarle county. The money for this purpose was raised by a company, of whom Mr. Jefferson was one, to assist him in introducing that new branch of industry into this country. He tried the experiment about three years, when his workmen left him. The war began and he could not get others from Italy; so he was compelled to suspend operations.

Mr. Mazzei was a well educated man, and had influential government connections in Tuscany. He offered his services

[SENATOR HENRY-CLAY.]

*Ashland, 1st June, 1846.**Dear Sir:*

I received your letter requesting information, in respect to your uncle, Mr. Richard Cutts. I should be happy to supply any in my power, but fear that I cannot communicate any of much importance.

I knew him well, and intimately from the time of my first entry into Congress, in December, 1806, up to the period of his death. During the War Session of Congress, and prior and subsequent to it, he

to Congress as a negotiator with the Grand Duke for aid for the struggling colonists. On that occasion he received a letter from Dr. Franklin who expressed his satisfaction because Mr. Mazzei had settled in this country, and had proposed to introduce the culture of silk here. Franklin informed him that Congress had not, as yet, "extended their views much toward foreign powers," but that probably, in a year or two more his services might be very useful to them. Mazzei was then taking great interest in the affairs of the colonies, and had sent to the Grand Duke a translation of the Declaration of Independence. He was subsequently employed by Virginia to negotiate a loan of money or to obtain supplies on the credit of the state abroad. He received his appointment from the governor (Patrick Henry) and council, at the beginning of 1779. He was authorized to obtain a loan of gold and silver, not exceeding £900,000, and to purchase goods in Italy for the use of the state troops. He asked for no compensation, but only desired to have his expenses paid. He met many unexpected obstacles abroad, and his mission was fruitless excepting in vexations and pecuniary losses for himself, which, in a great degree he charged to the neglect and indifference of his principal, the State of Virginia.


On the eve of his departure, Mr. Mazzei rented Colle to the Baron de Reidesel, the commander of the German troops under Burgoyne, then prisoners of war in Virginia. Within a week the Baron's horses finished what was left of Mazzei's vineyard, and when he returned to Virginia, he found his estate a desolation. The Baron was probably not in a mood to be very particular about the preservation of Mazzei's property, on account of what the German considered his stinginess. "The house where we were lodged," wrote the Baroness de Reidesel, "and indeed the whole estate belonged to an Italian, who hired it to us, as he was about setting out on a journey. We looked impatiently forward to the time of his departure, and that of his wife and daughter, on account of the smallness of the house and the scarcity of provisions. In respect to the latter, our landlord voluntarily assumed a kind of tutorage over us. Thus, when he killed a calf he gave us on the first day, only the head and the tripe, though we represented that this was not enough for twenty persons. He replied that we could make a very good soup of it. He then added to the meat, two cabbages and some stale ham; and this was all that we could obtain from him."

In the course of time Mr. Mazzei returned to Florence, after remaining several years in Virginia subsequent to the close of the Revolution, leaving his wife and daughter at Colle. There his wife died, and he wrote to Mr. Jefferson for legal evidence of the event. In his reply to Mazzei, Mr. Jefferson used expressions in a paragraph on politics, apparently in disparagement of the patriotism of Washington and the leaders of the Federal party, which Mazzei imprudently published in a Tuscan newspaper, a retranslation of which found its way through the French into the American newspapers, and produced a good deal of discussion and ill-feeling. Jefferson observed a strict silence. Washington seems not to have been, for a moment, suspicious of unfriendliness to him, personally, on the part of Mr. Jefferson, and there is no evidence that there was any alienation of confidence. —[EDITOR.]

was considered a most useful, valuable and intelligent member; and his information, upon all questions connected with the commerce and navigation of the country was particularly sought and appreciated. I forget the precise year when he was appointed as Comptroller, which office he filled, diligently and satisfactorily, until he was removed by President Jackson. His removal created much sensation, both on account of his own personal merits, and his near connection with Mr. Madison. His removal was in consequence of a system of policy which I fear may, in the end, prove disastrous to our Institutions. Your uncle was an amiable and most excellent gentleman, giving offence to no one, and enjoying the esteem of all who knew him. I enjoyed his warm friendship, which was cordially reciprocated to the day of his death. He commenced his public career, as I always understood, in great affluence, and died in extreme poverty. Among my last efforts with President Tyler, before he proved false to himself and faithless to his country, one unsuccessful one was to obtain for Mr. Cutts an appointment in the Dist. of Columbia, which would have given himself and his estimable children bread.¹

I am respect.

Your Obt. Servt.



MR. J. WINGATE THORNTON.

¹ Richard Cutts was born in June, 1771, at Cutts' Island, then a part of the present State of Maine. He was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1790. He studied law, became a merchant, and took an active part in politics. He visited Europe, served in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and when he was twenty-nine years of age, was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, in which office he continued for twelve successive years. He was a firm supporter of President Madison's administration during the war of 1812, and was one of his most cherished personal friends. In 1813, he was appointed Superintendent-General of military supplies. He held that office until that bureau was abolished in 1817, when he was appointed to the newly created office of second comptroller of the Treasury, by President Monroe. He continued in it until 1820, when he retired to private life, in Washington City, where he died in April, 1845. In the 'New England Historical and Genealogical Register,' vol. ii, pages 276, 278 inclusive, may be found a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Cutts, and a memoranda of his family. —[EDITOR.]

[SENATOR THOMAS WORTHINGTON.]

Piqua, August 27, 1812.

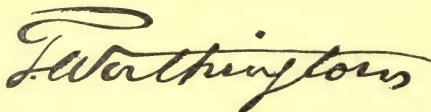
11 o'clock, P. M.

An express or runner sent out some days since to Fort Wayne arrived an hour since with letters from Captain Rhea, one of which I inclose to you, from which you will see the very critical situation of that place.¹ The commissioners, immediately after the news of the unfortunate capture of our army, set about collecting a force to march to that place to relieve it. They have had every difficulty in effecting the object, as Governor Meigs was detained at Urbana, and the Commissioners had it not in their power to get arms to put into the hands of many brave men who were willing to march. This day, however, they have marched about 250 men, a few miles, expecting this number would be sufficient to reinforce the fort. As, however, the number of Indians are far beyond what was expected, I have deemed it improper that so small a force should attempt the relief of the fort, and have taken the liberty to ask the favor of you, under extraordinary circumstances, to march with all possible expedition as many mounted riflemen as you may deem proper

(4 or 500 if you can) to join our troops, who will march with all expedition to the relief of our brave soldiers who are surrounded by the same band of savages who massacred the garrison at Chicago.¹ Governor Meigs is written to at Urbana, from which he will, I expect, march immediately 500 men to join those I have mentioned as on the march. I need not tell you how important it is to save Fort Wayne, both as it regards the frontier of Ohio and the operations of a campaign to Canada. Besides, if these savages can be stung to the quick at a time, perhaps, they do not expect it, it may strike those with dismay who have not yet become hostile. I beg you will let the urgency of the case plead my apology for the liberty I have taken.

Give me leave to refer you to Mr. Collet, who does me the favor to deliver you this, for particulars. There is provision in abundance here, and I shall have some sent on 20 miles in advance.

In haste, very respectfully.



TO GENERAL PAYNE.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The regular annual meeting of the Society was held in the city of Worcester, on Saturday, the 21st of October, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President, in the chair.

¹ Fort Wayne was on the site of the present village of Fort Wayne, in Indiana, at the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which form the Maumee River. At the date of this letter, Captain James Rhea, a native of New Jersey, and who was lieutenant and adjutant of "Rhea's Levies," in 1791, was in command of the little garrison of seventy men, at Fort Wayne, where the whole artillery consisted of only four small field-pieces. The British and Indians (Procter and Tecumtha, commanders) had appointed the first of September as the time for investing Fort Wayne, and the savages appeared before it on the day after this letter was written. They did not begin attacks, however, until the night of the 5th of September. The garrison held out nobly, for they knew that friends, indicated in this letter, were on the way to relieve them. The siege was raised on the 12th of the month.—[EDITOR.]

Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, read the report of the council. After some statements relative to the condition and work of the society, and a notice of the death of Commodore Blake, who was one of its members, he proceeded to his chief topic, the discovery of the Pacific ocean. Columbus having no knowledge or thought of such an ocean, supposed he had reached eastern Asia. Marco Polo saw the western shore of this ocean. On this side, the first European who saw it was Balboa. It was never seen by Cortez to whom some have attributed the discovery. There was much exploration before its vast extent was made

¹ August 15, 1812.

known. It is only since the beginning of the last century, that the longitudes of North America and eastern Asia have been crowded back sufficiently to show that it spreads over 160 degrees, from east to west, nearly half the circumference of the globe. The history of discovery on the Pacific and its shores, is one of the most tempting topics for the historian. He gave some account of these explorations, including the expedition of Lewis and Clark. The last veil has been removed by our knowledge of Japan. He remarked that the voyage of Magellan made the world acquainted with the great extent of the Pacific. He spoke of the "South Sea Company," and of what its history might have been if it had discovered the gold of California. He gave an interesting account of the early maps of the American coast, and of conjectural drawings of lines of the coast in imitation of what was supposed to be the eastern coast line of Asia. Mr. Hale's paper was very suggestive; but we can give only a very lean and imperfect account of it.

According to the Librarian's report read by S. F. Haven, the additions to the library since the last meeting were 380 books, 2112 pamphlets, 190 volumes of unbound newspapers, 16 maps, 2 manuscripts, 2 photographs, 4 medo and various broadsides, circulars and cards. Seventeen books, 2 pamphlets, and 90 volumes of newspapers had been purchased during the period mentioned.

Mr. Haven spoke of the importance of preserving periodical literature, which contains so much important material for history. The value of odd volumes and odd numbers of old periodicals is very great, for, in the right hands, they can be used to complete sets in the libraries. In this connection there were some excellent suggestions on the subject of literary exchanges. The value of ephemeral and periodical literature was also discussed, and the importance of care in its preservation urged. It has recently been found expedient to purchase for the library a large collection of documents relative to the religious denomination called Second

Adventists, which, originating in 1843, now numbers 800 preachers and from 150,000 to 200,000 members, and their history, which at the outset was but a trifle, begins to be valuable. This is an illustration of the importance of ephemeral literature. Mr. Haven expressed regret that the ante-revolutionary magazines and papers were not more numerous preserved, and urged members of the society to improve every opportunity to secure and preserve such as still exist, and make the collection of the present day complete.

The Treasurer's report, read by Nathaniel Paine, stated the amount of the funds of the society to be \$74,692,26.

Mr. Hale's report elicited remarks from Rev. Dr. Waterston and Hon. Charles Sumner, of Boston, Dr. Deane, of Cambridge, and J. D. Baldwin. Dr. Waterston offered suggestions in regard to the failure of Sir Francis Drake to discover the Bay of San Francisco. Mr. Sumner referred to Mr. Hale's statement, that the Pacific Ocean is about to become the world's Mediterranean, on which we shall play a foremost part. It may be that we shall not so recover activity on the Atlantic as to make ourselves supreme there; but we can be supreme on the Pacific, and this we must not fail to be. The Pacific is essentially ours; the Sandwich Islands will at length become part of our jurisdiction, our half way house to China and Japan.

Dr. Deane was not sure that Drake would be deterred from exploring San Francisco Bay because the Spaniards were there, as Dr. Waterston had suggested. He took possession of another part of the coast and called it New Albion, although the Spaniards loudly protested.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the importance of seeking information at every conspicuous point in the island world of the Pacific. The discovery of that ocean, he said, is intimately connected with the discovery of America, and we may properly associate inquiries concerning the ethnology and archæology of this continent with those relating to the Pacific world; for that world presents a field for archæological research. It has noticeable ruins everywhere

among the Pacific Islands, which suggest an ancient history of which we have no definite knowledge.

A letter from the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, was read by the President, which related to a recent discovery at Rome; also a letter from Professor Salisbury, of New Haven. Hon. George F. Hoar gave some account of the present condition of the monument and inscription to the memory of Captain John Smith, in the church of St. Sepulchre, London. He visited this church twice, while in England, the second time accompanied by Rev. Dr. Palfrey. They found the inscription so worn away as to be entirely illegible, and Mr Hoar hesitates to believe the stone ever could have contained so long an inscription as that said to have been copied from it; but the three Turk's heads are still visible, and, as the church has been burnt since the monument was placed there, some satisfactory explanation is possible. He suggested that the society can do something to restore the inscription. We may at least have it reproduced on a mural tablet. After some remarks by Dr. Deane, the matter was referred to the council.

Professor E. Desor, of France, proposed for membership by the council, was duly elected a member of the society.

The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of the following:

President—Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, LL. D., Boston, and James Lenox, New York.

Council—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Worcester; Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, M. D., Boston; Chas. Folsom, Esq., Cambridge; Samuel F. Haven, Esq., Worcester; Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston; Joseph Sargent, M. D., Worcester; Charles Deane, Esq., Cambridge; Rev. S. Sweetser, D.D., Worcester; Hon. Richard Frothingham, Charlestown; Hon. Henry Chapin, Worcester.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence—Hon. Chas. Sumner, LL. D., of Boston.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence—Hon. Emory Washburn, LL. D., Cambridge.

Recording Secretary—John D. Washburn, Esq., Worcester.

Treasurer—Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Worcester.

Committee on Publication—Samuel F. Haven, Esq., Worcester; Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston; Charles Deane, Esq., Cambridge.

Auditors—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Worcester; Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, Fitchburg.

PRINCE SOCIETY.—The object of this society is the printing of rare books or manuscripts relating to America. It was organized in 1858, at Boston, Massachusetts, where the meetings are held. It is named in honor of Rev. Thomas Prince, of Boston, one of the earliest New England antiquaries, and the annual meetings are held on the 25th of May, his birthday. The first president of the society was Samuel G. Drake, A. M., who held the office from 1858 to 1870. The membership of the society is limited to one hundred persons, and corporations, and the cost of each volume printed is equally assessed among the members.

Six volumes have been printed, namely, *The Hutchinson Papers*, 2 vols.; Wood's *New England's Prospect*, 1 vol.; John Dunton's *Letters from New England*, 1 vol.; and *The Andros Tracts*, 2 vols. A reprint of Sir William Alexander's *Map and Description of New England*, edited by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, is nearly ready for the press, and will probably be issued before the next annual meeting. Other volumes are in preparation.

The officers for the current year are:

President, John Ward Dean, A. M.

Vice Presidents, J. Wingate Thornton, A. M., Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M., and William B. Trask, Esq.

Treasurer, Jeremiah Colburn, A. M.

Corresponding Secretary, William H. Whitmore, A. M.

Recording Secretary, William T. R. Marvin, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Regular monthly meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia was held on the evening of the 2d of November, at its hall in Walnut Street. Mr. William S. Vaux, 1st Vice President in the chair.

Letters were read from Hon. William Whiting, of Boston, Prof. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge, Edmund Quincy, of Dedham and Daniel J. Durrie, State Librarian, of Wisconsin, acknowledging their election to membership in the society. Mr. Whiting sent his photograph, and Mr. Durrie, biographical memoranda both in answer to the circular of Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer of the society, lately issued.

Donations to the library were announced from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston. Samuel C. Perkins, the Numismatic Society, of London, Renier Chalon, of Brussels, and others. Several fine coins were presented to the cabinet, including a ten centime piece of the present French Republic.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary of the society, stated that in England they are now considering the propriety of coining shillings and sixpenny pieces with holes in their centers, attributing the idea of the hole to Charles Dickens, forgetting the fact that the Chinese have had a similar description of coins for several thousands of years; and also that similar coins of three cents and other values were struck in the United States, in 1851.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, called the attention of the society to the recent discovery in Ohio of a bird-track alphabet, which bears a striking resemblance to an early Chinese bird-track alphabet. Dr. Brinton expressed the opinion controverted by numerous antiquarian authorities, that these marks were simply the *totems* of the Indian tribes, and had no significance as representatives of language; also, that the alphabet differed widely from that of the

Cherokee, the best known of the Indian alphabets.

Dr. Brinton gave some further details in regard to the lost cities of Tabasco, about which he spoke at the last meeting.

The December meeting being the regular meeting for the election of officers and committees, Messrs Charles Henry Hart, William Duane and William Penn Chandler were appointed a committee to make nominations for officers for the ensuing year. The society then adjourned.

DECEMBER 7, 1871.—A regular stated monthly meeting of the society was held at its rooms, No. 524 Walnut Street, on the evening of December 7th. Hon. Eli K. Price, President, in the chair. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. was requested to act as Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Hibler.

Several valuable donations to the library and cabinet were received from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, the Cincinnati Public Library, Capt. Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. Navy, Count Gozzadini, of Bologna, Italy, Henry Mott, Esq., of Montreal, Messrs. Claxton-Remsen, and Haffelfinger, and others, among them a Canadian bank note, containing vignettes from the only authentic portraits of General Wolfe and the Marquis Montcalm.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. presented and read a description of "a new almanac and prognostication for the year of our Lord God 1626," a curious study for the matter contained in it and the manner in which it is expressed.

Dr. Frederick Horner, Jr., a corresponding member of the society from Virginia, read with a few explanatory remarks, some very interesting extracts from the private Diary of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, kept by him during the years 1787-88, while he was sojourning in England, which show him to have been a very keen observer of people and things. The Doctor stated that he was preparing a volume for publication at an early day on the Virginia of the last century, entitled

"Sketches of James Blair and his Times," which would bring forward prominently the lives and characters of John Bannister, John Blair, and Carter Braxton; and at the same time called the particular attention of the society to the fact that the Diary of Carter Braxton kept during the Revolution, and which was of very great historical value had been stolen from his descendants, together with many of his papers, by the Federal soldiers during the late war.

In conclusion, Dr. Horner presented a number of views of scenes in Virginia, and portraits of Messrs Blair, Bannister, and Braxton, and their wives.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart in offering the thanks of the society to Dr. Horner for his very interesting address, desired that the secretary would make an especial note of the loss of the Revolutionary Diary of Carter Braxton, with the hope that by bringing notice of the theft to the knowledge of the people in all sections of the country it might ultimately be recovered.

Mr. Hart then read a letter he had received from Mr. Benson J. Lossing, Editor of the new Historical Magazine, to be published by Chase & Town, of this city, asking the society to contribute a minute of the proceedings of its regular monthly meetings to the Magazine, which on motion the Secretary was directed to do, and the Magazine was recommended to the notice of the members.

This being the regular meeting for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, Mr. Duane, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket which was unanimously elected.

President—Eli K. Price.

Vice Presidents—William P. Chandler, Wm. S. Vaux, William Duane, and John Farnum.

Honorary Vice Presidents—Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., of Brunswick; Hon. James W. Patterson, of Hanover; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Newport; Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford; J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., of Brooklyn; Hon.

William A. Whitehead, of Newark; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington; Hon. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee; Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., of San Francisco; Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsly, of Richmond.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry Phillips, Jr.

Recording Secretary—J. Davis Duffield.

Treasurer—Thomas E. McElroy.

Historiographer—Charles Henry Hart.

Curator of Numismatics—Alfred B. Taylor.

Curator of Antiquities—Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.

Librarian—William P. Potts.

Committee on Publication—Samuel C. Perkins, Louis A. Godey, and Henry Flanders.

Committee on Numismatics—S. Gross Fry, Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D.D., and Alfred B. Taylor.

Committee on Antiquities—J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., Joseph A. Clay, and Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.

Committee on Genealogy—George E. Hoffman, William P. Chandler, and Charles Henry Hart.

Committee on Autographs—Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D.D., Robert C. Davis, and Henry Phillips, Jr.

Committee on Hall—William J. Jenks, Samuel L. Smedley, J. Davis Duffield.

Committee on Library—Bloomfield H. Moore, William S. Vaux, William P. Potts.

Committee on Finance—William Duane, Henry Ducommun, Thomas E. McElroy.

After the election of several members the society was adjourned.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This institution was organized in 1824, and incorporated June 2d, 1826, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The object of this society is to collect, preserve and publish, as far as practicable, historical matter relating to the state and nation. It has published several works of great interest to those engaged in historical researches, and another volume being vol. 11 of the Penn and Logan correspondence

is now in course of preparation under the supervision of EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Editor.

The society will soon remove to the new Hall in Spruce St. below Ninth, when we shall give an extended notice of the Hall and the Library. The following constitute the present board of Officers.

President.—John Wm. Wallace.

Vice-Presidents.—Benjamin H. Coates, Horatio Gates Jones, Aubrey H. Smith, James L. Claghorn,

Cor. Secretary.—James Ross Snowden.

Rec. Secretary.—Samuel L. Smedley.

Librarian.—James Shrigley.

Committee on Library.—John Jordan Jr. John A. Mc. Allister, Richard L. Nicholson.

Committee on Publication.—Charles M. Morris, Edward Pennington Jr., Frederick D. Stone.

Committee on Finance.—Joseph Carson, James C. Hand, Charles S. Ogden.

Publication Fund is over \$16,000.

Trustees of the Fund.—John Jordan Jr., Aubrey H. Smith, William Strong.

Trustees of the Building Fund.—John Welsh, Henry C. Gibson, Clarence H. Clark.

The Society has several foundations with gradually accumulating funds. It has a Publication Fund, a Building Fund, and a Binding Fund.

The annual fee for Resident Members is five dollars. Life Membership Fifty dollars.

CURRENT NOTES.

STATUES.—The State of Connecticut has sent the statues of Colonel Trumbull and Roger Sherman, to the government collection at Washington.

BUTTON MAKING.—It is a notable fact in the history of American manufactures, that the first maker of covered buttons, Samuel Williston, is yet living. In early life he was preparing to enter the ministry, when his eyesight so failed that he was compelled to give up study. He kept a country store in which the wooden buttons, then in general use, were sold. His wife covered some of these buttons with cloth. They became popular. Williston and his wife contrived machinery to do the work, the first ever employed in the United States. An immense manufactory grew from this seed, and made half the covered buttons of the world. Williston's factories are still running at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and he is worth several millions of dollars.

CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.—In the spring of 1871, a Joint High Commission appointed respectively by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, negotiated a treaty looking to a settlement of the difficulties growing out of the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate steamship *Alabama*, during the late civil war. The treaty was ratified by both governments, and under its provisions, another Joint Commission has been appointed to make a final adjustment of all matters in dispute. The place chosen for the conference, is Geneva, in Switzerland. The Commissioners for the United States are Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, and William M. Evarts of New York.

LIBRARY OF THE PENN FAMILY.—During the early part of this year, a selection from the Library of the Penn family will be sold at auction, in London. The collection comprises works on America, voyages, travels, and general literature, and many of the volumes bear the armorial book-plate of "William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania." A few have his autograph signature.

ENCKE'S COMET.—On the evening of the 18th of November, Professors Harkness and Hale, attached to the National Observatory at Washington, succeeded in discovering the spectrum of Encke's Comet. It consisted of two bright bands of green, in each of which the light was most intense in the middle of the breadth of the band, and shaded off toward each edge. No signs of a nucleus were discovered. Professor Harkness thinks it may be safely inferred that the comet consists simply of a cloud of glowing gas.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF GENERAL SCHUYLER.—Many years ago the construction of railways in the northern suburbs of Albany, caused the demolition of the ancient burial vault of the Van Rensselaer and Schuyler families, and the remains deposited in them were removed to a temporary resting place in the Albany Rural Cemetery. There the remains of General Schuyler reposed without anything to mark the place of sepulture.

When, in 1870, a member of the Schuyler family expressed a desire to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the Patriot, the Trustees of the Albany Rural Cemetery, of which body Thomas W. Olcott is President, generously gave for the

purpose one of the finest plots on the domain, in token of their reverence for the memory of that distinguished citizen. The monument was erected in October, 1871. It is a simple Doric column of light Quincy granite, thirty feet in height, wrought by Jonathan Williams, architect, of Quincy, Massachusetts. On the base is a suitable inscription. The only ornament is an inverted torch. The design is beautiful, and the workmanship perfect. The monument stands upon an eminence overlooking the Hudson River and an extensive region of country, including views of the cities of Albany and Troy. It is a noble tribute of filial affection given by the youngest of the two surviving granddaughters of General Schuyler. The citizens of Albany should hasten to honor themselves by erecting a bronze statue of General Schuyler in their public Park.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania have requested James Ross Snowden to prepare for the National Centennial, a Memoir "upon the precise *time, place and incidents of the composition, adoption, signing, and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.*" Persons having in their possession any letters, diaries, or other manuscripts relating to the subject, will render a public service by sending copies of such manuscripts, to Colonel Snowden, or giving him a reference where they may be examined or obtained. He would like to be referred to any book, pamphlet or newspaper, which might be useful to him in the discharge of his duties.

It is intended to embrace in the Memoir a notice of *historical places, and objects* connected with the composition, adoption, and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence; for example, the house where it was written, the desk used by Mr. Jefferson, the table upon which it was signed, the Hall of Congress, the chair of Hancock, the "bell of Liberty," etcetera, and as far as practicable to notice the place of abode of each member of the Committee of Independence, and of each member of the Congress of 1776, whilst sojourning in Philadelphia. Information on those points is solicited; also engravings or drawings of persons or places connected therewith, as it is intended to illustrate the work with pictorial representations of historical places, and of persons and objects connected with the great event to be commemorated.

The time, place, and circumstances of the first promulgation of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia are known. It will be interesting to place on permanent record the time and place of such promulgation in other states, and by the commanding officers of the Continental Troops. Information on these subjects is desired. Colonel Snowden's address is No. 7, State House, Philadelphia.

AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD.—A Professorship of History has lately been created in the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. This youngest

of our great literary institutions is the first to take this important step. Why the study of history, and especially that of our own country, has hitherto held a subordinate place in the curriculum of all our Colleges and High Schools, and been but slightly taught in most of our Academies and Common Schools, is a question of difficult solution. Every branch of human knowledge connected with social life—geography, geology, topography, astronomy, biography, natural history, political economy, law and jurisprudence—is so intimately connected with history, that the omission seems most strange.

The example of Cornell University will be followed. Observers declare that there is a widely manifested reaction in the public taste. Substantial literature is sought for far more than the mere "sensational" productions. Among the significant signs of this is observed a general desire among cultivated young people to engage in historical studies, and to make collections of historical works, especially of those relating to American history, antiquities and biography. In the narratives of the lives of individuals and nations, which constitute history, comprehended by a cultivated mind, there is ample food for the natural appetite for healthful excitement.

ANNAPOLIS IN 1797.—Facing page 1, may be seen a fac-simile of a sketch of Annapolis, made in water-color in the year 1797, by the Chevalier Colbert, a Knight of Malta, and descendant of Louis the Sixteenth's eminent minister of the same name. He came to this country with the Count de Volney, in 1795, and returned with him in 1798. The sketch was made from Strawberry Hill, the residence of Samuel Sprigg, who was governor of Maryland in 1819, and presented by the artist to E. Bordley.

The most prominent building delineated is the old State-house, yet standing. On its left is seen the tower of the old Episcopal church, and on its right a three-story building, the theatre in which Hallam performed, built on ground leased from the church. The next most prominent building, still further to the left was, probably, the tavern in what was known as Cowpen-lane, kept by Mrs. Cloud.

Hallam's was the first *complete* theatrical company seen in America, and this theatre was the first that was built expressly for such a purpose, on this continent. It was made of brick, tastefully arranged, and would accommodate six hundred persons.

Hallam's company came over from England in the ship *Charming Sally*, rehearsed on her quarter-deck to the great amusement of the crew, landed at Yorktown, in Virginia, in the month of June, and had their first performance at Williamsburg, the capital of the province, in September following. That was in the year 1752. When Hallam's Company first performed in Annapolis, the following advertisement appeared in the newspaper there:

"By permission of his honor, the President. At the New theatre in Annapolis, by the Company

of Comedians, on Monday next, being the 13th of this instant, July, 1752, will be performed a Comedy called the *Beaux Stratagem*. Likewise a farce called *The Virgin Unmasked*. To begin precisely at seven o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Printing Office. Box ten shillings. Pit 7 and 6 pence. Gallery 5 shillings. No Persons to be admitted behind the scenes."

It was called the "new theatre" because performances had previously been given in a store-house fitted up as a theatre.

There had been theatrical performances in New York so early as 1733. The first regular company appeared there, probably from the island of Jamaica, in 1750, but it was incomplete, the same persons taking different parts in one play.

THE OLDEST DAILY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.—On the 28th of October, 1871, the *North American and United States Gazette* of Philadelphia, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its birth. It was first established by John Dunlap, in 1771, with the title of *The Pennsylvania Packet and The General Advertiser*, a small folio sheet, published weekly. It was an adherent of the republican cause in America. In September, 1784, Dunlap & Claypoole commenced publishing it daily, and it was the first daily newspaper printed on the American Continent. Its name was soon changed to *The American Daily Advertiser*. Forty years later it was merged into the *North American*. In July, 1847, *The North American* and *The United States Gazette* were consolidated with the present title; and since 1854, Morton McMichael (for a long time a partner in the ownership of *The North American*) became its sole proprietor, and remains so. It has been a deservedly influential publication during its century of existence.

A RELIC.—In Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is an anvil which was brought to this country in 1663, by Elweed Pomeroy, who had forged upon it the ponderous horse-shoes used in the reign of the first Stuart, King of England. Like the Egyptian anvil in the British Museum, three thousand years old, the Pittsfield implement of precisely the same shape, is as sound as when the first blow was struck upon it.

A RARE HISTORICAL PICTURE.—Titian R. Peale, the last surviving child of the eminent artist and naturalist, Charles Wilson Peale, (himself an artist of merit and a distinguished naturalist) has in his possession at his house in Washington City, a full sized full length portrait of Cecil, Lord Baltimore, proprietor of the province of Maryland, painted in the time of Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. In pose, color and accessories, this portrait is believed to present one of the finest specimens of Sir Godfrey's style. It once belonged to the province and State of Maryland. The elder Peale accepted it from the state as compensation for painting the

portraits of several of its governors. It should again become the property of the state, or of the city of Baltimore, by purchase at any price if the owner may be induced to part with it.

MILES STANDISH.—A monument in memory of the "first captain of New England" has been erected on Standish Hill, in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He was one of the earliest settlers of that town, and there he died and was buried in 1656. On the 17th of August, 1871, public exercises were held at the dedication of the monument, in which General Horace Binney Sargent participated as orator of the day. He drew a vivid picture of the little hero and his times when men rose from their knees in prayer, or the reading of the Bible, to engage with unction in killing Indians—"smiting the heathen hip and thigh, and hewing Agag in pieces before the Lord."

COAL.—Bituminous coal was mined near Richmond, Virginia, so early as the year 1700, and a Richmond foundry used it in making shot and shell during the Revolution of 1775-'83. According to statements made by Volney L. Maxwell, in a lecture at Wilkesbarre in 1858, Anthracite coal was first used by Obadiah Gore, a Connecticut blacksmith in the Wyoming Valley, in 1768. Jesse Fell, of Wilkesbarre, was the first to use it for domestic purposes. Philip Ginter, a hunter, discovered the Lehigh coal in 1791. The Schuylkill coal was first sent to Philadelphia in 1812.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. It is reported that the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in this country, will take immediate steps for the completion of the monument in honor of Washington, begun many years ago, at Washington City. Would it not be wiser to pull down what has been piled, and with the materials build on the spot a worthy receptacle for the portraits in stone, bronze, or on canvass, of Washington and other honored men of our country—a Valhalla of our Heroes and Sages? Why longer follow the heathen custom, and dishonor our noble dead with the unmeaning tribute of a heap of stones?

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—When, on the 9th of October, 1871, a large portion of the City of Chicago was destroyed by fire, the elegant house of its Historical Society, on Ontario street, with its precious contents, utterly perished. Its library was not very complete in series of rare works, but it contained some of great value. In pamphlets, it was very rich, the collection numbering more than 70,000. Some very fine paintings were destroyed, together with the original draft of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which was purchased at a Fair held for the benefit of the Union soldiers in the field during the late civil war, at a cost of \$20,000.

SLAVERY IN VERMONT.—The printed census of 1791, reported sixteen slaves in the State of Vermont. Colonel G. D. Harrington of the Census Bureau, at Washington, and a native of Vermont, recently discovered evidence which shows this statement to be an undoubted clerical error. This opinion is confirmed by the positive evidence of the Marshall's manuscript returns, carefully examined by Ex-Governor Hiland Hall, the latest historian of the State, in which no mention is made of *slaves*. A few persons of both sexes are returned under the head of *free blacks*. This establishes the fact that there were never any slaves in Vermont.

OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.—Rivington's New York Gazette, Sept. 8th, 1774.

Shortly will be published

DISAPPOINTMENT
OR

The sure way to make a PATRIOT.
Exemplified in the HISTORY OF
A POLISH JEW
PUTNAM.

Printed for Lewis Littleworth, at the
Sign of CROMWELL'S HEAD
In SEDITION STREET.

Evening Chronicle, Phila. June 14th, 1787.

This Evening

*At the South west corner of South and Front streets
and opposite to Mr. Mease's Vendue Store,*

WILL BE EXHIBITED

*Marchanale Transparent Scenes. Being a musical
Entertainment and display of small shades, Repre-
sentation and Harmony, &c., &c.* The times of
Performance in future will be MONDAY, WED-
NESDAY and SATURDAY Evenings.

The New York Gazette, or The Weekly

Post Boy, Feb. 15th, 1768.

TO BE SOLD FOR WANT OF EMPLOY

An Irish Servant Girl for about three Years Time,
fitting for either Town or Country: For further
Particulars enquire of the Printer in *Beaver Street*.

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE.—The Uniontown, Pa., *American Standard* of the 7th instant, after giving an account of the planting, on the 29th ult., by Mr. Murdock and Mr. King of sundry selected trees at the grave of General Braddock, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, adds the following interesting historical sketch of events and incidents connected with Braddock's expedition and death, and the customs of that period:

In connection with Braddock's grave, we cannot resist the temptation to give some historical incidents derived from the Hon. Andrew Stewart. About the year 1802, Mr. Stewart's father lived about two miles east of Braddock's grave, on what is called "Braddock's Old road"—the old military road. Being supervisor of roads, he went with some hands, to repair the road, taking with him Mr. Stewart—then a boy 10 or 12 years of age.

While the men were at work on the east bank of Braddock's Run, Thomas Faucette, (born in 1712, and died in 1816, aged 104 years, and who was with Braddock's army at the time of his defeat and death), an old mountain hunter, then living on the road less than a mile east of Braddock's Grave, in a cabin, some of the ruins of which are still visible, came along, with his rifle on his shoulder, a hunting-knife in his belt, dressed in a blue hunting-shirt, bear-skin cap, and buck-skin pants, standing straight as an arrow, about six feet four inches in his moccasins. Faucette said, "Take care, men, or you will dig up Braddock's bones. We buried him here where he died, right on the bank of this run. We dug away the bank, and drove the baggage-wagons over the grave, so that the enemy could not find the grave. I will show you the spot. The water has washed down nearly to the bones. Dig down here a foot or two and you will find them." The men did so, and found the bones.

"Braddock," said Faucette to the workmen, "was a brave man, but to save his men I shot him." Why so? was asked. "I will tell you. My brother Joe and I were fighting behind trees, when Braddock came riding along and struck Joe, saying, 'You coward, stand out and fight like a man.' Considering him our worst enemy, I turned round and shot him instead of an Indian. When Washington took command he told us to *tree*. We did so, and the remnant of us were saved."

In confirmation of Faucette's story, history says that it was thought at the time that Braddock was shot by one of his own men, and it was upon this occasion that Braddock, when Washington advised him to let the men *tree*, said, "High times, when a Virginia buckskin undertakes to teach a British general how to fight."

Mr. Stewart further says the bones were reinterred at the foot of a large white oak tree, except a few which his father took home and afterwards sent by some western merchants, going east, with directions to put them in the Museum at Philadelphia. The merchants, Mr. Stewart says, then traveled in companies, armed with pistols, to protect their money, consisting of Spanish dollars. Each pack-horse carried two or three thousand dollars, in small leather bags. The merchants would carry back on the same horses, iron, salt, and other merchandise, for the supply of the Western people, the whole in a year amounting perhaps to not much more than one "iron horse," now takes over the mountains in a single train. Slaves from Virginia were driven through Uniontown in those days, carraled together like horses, for the Western market. This may seem strange to young ears, but there are many old persons still living who witnessed it.

ELEGANT CONVIVIALITY.—About the year 1791, a French gentleman, Mr. De Labigarre, came to New York to purchase provisions for the French armies. In this business he soon acquired a handsome fortune; with a part of which he purchased a valuable estate, at Red Hook Landing, (now Ti-

voli) on the east bank of the Hudson River, including one of the adjacent islands. Traditional rumors prevail among the ignorant inhabitants of that vicinity, that the pirate Captain Kidd buried a portion of his plundered wealth upon that island. Goblin sights reported to have been seen, and strange sounds to have been heard at various times in the night, upon the island, had stimulated the cupidity of some of these inhabitants, occasionally to dig for the treasure supposed to be concealed. It is hardly necessary to say that no delving ever proved successful. Mr. De Labigarre had not long resided upon his purchase before he enjoyed the courtesies of the neighborhood. In reciprocating these courtesies, he invited a party of ladies and gentlemen, on a pleasant summer day to partake of a cold collation, on his island. The bower was erected, the table spread, and the company exhilarated with the beauty and novelty of the scene, when Chancellor Livingston, one of the guests, read, as from Mr. De Labigarre the following verses:

Wretches, misled by thirst of gold,
Have often vex'd this peaceful soil,
To seek for treasures hid of old,
Of pirates stern the ravaged spoil.

A greater treasure now I find,
And when you bless my calm retreat,
I thank the gods, that they've design'd
To make this isle the grace's seat.

These verses were well received. They had been written in French, by the giver of the party, and handed to the reader before the meeting, for the purpose of being translated into English. To these verses, immediately after they were read, the Chancellor made the following reply, of which the grace and gallantry will be better appreciated by knowing the fact, that all the ladies present, were *Mrs. and Miss Livingston's, Mrs. Brooks, and Miss Forrest.*

This isle is rich you often say,
In hoards of buried gold,
Like friends, then let us share, I pray,
The goods which it may hold.

What e'er beneath the earth is found,
I yield at once to thee;
Assign to me, what's on the ground.
Contented both will be.

The trees at least no riches boast,
No plunder'd treasures share,
Take then the earth you value most,
To me the *Forrest* spare.

Be yours the rocks with golden grains,
The treasur'd vales be thine;
The *Brooks* that glide across the plains,
The *Livingston's* be mine.

OBITUARY.

On the 26th of October, 1871, General ROBERT ANDERSON of the United States Army, died at Nice, in Italy, and his remains were sent to this country in the *Guerriere*, a vessel of his government. His position as commander of the military forces of the Republic in Charleston harbor at the beginning of the late civil war, and his defence of Fort Sumter under the most trying circumstances until compelled by fire and famine to abandon it, placed him in bold relief, as a conspicuous figure in American history. He was born in the State of Kentucky on the 14th day of June, 1805, at the house of his father, a soldier in the old war for independence, who named his hospitable home The Soldier's Retreat. Robert was educated by private tutors until, at the age of about sixteen years, he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson River, as a cadet. There he was graduated in 1825, and soon afterward, on account of impaired health, he accompanied his brother to South America, that gentleman then being a representative of our government in the republic of Colombia. On his return he entered the army as lieutenant in the 2d regiment of artillery.

After several years service in charge of the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, young Anderson engaged in what is known as the "Black Hawk War," in

1832, and had, as fellow soldiers in the brief campaign, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. In 1835, he was appointed chief instructor of artillery in the Military Academy at West Point. In 1837 he entered the field against the Seminole Indians in Florida and after six months service, was called to the staff of General Winfield Scott, and appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the army. He was commissioned a captain in 1841, and performed gallant service in Mexico during hostilities with that country. In that war he received a bullet in his shoulder and bore it there during the remainder of his life. For his services in Mexico he was commissioned a major. For several years afterward, he was governor of a Military Asylum in Kentucky, of which he was the founder; and in the autumn of 1860, he was appointed to the command of the fortifications in Charleston harbor. During the succeeding few months occurred the events alluded to at the beginning of this notice.

Anderson's nervous system was so overstrained during the severe trial to which it was subjected while he was in Fort Sumter, that it never recovered from it. He was commissioned a brigadier general in the army, but was unable to perform active service. In 1871 he went abroad with a hope of recovery, but failed.

LITERARY NOTICES.

With the belief that it is more useful to authors, publishers and readers to give news about books than to give opinions about them, the RECORD confines its notices of new publications sent to it, to brief accounts of their contents, design and scope. And it limits its area of literary news to the mention of works on American History Antiquities, Biography and kindred subjects, and writings upon History, Antiquities and Biography, by Americans.

The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson. Compiled from Family Letters and Reminiscences, by his great-granddaughter, SARAH N. RANDOLPH, New York Harper & Brothers. This volume adds much to the full knowledge of the private and public life of Jefferson, already revealed in his published correspondence and that eminently faithful biography written by Henry S. Randall, L.L.D., more than a dozen years ago. Those books portray him chiefly in the character of a statesman bearing a conspicuous and controlling part in the march of wonderful events in our national history. The volume of 432 pages here under-consideration, gives us a clearer and fuller insight than they, of Jefferson's character as a man in the walks of domestic life.

Early in 1871, the executor of Mr. Jefferson recovered from the United States government the Statesman's family letters and private papers, which had been exempted from the sale of his public manuscripts; and from these, and family reminiscences carefully gathered, and extracts from Jeffersons published letters, and his biography, the book has been compiled. It presents a charming picture of a most beautiful domestic character, and forms an important contribution to American historical and biographical literature. It is embellished with a portrait of Jefferson and his daughter Mrs. Randolph, and views of his residence and monument.

Mary Queen of Scots and her latest Historian. A Narrative of the Principal Events in the Life of Mary Stuart; with some Remarks on Mr. Froude's History of England, by JAMES F MELINE, New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1872.

This little work of 336 pages, presents evidences of patient researches, careful investigation, and intelligent analysis and comparison of historical documents. It takes issue in statements and opinions squarely against many of the statements and opinions of Mr. Froude concerning the life and character of the Scottish Queen from the beginning of her public career as the young bride of Francis II, of France, to its end upon the scaffold by consent of Queen Elizabeth. The work is an able critical examination of that part of Mr. Froude's "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth," which treats of the unfortunate

Queen; and by many citations of original documents which the historian could not have consulted, convicts the latter of extraordinary misstatements and misrepresentations. And unless the cited documents can be met by counter evidence equally trustworthy, or their statements be disproved, Mr. Meline's work must cast much discredit upon the labors of the eminent historian of England. This book confirms the opinion of many careful students that Mr. Froude's brightening of the character of Henry VIII, was not done wholly with the light of truth. The book is full of suggestive warnings to both historian and student to exercise sleepless vigilance against the seductions of error.

Fernando de Lemos. Truth and Fiction. A Novel, by CHARLES E. GAYARRE. New York, 1872. G. W. Carlton, 12mo, pp. 486.

The historical material introduced in this work fairly brings it within the scope of our RECORD. It is rather a species of mixed autobiography, intermingled with sketches of real personages, than a novel. When fiction is introduced it is of a romantic character. The reader may recall the graphic manner in which the author, Mr. Gayarre has presented in his "History of Louisiana," the truthful and often poetic incidents of the old Spanish Colonial dominion in the State. He has here brought the same animated style and enthusiasm as a writer to bear with much effect upon later occurrences of a more personal nature in the social development of his native city New Orleans. The book begins with a picturesque description of the student life at the old College of Orleans, a nest of oddities. The scene then changes to Spain and France, in the days of Louis Phillippe, with various adventures of the hero of the book on his travels, in which under a thin disguise of fiction genuine anecdotes and sayings are related. Returning to New Orleans, De Lemos becomes acquainted with Tintin Calandzo, an eccentric half-crazed character, the sexton of the St. Louis Cemetery about whom the remaining simple machinery of the book is made to revolve. He is a poetical visionary, a philosopher and a moralist of no mean capacity probing the weaknesses of human character, in his reminiscences of the various occupants of the tombs about him, like a Rochefoucauld, and vindicating Christian truth with the acumen of a Pascal and the eloquence of a Lacordaire. Among the recollections thus introduced is a striking sketch of Chief Justice Martin, the historian of North Carolina and Louisiana, whose great mental forces appear to have been applied to the highest and lowest objects, equally ingenious in saving the state and saving a shilling. He had, it seems, a peculiar argumentative habit of conversation "after the Socratic fashion, proceeding by questions which he accompanied with a grunt," and in this way usually

arrived at the most solid conclusions. When the arguments on either side appeared to him of equal weight "it is said that he wrote two judgments adverse to each other, which he would read to his associates, and between which he desired them to decide, as he was ready to adopt either of them as correct." Among other "confessions" by the strange personages who fill the work with a succession of romantic adventures, appears the story of Dominique You, the pirate companion of LaFitte, with its revelation of the fate of Theodosia, the daughter of Aaron Burr. "I had the plank laid out," says this model desperado, "she stepped on it and descended into the sea with graceful composure, as if she had been alighting from her carriage." D.

The Life of the Reverend John McVickar, S. T. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Political Economy, and the Evidences, in Columbia College, by his son WILLIAM A. McVICKAR, D.D., New York: Hurd & Houghton, 1872, 12 mo., pp. 416.

It is worth noting in these days of slovenly innovations upon good English that Dr. McVickar in his title page pays a proper respect to the definite article. His book abounding in striking incidents, is every way a worthy tribute by a son to the memory of an honored parent. Born in the city of New York, in 1787, the son of a leading Scottish merchant of the place, a graduate of Columbia College, ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Hobart in 1811, his life is thenceforth passed in the mingled duties of his sacred calling, occasional authorship, and of the literary and philosophical professorships of his alma mater, upon which he entered in 1817. A visit to Europe in 1830, made under highly favorable circumstances, introduced him to Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth and other literary celebrities of the time, of whom the extracts from the private diary in this volume present many interesting notices. The account of Scott, with whom he passed several days at Abbotsford, enlivened by anecdotes, is particularly valuable as a just and appreciative exhibition of the man. Others he describes in few words with unusual sagacity. Lockhart, for example, "in appearance and manner rather American than British; of a thin and rather slight figure, black hair, face pallid, approaching to sallow, and with a dash of bilious in his sentiments as well as his complexion."

In Switzerland, where the letters of Mr. Gallatin introduced him to the best society, he notices among the peculiarities of Geneva one which might perhaps be advantageously engrafted upon the family celebrations and gatherings frequent of late in our own country: "It is the existence in all the old families, running back many hundred years, of a common treasury or fund, bearing the family name, growing with the contributions of many generations, to preserve the name from the disgrace of penury,

a family council in annual meeting hearing and answering claims. Among those family treasures, that of the Gallatins, dating back some three hundred years, is among the largest. In an ancestral republic like that of Geneva and in a home-loving people like the Swiss, it has proved to be a wise, patriotic, and benevolent institution.

In one of Dr. McVickar's domestic letters dated New York, after his return from Europe, there is a passage of interest to our historical querists in reference to the subject of Washington's church membership:—"Bishop White has been in the city, and as he leaned upon my arm, walking to church the other day, I asked him of his knowledge as to General Washington's religious character; but there was little to tell beyond respect and decorum. He never was a communicant, though his wife was."

At home, in the college, and the church, Prof. McVickar was of eminent usefulness; his mind was thoroughly practical, and a style of unusual clearness and purity in composition gave expression to his thoughts. His administrative talents were of a rare order. In this respect the record of his career is of especial value, as a guide to future action in the work of education and the church. Married early to a daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard, of Hyde Park, the physician of Washington, of whom he left a worthy record in an early biographical work, the notices of his family life are of much interest and beauty. The moral of the whole eighty years, closing in 1868, is the advantage in all that constitutes prosperity of the steady cultivation, in varied forms of activity, of the moral and intellectual powers, the pursuit of knowledge and persistence in the path of duty; or, as it is summed up in his own words—"the power and blessing of quiet perseverance. The single eye and the unchanging mind govern the world, and in proportion as we partake of them we are successful, and in all good works, both blessing and blessed." D.

Memoir of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, author of the Day of Doom, by JOHN WARD DEAN, 2d edition; Albany, N. Y. Joel Munsell, 1871. 8vo pp. 160.

Mr. Dean, one of the most painstaking and thorough of our American antiquarian students, has in this volume perfected his interesting narrative of the career of certainly one of the most peculiar of the old New England clergy. In that early American romance printed at Walpole, New Hampshire in 1797, "The Algerine Captive," written by a notable wit, Royal Tyler, the assumed narrator Doctor Updike Underhill, "six years a prisoner among the Algerines," says in the preface that "when he left New England, books of biography, travels, novels and modern romances were confined to our seaports; or, if known in the country, were read only in the families of clergymen, physicians, and lawyers; while certain funeral discourses, the last words and dying speeches of Bryan Shaheen,

and Levi Ames, and some dreary somebody's Day of Doom, formed the most diverting part of the farmer's library." The author thus unceremoniously alluded to was the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, whose book with the portentous title enjoyed, for about a century after its publication in 1662, a popularity in New England which Mr. Dean pronounces, all things considered, "almost, if not quite equal to that of Uncle Tom's Cabin in our own day." The first edition of eighteen hundred copies, a noticeable number for the period, was sold in a year. The reader of the present day who looks at this ancient production finds it a curious piece of versification, somewhat of the old doggerel ballad simplicity, quaintly setting forth with an abundance of scriptural references, the terrors of a final judgment hanging over the impenitent. No quarter is given to the guilty; their pleas are heard and condemned with an unflinching severity of the old theological rigour which has somehow passed into disuse in most of the pulpits of the present time. In this light the book is of historical value. Mr. Dean shows the author to have possessed an amiable disposition, and to have applied to himself the warnings and instructions he enforced upon others.

Born in England, probably in Yorkshire, in 1631; an exile with his Puritan parents to America in 1638, residing first at New Haven, where he was taught in his boyhood by the famous Master Ezekiel Cheever, sent thence to Harvard, where he graduated with credit in 1651; chosen a fellow of the college, and performing the duties of a tutor; ordained to the ministry in 1656; successively teacher and pastor of the church at Malden; visiting Bermuda for his health in 1663, Wigglesworth returned to a continuance of ministerial duty with his congregation, ending only with his death in 1705—a long life though burdened with many complaints and sorrows.

In addition to the "Day of Doom" he published about 1670, a poem entitled, "*Meat out of the Eater; or Meditations concerning the Necessity, End, and Usefulness of Afflictions unto God's Children.*" For a considerable portion of his life he was himself a sufferer, borne down by some obscure disease much dwelt upon in his writings, but which at this time of day defied even the diligence and acuteness of so persevering an antiquarian, as our author, assisted by sound Boston medical advice, to elucidate. "A little, feeble shadow of a man," Cotton Mather quaintly described him in the sermon which he preached on occasion of his death; yet he outlived much of his infirmity, and kept up his work bravely to the last. Ill health, however, doubtless colored with a deeper hue the ordinary seriousness of the Puritan preacher. Vanity of Vanities is the title of one of his best poems, "a Song of Emptiness," as he describes it. His verse seemed steeped in the bitter waters of affliction; yet he has sometimes an enlivened analyzing strain which rises to force and dignity, while his rough muse often seems like that described by old Fuller, "rather to have snorted than slept on Parnassus."

A word is due to Mr. Munsell for the excellent manner in which he has published this work. Unfortunately for many who may desire to obtain it, it can be possessed but by few, the edition being limited to fifty copies, all of which were subscribed for before it was issued. We trust Mr. Dean may be induced to edit a companion volume containing the complete poetical writings of Wigglesworth, whose character and position he has illustrated with so great a variety of historical, biographical, and genealogical research. D.

A History of England, Political, Military and Social, from the Earliest Times to the Present, by BENSON J. LOSSING, New York; G. P. Putnam & Sons. The materials of this carefully prepared work have been drawn from the best accessible sources of information, and the whole is comprised in a volume of 647 pages. It is designed for popular reading and a text-book for schools.

The book opens with a short account of the inhabitants of the British Islands, previous to the Roman invasion, and ends with a notice of the Treaty concluded in May, 1871, for the settlement of matters in dispute in connection with the searover, *Alabama*.

The work is divided into ten eras, namely, that of the Early Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, the Normans, the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts, the Commonwealth, the Restored Stuarts, and the House of Brunswick. The social condition of the people in each era is briefly portrayed, by which their progress in civilization may be noted; and the student is helped by a running concordance, and an analytical index.

Announcements.—JOEL MUNSELL, the well-known Albany publisher of rare historical works printed in an elegant manner, announces a volume of about 400 pp. on "The Indian Tribes of Hudson's River," by E. M. Ruttenber, author of a "History of Newburgh," and "Obstructions to the Navigation of Hudson's River."

The same publisher announces, as nearly ready. "A complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America. By George Henry Preble, Capt. U. S. N."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, announce a work entitled, "The Seven Decades of the Union. The Humanities and Materialism illustrated by a Memoir of John Tyler, with Reminiscences of some of his cotemporaries. The Transition State of this Nation, its Dangers and their Remedy, by Henry A. Wise." Also a "Memoir of Ulric Dahlgren, by his Father, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren."

J. R. OSGOOD & Co., of Boston, will soon publish an important work, entitled, "A Dictionary of American Biography, &c.," by Francis S. Drake, which will contain about 10,000 notices, and be comprised in a volume of 1000 royal octavo pages. Its scope is Continental.

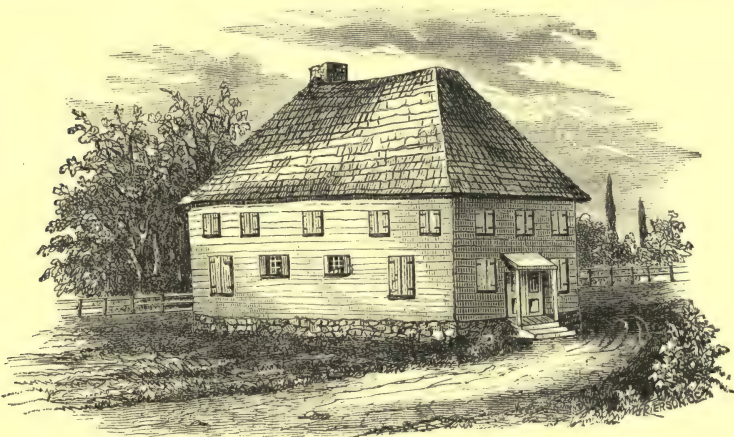
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1872.

No. 2.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AT FLUSHING, L. I.¹



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This paper is the first of a series of short ones in the history of the Friends or Quakers, and their places of worship on Long Island, and in New York, carefully prepared by HENRY ONDERDONK, JR., from manuscript records and account-books. Mr. Onderdonk has made the subject of the early history of the Friends in this country a special study, and in brief space will give much information valuable to the historian and antiquary, and especially to members of the Society. This paper will be followed by one on the Old Meeting-houses of the Society of Friends in the City of New York, and at Matinecock and Westbury, on Long Island; history of the Action of Friends in regard to Slavery, Education and Temperance from the Earliest times; their opposition to horse-

racing, gambling, lotteries, music, plays, law-suits, et cetera, and their struggle to do away with grave stones in their burying grounds.

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF FRIENDS MEETING-HOUSE AT FLUSHING.

It was in August, 1657, that a company of traveling ministers of the Society of Friends from England, first landed at New Amsterdam, and thence visited Long Island. Governor Stuyvesant at once issued a proclamation against harboring Quakers, and sent it to Flushing. The people met and agreed on a remonstrance, for which the Governor punished the town-officers; but Friends' principles were declared and prevailed.

Tradition says that the new converts

¹ This is a sketch of the meeting-house that was built in 1716-17, copied from a drawing made about fifteen years ago, by a son of the Revd. Wm. Gilder, who, a fortnight afterward, while flying his kite from the roof of his father's house, stepped backward from it and was killed.

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met secretly in the woods between Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica; and that John Bowne a baptist, was induced by his wife to attend the meetings, and thus was convinced.

The precise date of the formation of a Society is not known, but it was subject to the General Meeting of Rhode Island, and so continued till 1695.

Bowne says in his journal: "On the 11th of 4th mo., 1661, we went from our house at Flushing towards Rhode Island, to the General Meeting, where we staid 9 days time; and about midday, 28th of 4th mo. we came home again."

On the 24th of August, 1662, the magistrates of Flushing lodge an information against John Bowne for "holding meetings every Sunday of that abominable sect called Quakers, of which the majority

of the inhabitants of the town are followers," Stuyvesant had him arrested and sent to Holland.¹ On Boyne's acquittal there and return, meetings were held in turn at his house, at John Farrington's, Hugh Cowperthwaite's, Benjamin Fields, Dr. John Rodman's, Bayside, and at Robert Field's and John Way's, Newtown, till 3d of 9th mo., 1693, when the meeting appointed John Bowne and John Farrington to "take care to employ workmen to get what timber they shall see needed for the fitting the meeting-house at Flushing for raising against next 1st mo." Bowne and Rodman had previously (October 15, 1692,) purchased for £40 three acres of land in the town-spot, with a dwelling-house and orchard thereon. From S. Bowne's account-book we glean the following particulars:

FRIENDS ACCOUNT FOR MEETING-HOUSE.

| | £ | s | d |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| 1694, 4th mo.—Simon 1½ days underpinning, and 2 days at back-making, | - | - | - |
| By cash for 2 weeks work of Richard Willit's Indian and diet, | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| To Benjamin Field for wagon work, | | 3 | |
| S. B. one days work, and for meat at the rearing, | | 11 | 3 |
| My casting the ground-sills and clapboard bolts, | | 9 | |
| Cash to George the carpenter, | 2 | 10 | |
| 1695, 3d mo.—Cash to George Langley, | 3 | | |
| " " " Hugh Cowperthwaite for lime, | | 15 | |
| 1695, 6th mo.—Cash to George to balance, | 1 | 4 | |
| 1696, 24th of 1st mo.—Geo. Langley for work, | | 16 | |
| " 9th of 2d mo.—The smith for window iron rods, | | 18 | |
| " 10th of 2d mo.—John Man for boards, | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| " James Clement for writing deed of sale 5-10½ and recording it 5-6, | | 11 | 4½ |
| " 23d of 3d mo.—Thos. Ford for 6½ days work 19- and for their diet 5-, | 1 | 4 | |
| " Johannes Demore (?) glazier at York, for glass, | 2 | | |
| " Fetching 2 loads of boards for forms, | | 4 | |
| Thos. Ford 18 days work about the stable (2 men) £5,- | | | |
| 8, and their diet £1.7, | 6 | 17 | |
| Two wagon loads of timber carted 3-: 2 loads from the Hills 7-6, | | 10 | 6 |
| Two loads with cart and oxen 4-: 600 feet of boards £2.2, | 2 | 6 | |
| 16lbs of nails 16-: Hugh Cowperthwaite 7lb nails 3-6, | | 19 | 6 |
| John Marston for thatching the stable, | | 10 | 1½ |
| Samuel Haight for work done about the stable, | 1 | 12 | |
| " " " carting 2 loads of boards and timber, | | 4 | 6 |
| Wm Fowler for making hinges, | | 12 | |
| Wm. Hallett for 3000 soft and 300 hard bricks, | 2 | | |

¹ See Bowne's Journal on page 4 of the RECORD, in which is an account of his arrest, imprisonment and banishment.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1697, 12th mo.—James Clemont Cr. by work, | 1 6 6 |
| Boards 29: Paid Thos. Ford 37-1½, | 3 6 1½ |
| 1701.—John Everard for planks 18-6; nails 3-9, | 1 2 3 |
| 1702, 28th of 9th mo.—Samuel Haight was paid for the money he had laid out in building the meeting-house, | 50 0 0 |

We extract some further account of the meeting-house from the Records of the Society and scarce books:

1701, 24th of 3d mo.—The first Yearly Meeting was held in the new meeting-house.

1702, 2d of 2d mo.—Samuel Haight is appointed to take care to see the fences about Friends' land repaired as he shall see need.

Two notable scenes were exhibited in this meeting house, both of which occurred in 1702. The first was that of George Keith, a relapsed minister of the Society of Friends, who having just received orders in the Church of England returned to the sphere of his former labors, in order, if possible, to gain over proselytes; and among other places he visited Flushing. We give the account in his own words:

"September 24th, I went to the Quakers' meeting at Flushing accompanied by Mr. Talbot and Mr. Vesey, and divers other persons from Jamaica, well affected to the Church of England. After some time of silence I began to speak, standing up in the gallery where their speakers use to stand when they speak, but I was so much interrupted by the clamor and noise that several of the Quakers made forbidding me to speak that I could not proceed. After this one of their speakers began to speak and continued about an hour. The whole was a ramble of nonsense, and perversion of Scripture with gross reflections on the Church and government there. He said vice was set up (which was a reflection on the Government there) because some were lately made Justices of the peace on L. I., who were not greatly affected to Quakerism, &c. &c. After he had done he went out of the meeting in all haste, fearing he should be questioned about what he had said. I stood up again to speak but they made a new

interruption, and threatened me with being guilty of a breach of the Act of Toleration, and thereby had put myself £20 in the Queen's debt.¹ I replied that I was silent while their preacher was speaking, but that they broke the Act by interrupting me. They said I had no right to speak in their meeting-house which they had paid for, and I had contributed nothing. One was so hot that he commanded me to go out of the house. I said that it was not his, and that all who have a mind to come in at meeting time, may come, and ye are bound to keep your doors open, &c. &c. * * * * *

"Dec. 3d, I again visited the Quaker meeting at Flushing, having obtained a letter from My Lord Cornbury to two Justices of the peace to go along with me to see that the Quakers should not interrupt me; but they did, and took no notice of My Lord Cornbury's letter which was read to them by Talbot in their meeting. I brought the printed Act of Toleration with me, and Talbot read some passages to show that they had not qualified their meeting-houses nor their preachers as the Act requires. We staid and heard 3 speakers utter nonsense and perversions of Scriptures. The chief speaker, a most ignorant person said, "Balak [meaning Cornbury] had sent Balaam [Keith] to curse the people of God." After they had done and generally gone away (speakers and others) many who were not Quakers staid and heard me detect the perversions they had made of the Scriptures, &c."

The second noteworthy scene was the arrest, in this house, of Samuel Bownas,

¹ The Act allowed Friends the privilege of worshipping God without molestation, provided the place of meeting be certified to the Justices of the Sessions and recorded; and that it be not held with doors locked, barred, or bolted. On the 27th of March, 1704, the Yearly meeting agreed to present their meeting houses and places to the Court of General Sessions at the City Hall, N. Y., to be recorded according to Act of Parliament, passed 1689, in the first year of William and Mary.

(by the procurement of Keith) for words spoken at Hempstead, Nov. 21st, against the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper. We give the narrative in Bownas's own words:

"A warrant was issued for my arrest, and sundry substantial people (not Friends) would have had me gone off, but that I would not do; so on the 29th of 9th mo., as I was at Flushing, it being the Half Yearly Meeting, which was very large, Keith being expected there, when the Meeting was fully set the Sheriff came with a very large company, all armed, some with guns, others with pitch forks, others swords, halberds, clubs &c., as if they should meet with great opposition in taking a poor, harmless, silly sheep out of the flock. The sheriff stepping up into the gallery took me by the hand and told me I was his prisoner. We pro'd and con'd a little time, and I got up from my seat, and John Rodman and Samuel Bowne and sundry other Friends, and walked out of meeting, it not being proper to discourse there at that time. They easily prevailed on the sheriff to stay at the meeting, with all his retinue; and afterwards they would consider what was best to be done. They laid down their arms outside the door and came in, which increased the throng very much. Finding the wind like a fire I could no longer contain, but standing up had a very agreeable service. It was the first day of the meeting, and the 7th of the week. The sheriff allowed me to stay with my friends till the 5th day, there being two days of the meeting yet to come, and a funeral of a noted Friend the day after. The meeting increased, there being near 2000 the last day; but Keith did not come."

1704, 1st of 12th mo.—A Committee is appointed to take care to shingle and plaster and further repair the meeting-house as soon as can well be.

1704-5, 1st of 1st mo.—A subscription is made to repair the meeting-house, and add something adjoining to it as shall be judged most useful; and 1st of 9th mo., John Way and James Clement are to agree

with Thos. Ford for what work he hath done about the meeting-house.

1707, 3d of 2d mo.—Robert Field and John Farrington are to take care that our monthly meeting be not encumbered with such persons as have no business there. Considering the great hurt and disturbance of our meetings by Friend's children and other young people's frequently running out and in, and spending their time without about the house during the time of the meeting, a Committee is appointed to take care and endeavor to prevent it.

1707, 4th of 7th mo.—Samuel Haight is desired to make the remaining part of the front fence with stone, hang a gate, and provide a lock for it.

1713, 17th of 12th mo.—£8 is due John Farrington on account of making fires for 4 years.

1716, 23d of 12th mo.—It is concluded unanimously that the meeting-house [65 feet long and 42 broad] proposed to be built at Flushing upon Friends' land there, near the old meeting-house, be left to a Committee of 14, who shall have power to form the house and agree with workmen, and carry it on according to their discretion, and receive the several subscriptions to pay the workmen.

1725, 30th of 9th mo.—Paid 5-9 for lock, staples and link for the meeting-house ground:

1748, 28th of 3d mo.—Samuel Bowne and John Way are appointed to sit in the gallery each day of the Yearly meeting [to preserve order] during time of public worship.

1752, 3d of 5th mo.—The Yearly Meeting, considering the rude and unchristian practices of many rude people who frequently come about our meeting to the grief and trouble of Friends, appoints Mat. Farrington, Jos. Rodman, Richard Cornell, John Bowne, Jacob Seaman, Samuel Willis, Joshua Delaplain and James Burling, to apply to the authority [i. e. the General Assembly] as they shall think proper for some relief. The Committee report 26th of 5th mo., 1753, that they had done but little, and are continued.

1760, 6th of 11th mo.—Thos. Franklin is appointed to get an iron stove for the meeting-house, and send it up from N. Y. as soon as possible. The repair of the stable is to be paid for out of the rent of the orchard, which was £3.10 per annum.

1763, 5th of 5th mo.—The meeting-house wants considerable repairs, Thos. Farrington, John Willet, Samuel and Daniel Bowne, are to provide materials and employ workmen.¹

1764, 26th of 5th mo.—Daniel Bowne reports the meeting-house most done. Samuel Bowne, Jr., and William Mott are to settle with him.

1773, '4.—Paid Rebecca Walsh for making fires and taking care of the meeting-house, £1.10 a year. Paid John Eagles for mending the bellows, 3s.

1778, 6th of 5th mo.—The meeting-house has for some time past been in possession of military men. The King's troops soon after landing on Long Island occupied it for barracks or stores, whereby it hath sustained great damage, and will sustain still more if so continued; and Friends can't hold their yearly meetings there. Friends petition Daniel Jones, Commander in chief for its restoration. Meanwhile they meet in a private house. The ground adjoining [the meeting-house] lies open, the fence being taken away [by the soldiers for fuel].

30th of 5th mo.—The meeting-house being restored, Friends think to enclose it and repair the upper room that they may hold meeting there. The Committee are to repair the room below the chamber also.—4th of 9th mo., timber is reported scarce, but on the 16th of 10th mo. is procured; 20th of 11th mo., the meeting-house is again in possession of military men, and the matter of repairing is left for the present.—1782, 20th of 5th mo., the meeting-houses at New York and Flushing are again taken by the British troops. Friends petition the Commander for their restitution but without success. He received them kindly, and said he had occasion for the houses a little longer in the public service. At this answer Friends feel uneasy, and say if their meeting-houses are not restored they will apply to Friends in London for their co-operation.

1783, 2d of 10th mo.—Friends are informed that they may now take their meeting-house into their possession. A Committee is appointed to do so much repairs thereon as may accommodate the monthly meeting.

1783, 12th of 11th mo.—The Flushing meeting-house is restored, and the ground rented for £3 a year, the tenant to fence it in and deduct the expense from the rent.

I here close this fragmentary record, as I find nothing of interest after 1783.

COMMODORE PREBLE AND TRIPOLI.

When American Commerce began to find its way into the Mediterranean Sea late in the last century, it was met by the plundering corsairs of the Barbary Powers, Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis, in Northern Africa, on the borders of that Sea. The Americans were then almost destitute of a navy, for there had been

persistent opposition, in Congress, to the creation of one, and the government was compelled to purchase safety for the American merchant marine in the Mediterranean Sea, by the payment of an annual tribute to those Powers. Their insolence and demands increased, until, in the year 1803, the government of the United States determined to humble the pirates, protect American Commerce, and cease paying tribute. For that purpose Commodore Edward Preble was sent with a squadron of seven vessels to cruise in the Mediterranean. The then new frigate *Constitution*

¹ The Yearly Meeting ordered subscriptions in other meetings. New York gave £52 and Westbury £17, 15s. 9d. The whole cost was £69, 17s. 2d. It was perhaps in 1763 that the people's gallery was taken down and a chamber floor laid, thus making the house 1½ stories in height. Small windows with shutters (and some without glass) were inserted in the upper story, which was partitioned into two rooms, in one of which a school was kept for many years.

(yet in the government service) was his flag-ship. She was launched on the 20th of July, 1797, at Boston, and first sailed in August, under Captain Nicholson on a cruise off the coast Southward of the Capes of Virginia. She had already become somewhat famous, and was destined to be one of the most noted frigates of the American Navy.

Commodore Preble received orders on the 19th of May, 1803, to command the *Constitution*, and on the 2d of June following, he received further orders to command the United States squadron destined for the Mediterranean Sea. It consisted of the *Constitution* 44, *Philadelphia* 38, *Argus* and *Siren* 18 each, and *Nautilus*, *Vixen* and *Enterprise*, 12 each. During the cruise that followed (as at all other times,) Commodore Preble kept a Memorandum Diary, in which the entries were sometimes wide apart, in time. It was evidently kept merely for refreshing his memory concerning important dates or events.

Portions of this Diary is here given. It was kindly copied for the RECORD by Captain George H. Preble, U. S. Navy, now (1872) commandant of the Naval rendezvous at Boston.¹

¹ The subjoined letter which accompanied the copy of the Diary is here printed, by permission, because of the information it contains concerning the papers of Commodore Preble:

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS,

Boston Navy Yard,

October 13, 1871.

My Dear Sir.

At the request of Edward Earnest Preble, Esq., Late a Lieut. Commander U. S. Navy, and only grandson of Commodore Edward Preble, I have lately arranged in Chronological order, the M.S.S. papers of the latter, and for their better preservation had them bound in some thirty-four or five volumes octavo and folio.

These valuable papers comprise the log-books of the U. S. Brig *Pickering*, Frigate *Essex*, Frigate *Constitution*, and Ship *Adams*, while commanded by Edward Preble; his letter-books containing copies of all his official correspondence from 1798 to 1807 inclusive; his signal-books while in command of the *Essex* and Mediterranean Squadron, and all his miscellaneous and familiar correspondence, and many valuable autograph letters and papers, which throw light upon the earlier organization of our Navy, of which Commodore Preble has been apply styled "the father."

Among these papers I found in several letter-books a memorandum diary, which he probably consulted for dates, &c., in making up his public dispatches and private letters, and which is in some respects an index to some of the prominent events of his Naval career.

Thinking extracts from one of these Diaries kept while Commodore Preble was operating against Tripoli in the year 1804, would interest the readers of your newly announced HISTORICAL RECORD, I have caused them to be copied, and

MEMORANDUM DIARY.

June 2d, 1803.—Received orders to command the U. S. Squadron destined for the Mediterranean.

June 25th.—Completed coppering the Ship.

August 14th.—Sailed for the Mediterranean in the *Constitution*, 44 guns and 400 men.

September 5th.—Saw Cape St. Vincent.

September 7th.—Boarded the Moorish Frigate *Maimona* of 30 guns, from Sallee, bound to Lisbon. Cape St. Maria in sight.

September 13th.—Arrived at Gibraltar and found the U. S. Ship *Philadelphia* Captain Bainbridge, with a Moorish man of war, of 22 guns, his prize, and the American Brig *Celia*, of Boston, captured by the Moor, and recaptured by the *Philadelphia*.¹

September 14th.—The *John Adams* and *Adams*, U. S. Frigates arrived from the Eastward on their way to the U. S.²

September 17th.—Went to Tangier to demand satisfaction for the insult offered our Flag, in the capture of the *Celia*.

September 19th.—Sent the *Philadelphia* and *Vixen* to Blockade Tripoli, and placed both vessels under the immediate orders of Captain Bainbridge.

October 6th.—The Emperor of Morocco, with 25,000 Troops arrived at Tangier.³

October 13th.—Peace re-established with

send them herewith at your disapproval to make such disposition of, or extract from as you may see fit.

Wishing you success in your new undertaking,

I am

Very Truly Yours.

GEO. H. PREBLE.

¹ Captain Bainbridge had left the United States in July, in the frigate *Philadelphia*, and on the 26th of August captured the Moorish frigate *Meshboha*, found holding in possession the *Celia*, an American merchant vessel.—[EDITOR.]

² The *John Adams* and the *Adams*, with other vessels, had been previously sent to the Mediterranean. Tripoli was blockaded by the former, in May, 1803, and the *John Adams*, which arrived at Gibraltar late in July, enabled the *Chesapeake* and the *Enterprise* to cruise along the north shore of the Mediterranean for the protection of American commerce.—[EDITOR.]

³ Preble had an interview with the Emperor of Morocco, who disavowed the act of the Governor of Tangier, who had authorized the *Meshboha* to cruise against American vessels.—[EDITOR.]

the Emperor of Morocco, and the Treaty of 1786 Ratified and confirmed.¹

October 15th.—Returned to Gibraltar.

October 19th.—The frigates *New York* and *John Adams* sailed for the U. S.

October 23d.—Sailed for Cadiz with the *Enterprise* in company, arrived the same day.

November 6th.—Sailed from Cadiz for Gibraltar.

November 12th.—Declared Tripoli in a state of Blockade.

November 13th.—Sailed for the coast of Tripoli.

November 19th.—Landed Col. Lear and Family at Algiers.²

November 20th.—Sailed.

November 24th.—Spoke the British Frigate *Amazon*, and received information of the loss of the *Philadelphia* on the coast of Tripoli.³

November 27th.—Arrived off Malta and sent in a boat, which brought me a letter from Capt. Bainbridge dated Tripoli, advising me of the loss of the *Philadelphia*.

November 28th.—Arrived and anchored at Syracuse.

December 12th.—The *Vixen* returned with the dispatches giving an account of the loss of the *Philadelphia*, not having been able to reach Gibraltar on account of the severity of the weather.

December 16th.—The *Nautilus* sailed with dispatches for Gibraltar, to be forwarded from thence to the U. S. N. Office.

December 17th.—Sailed on a cruise off Tripoli, the *Enterprise* in company.

December 23d.—Captured the Turkish Ketch, called *Mastico*, with about 70 Tripolines on board.¹

December 26th.—A heavy gale of wind from the N. E.; in danger of being lost on the coast of Tripoli.

December 30th.—Anchored in Syracuse.

January 12th, 1804.—Sailed in the *Vixen* for Malta, on business for the Squadron.

January 14th.—Arrived at Malta, Saluted the Garrison, was received with politeness and attention by the [English] Navy and Army.

January 24th.—Sailed for Syracuse and arrived next day.

January 27th.—*Nautilus* arrived from Gibraltar.

February 3d.—The *Siren* and *Intrepid* sailed for Tripoli to burn the *Philadelphia*.

February 19th.—*Siren* and *Intrepid* arrived, having executed my orders.²

March 2d.—Sailed for Malta, and arrived next day.

March 6th.—Three Tunisian Corvettes arrived.

March 17th.—Sailed from Malta and arrived at Syracuse the same day.

March 21st.—Sailed for Tripoli; carried over letters from the French Minister to the French Consul, sent to me by Mr. Livingston.³

March 27th.—Sent a Flag in with the letters. Officer of the Flag saw Capt. Bainbridge.

March 28th.—French Consul dined on Board, off Tripoli.

¹ This treaty was concluded in January, 1787. It was a compact for peace and friendship between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco. That dominion was then an important one in the commercial world. It contained about 8,000,000 inhabitants, and had an extensive trade with Europe in African products. The treaty was written in the Arabic language and translated into English, in the City of Morocco, by Isaac Cardozo Nunez, the Emperor's interpreter. It was signed on the part of the United States by Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, on the first of January, 1787, and by John Adams, at London, on the 25th of the same month.—[EDITOR.]

² Tobias Lear, afterwards (as before) the private Secretary of Washington, and who had been appointed Consul-General on that coast.—[EDITOR.]

³ On the morning of the 31st of October, the *Philadelphia* chased a Tripolitan ship into the harbor of Tripoli. In endeavoring to beat off, she struck on a concealed rock, and lying helpless was captured by the Tripolitans. Bainbridge and his officers were made prisoners. The officers were treated as prisoners of war, but the seamen were made slaves. Bainbridge's captivity lasted many months.—[EDITOR.]

¹ The *Mastico* was captured by the *Enterprise* commanded by Lieutenant Decatur. She was bound for Constantinople with a number of slave girls as a present to the Sultan.—[EDITOR.]

² A plan for destroying the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli, planned by Decatur, was approved by Preble. The *Mastico*, now named *Intrepid*, was employed for the service, by Decatur. She was accompanied by the *Siren*, Lieutenant (late Admiral) Charles Stewart. They sailed into the harbor of Tripoli on the evening of the 16th of February, and the *Intrepid* took a place by the side of the *Philadelphia*, in the character of a vessel in distress. Most of her men were concealed until that moment, when Decatur and his officers, followed by the men, sprang on board the *Philadelphia*. The Tripolitans were speedily subdued, and the frigate was set on fire. The *Intrepid* immediately, by the aid of oars, made her way seaward, followed by the shots from castles, batteries, and corsairs, but not a man was injured. For the brave deed Decatur was promoted to Captain.—[EDITOR.]

³ Robert R. Livingston, then resident U. S. Minister at the French Court.

March 30th.—A heavy gale, N. E.

April 4th.—Anchored at Tunis Bay, *Siren* in company.

April 7th.—Put to sea in a gale from the N. W.

April 12th.—Anchored in Malta Harbor.

April 13th.—*Vixen* brought me letters from our Consul at Algiers, Mr. O'Brien joined us.¹

April 14th.—Sailed for Syracuse.

April 15th.—Arrived and anchored in Syracuse Harbor.

April 17th.—Commissioned the *Scourge*; a gale from the westward.

April 22d.—Some difficulty with the Governor of Syracuse respecting the detention of officers by closing the gates, which was adjusted next day.

April 26th.—Sailed on a cruise.

April 29th.—Sent a boat on shore at Malta.

May 2d.—Anchored in Tunis Bay.

May 3d.—Sailed for Naples.

May 7th.—Went on shore at Palermo, in Sicily.

May 9th.—Anchored in Naples Bay.

May 19th.—Sailed.

May 25th.—Arrived at Messina.

May 30th.—Sailed with 6 Gun Boats.

May 31st.—Anchored at Syracuse.

June 4th.—Sailed.

June 6th.—Anchored at Malta.

June 9th.—Sailed from Malta, for the coast of Tripoli.

June 13th.—Sent Mr. O'Brien on shore at Tripoli under a Flag. He returned the same day.

June 14th.—Sailed for Tunis, *Argus* and *Enterprise* in company.

June 19th.—Anchored in Tunis Bay.

June 22d.—Sailed for Syracuse.

June 24th.—Touched at Malta.

June 25th.—Arrived at Syracuse.

June 28th.—Sent 2000 Dollars and a quantity of clothing to Captain Bainbridge at Tripoli.

June 29th.—Sailed for Messina.

July 1st.—Arrived and anchored at Messina.

July 8th.—The *Nautilus* sailed for Syracuse, with two Bomb Vessels under convoy.

July 9th.—I sailed for Syracuse and arrived the same day.

July 14th.—Sailed for the Siege of Tripoli, with 2 Bomb Vessels, 6 gun boats, the *Nautilus*, and *Enterprise* in company.

July 16th.—Anchored with the Squadron at Malta.

July 21st.—Sailed with the Squadron.

July 25th.—Arrived in sight of Tripoli.

July 28th.—Anchored the Squadron near the Batteries,¹ when N. E. gale soon obliged us to go to sea again.

August 3d.—Attacked the Town and Harbor, and captured 3 gun boats, Lt. Decatur was killed.²

August 7th.—Attacked the batteries. Lost Lt. Caldwell, one Midshipman (Mr. Dorsey) and several men.³

August 8th.—*John Adams*, Captain Chauncey, arrived from the U. S.

August 11th.—Sent a flag on shore to endeavor to exchange prisoners.

August 24th.—Bombarded Tripoli.

¹ Captain Richard O'Brien, master of the ship *Dauphin*, of Philadelphia. His vessel was one of the earliest victims of the Algerine Corsairs, who, in 1785, seized American merchant vessels in the Mediterranean and made slaves of their crews. Captain O'Brien and his companions so suffered. He was a man of energy and intelligence, and for a long time cooperated most effectually with our government in its effort to procure the release of the American captives. When Colonel David Humphreys, then American minister, at Lisbon, was appointed to negotiate for a ransom of the captives, Captain O'Brien was regarded as the best aid the agent could have; and he was of essential service to Mr. Donaldson, who, in 1795, was sent as U. S. Consul, to Tunis, whose governor had followed the example of the piratical Dey of Algiers. O'Brien's correspondence with Humphreys and others, during the progress of efforts to obtain the release of about one hundred enslaved Americans, gives an interesting account of the state of affairs among those North African robbers. They may be found in the 10th volume of the *American Confidential State Papers*.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Preble anchored the *Constitution* two and a half miles from the walled city, whose protection consisted in heavy batteries, mounting 115 cannon, 19 gun-boats, a brig, 2 schooners and some galleys, 25,000 land soldiers, and a sheltering reef of dangerous rocks and shoals.—[EDITOR.]

² Lieutenant James Decatur was a younger brother of Captain Stephen Decatur, and was in command of gun-boat *Number Two*. He had caused the surrender of one of the enemy's largest vessels, and was boarding her to take possession, when the captain of the surrendered vessel treacherously shot him and escaped. The Tripolitan's pistol was loaded with two balls, connected by a wire. The wire struck Decatur on the forehead, and bending, the two balls entered his temples, one on each side, and killed him instantly.—[EDITOR.]

³ The second attack on Tripoli began at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. An hour later, a red hot shot from the city passed into the hull of the gun-boat *Number Nine*, and fired her magazine. The vessel was destroyed, and with it Lieut. James Caldwell, of the *Siren*, Midshipman John Dorsey, and eight of her crew.—[EDITOR.]

August 28th.—Attacked the Town and Harbor with the whole Squadron.¹

September 3d.—A general attack on the Town and Harbor.

September 4th.—Sent in the *Intrepid* Fire Ship; lost captain Somers, Lt. Wadsworth and Israel.²

September 7th.—Gun boats sailed for Syracuse.

September 10th.—Commodore Barron arrived with the *President* and *Constellation*, and took command.³

September 12th.—Captured 2 Greek ships in sight of Tripoli for breach of Blockade.

September 14th.—Sailed for Malta with the two prizes in company.

September 16th.—Arrived at Malta.

September 22d.—Sailed for Syracuse in the *Argus* to settle accounts.

September 24th.—Arrived at Syracuse, and ordered Capt. Decatur to go to Malta and take command of the *Constitution*.

October 24th.—Returned to Malta in the *Argus*, after having travelled by land from Syracuse to Messina. Found there the *President*, *John Adams*, *Argus*, and *Enterprise*.

October 28th.—Took up my quarters on shore, and left Capt. Decatur in command of the *Constitution*. *Congress* arrived.

October 29th.—Joined the *John Adams*, Capt. Chauncy.

November 2d.—Sailed for Syracuse, the

President, *Congress*, and *Constitution* in company.

November 4th.—I sailed in the *John Adams* for Sicily.

November 6th.—Arrived at Syracuse.

November 16th.—Sailed with the *Scourge* in company.

November 18th.—Arrived at Messina.

November 19th.—*Scourge* arrived.

November 22d.—Sailed for Palermo.

November 28th.—Arrived at Palermo; found the *Scourge*.

November 30th.—*Scourge* sailed for the U. S. with dispatches.

December 2d.—Sailed for Naples.

December 7th.—Arrived in Naples Bay in a gale from the westward, lost 2 anchors and parted 2 cables.

December 23d.—Started from Naples Bay for the U. S.

January 6th, 1805.—Arrived at Gibraltar; received provisions and water.

January 9th.—Sailed for the U. S.; touched at Tangier.

January 17th.—Saw the Salvages.

January 18th.—Saw Palma and other of the Canary Islands.

February 23d.—Got Soundings.

February 25th.—Arrived at anchor off Sandy Hook Light House.

February 26th.—Went to New York in a Pilot Boat.

February 27th.—Ship arrived.

February 28th.—Sat off for Washington.

March 4th.—Arrived at Washington, and waited on the President.

March 15th.—Received orders for Boston or Portland to build 2 Bombs and 2 Gun Boats.

Settled up to the 27th of Feb. with the Navy Dept. as Commodore, and received \$3000, in a draft.

March 19th.—Left the City of Washington on my way to Portland. Arrived at Baltimore.

March 20th.—Sailed for French Town in a Packet and arrived the same night.

March 21st.—Sat off for New Castle by stage, at 10 A.M., arrived at 2 P.M., sailed for Philadelphia in a Packet. At 5 P.M. arrived, was visited by a number of respectable gentlemen, and invited to a public dinner.

¹ A brief but sharp attack was made, on the 24th of August, but a fourth and more formidable assault was begun at three o'clock in the morning of the 28th, by the American gun-boats, as they, alone, could be advantageously worked in the harbor. The conflict continued until dawn, when the gun-boats were withdrawn and the *Constitution* running in, soon silenced the Tripolitan batteries and the guns of the castle, sunk a Tunisian vessel, injured a Spanish one, severely bruised the gun-boats of the enemy, and then withdrew without losing a man.—[Editor.]

² The *Intrepid* had been converted into a floating mine for the purpose of destroying the Barbary cruisers in the harbor of Tripoli. She bore 100 barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of shot, shell and angular pieces of iron. She was sent into the harbor, under Captain Somers, assisted by Lieutenant Wadsworth, of the *Constitution*, and Joseph Israel an ardent young man who went on board the *Intrepid* by stealth. The *Intrepid* entered the harbor at nine o'clock in the evening, and was soon exploded. The gallant men who were expected to return in a boat, were never heard of afterward. Their fate yet remains a mystery.—[Editor.]

³ Captain Samuel Barron. Lack of powder and the approach of the stormy season induced Preble to abandon further operations against Tripoli, and he was simply keeping up the blockade, when Barron arrived.—[Editor.]

March 22d.—Dined with Charles Bidle; delivered an Order to the Navy Agents for Howitzers and Shells.

March 23d.—Dined in public with 63 gentlemen.

March 25th.—Left Philadelphia and lodged at Capt. Decatur's at Frankford.

March 26th.—Dined with Gov. Bloomfield,¹ in Trenton, N. J.

March 27th.—Arrived in New York.

March 30th.—Dined in Public with 130 of the respectable citizens of New York.

April 2d.—Left New York in a Packet for Providence.

April 4th.—Arrived at Newport.

April 5th.—Arrived in Boston.

April 6th.—Received an invitation from the citizens of Boston to a Public Dinner.

April 7th.—Went to Salem to contract for Bomb Vessels and Gun Boats, but could not.

April 8th.—Returned to Boston.

April 9th.—Wrote Secretary Navy and advertised two vessels to be purchased and fitted as Bombs from this place.

April 10th.—Dined in Public, 150 at Table.

April 11th.—Left Boston and dined at Salem; lodged at Well's tavern in Hampton.

April 13th.—Breakfasted at Saco, and dined at Portland.

April 15th.—Received an invitation from the citizens of Portland to dine in Public.

April 18th.—Dined in Public at Columbia Hall.

Commodore Preble returned home from his expedition against Tripoli, with the most cordial expressions of the personal and official regards of his officers; and he was received by his government and fellow citizens with public testimonials of their satisfaction and applause.

Congress voted thanks to him and all who had served under him, and bestowed upon Preble a gold medal bearing appropriate devices and inscriptions. On one side is his portrait in profile with legend: EDWARD PREBLE, DUCI STRENUO COMITIA AMERICANA. On the reverse, the American fleet bombarding the town and forts of Tripoli, and the legend: VINDICI COMERCIT AMERICANA. ANTE TRIPOLI, MDCCCIV.

Whenever Preble visited the National Capital, the President and heads of Departments, and leading citizens appeared to have been quick to honor him with their personal compliments and social consideration not only after the events here noticed, but before, because of his gallant conduct in the service. President Jefferson, Mr. Madison the Secretary of State, and others, invited him to their tables as a most welcome guest.

A fac simile of one of their invitations

*"Mr Madison requests the
favor of Capt: Preble to dine
with him on Saturday at 3 o'clock
Thursday Nov 25.*

¹ William Bloomfield who was a Brigadier General in the war of 1812, '15.

The correspondence concerning the medal voted by Congress between the Secretary of the Navy (Robert Smith) Commodore Preble and the Navy Agent at Philadelphia, (George Harrison,) extending from June, 1805, to April, 1807, gives a curious history of the methods employed in the bestowment of such testimonials.

The device was the first consideration. In June, 1805, Preble, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, sent to Mr. Harrison (who was charged with the duty of having the die prepared) three sketches of attacks on Tripoli. Then there was some correspondence about the size, the Secretary of the Navy mentioning the fact that "medals for crowned heads never exceeded three inches in diameter," and expressed his willingness that Preble's should be two-and-a-half inches. With this, Preble, in July, expressed his satisfaction, and sent to the Secretary another drawing, which he said, "is as correct a view of the commencement of the attack, August 3d, as can well be given in so small a compass."

Mr. Harrison employed Riech, a skilful engraver in Philadelphia, to cut the dies for the medal. Riech was then one of the best artists, of that kind, in this country, and was employed by the Superintendent of the Mint. He was passionately fond of music, and was a good amateur performer. Ill health compelled him to cease the practice of his art, when he went to the West and there died.

"The medal is in hand, and by the spring, the President will have the pleasure of handing it to you." Harrison wrote to Preble, in August,. But there seemed to have been delay in commencing the die, for at the close of October, Preble sent to the Navy Agent, through a friend in New York, a drawing of one of the attacks on Tripoli, furnished by Captain Bainbridge.

In May, 1806, the Secretary of the Navy sent the completed medal to Preble, by Lieutenant Jones, accompanied by a letter dated the 17th, in which he said,—“You will receive it, Sir, as a testimony of your

country's estimation of the important and honorable services rendered by you; and you will be pleased to accept an assurance of the great pleasure I have in the honor of presenting it to you.”

On the 31st of March, 1807, the Secretary of the Navy inquired of Mr. Harrison, whether any extra impressions of the medal (in bronze) had been made, as he wished to distribute some; to which the Navy Agent replied, that he had none, for as late as the previous December the coiner at the mint had been too busy to strike any; and that soon afterward, the Director of the Mint called upon him with the information that by an accident to the machinery, the medals could not be struck at the mint. The dies were then placed in the hands of Mr. Armitage, who had a machine of considerable force, and Mr. Harrison received permission from the Secretary to send them to Birmingham, England, in case Mr. Armitage did not succeed in making good impressions. This it is believed was done.

When, late in 1812, other commanders had won laurels on the ocean, in a war which had begun a few months before between the United States and Great Britain, and it was evident that other testimonials would be awarded, the subject of the medal voted to Commodore Preble was brought up in Congress by the following motion offered by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, on the 16th of December.

“*Resolved:* That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a statement of the proceedings which have been had under the resolution of Congress of the 3d of March, 1805, whereby the President of the United States was requested to cause a gold medal to be presented to Commodore Edward Preble, and a sword to each of the commanding officers and midshipmen who distinguished themselves in the attack on the town, batteries, and naval force of Tripoli; and that he be also requested to state the names of the officers who have received swords by virtue of the above mentioned resolutions, accompanying the same with an account of the ex-

penditures of the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, made for these objects, and specifying the objects to which the unexpended balance of said appropriation, if there were any such, have been applied."

Mr. Quincy and Mr. Rufus King were appointed a committee to present the resolution to the President. They did so on Saturday, the 19th of December, and on the 23d the President transmitted to the House a brief message with a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, written two days before, and a statement of the Accountant of the Navy Department.

The Secretary stated that no swords had been presented to either of the commissioned officers, or midshipmen, who distinguished themselves in the attack on Tripoli, and that it was not known to that Department that there ever was made, by Congress, a specific appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution referred to. The reason given for the non-compliance of the President with the request of Congress to present a sword to each of the officers and midshipmen who distinguished themselves on the occasions mentioned, was, that as only such were to be so honored, he found the task of discrimination too delicate, as *all* had been presented to him as "having acted gloriously," and that the degradation which those omitted might have suffered, would have been injurious to the service.

The Accountant of the Navy Department reported that the payments on account of the Preble medal were as follows.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1805, July 29th, | - | - | - | \$ 15,00 |
| 1806, April 15th, | - | - | - | 264,61 |
| “ July 3d, | - | - | - | 15,00 |
| “ “ 30th, | - | - | - | 685,71 |
| | | | | <u>\$980,32</u> |

The message and documents were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Quincy, Randolph, Roane, Laycock, Troup, Emott, and Dinsmoor, to consider and report thereon. They submitted their report on Friday, the 26th of February, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on the next Wednesday, the first of March. It was not then called up. More important business occupied the House at that time, for it was just at the close of the short session.

The war then begun, went on, and instead of making inquiries about previous awards of honor to gallant men, Congress frequently voted medals and swords to other gallant men.

The entire correspondence concerning the Preble medal, with an engraving of it, was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, for January, 1872. A picture of the medal may also be found in *LOSSING'S Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, on page 123.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. Drake here continues his interesting account of books published by subscription in New England, before the year 1800, begun on page 19 of the RECORD.

The next book on our list is considered a curiosity, as well for its rarity as that it required a subscription to bring it before the public. Its title follows in full:—

"A Narrative of the Captivity of Nehemiah How, who was taken by the Indians at Great Meadow Fort above Fort Dummer, where he was an Inhabitant, October

11th, 1745. Giving an Account of what he met with in his travelling to Canada, and while he was in prison there. Together with an Account of Mr. How's Death at Canada. Psal. cxxxvii, 1, 2, 3, 4, -----, BOSTON: N. E. Printed and sold opposite the Prison in Queen Street, 1748."

This is a pamphlet of 23 pages, 12 mo. The subscribers names occupy but a single leaf, which is not paged.

The whole number of names on the list

is fifty-three. Of these, three were for *seven* copies each, one for *five*, one for *three*, all the others for *six* each. The list commences with the town of Worcester, which gave four names—all for *six* copies each, viz. John Chandler, Esq., Major Daniel Howard, Mr. Thomas Wheeler, and Mr. John Curtiss. Concord three, the Hon. James Minot, Esq., Mr. Thomas Murrow, and Mr. Henry Flint, each for *six*. The town of Boston must have been poorly canvassed, as but two names are given, viz., Mr. Jonas Leonard, and Mr. John Burbeen, each for *six*. Rutland had nineteen names, viz., Capt. Joseph Stevens, Capt. Edward Rice, Mr. Moses Leonard, Mr. Andrew Henty, Mr. Thomas Flint, Mr. Nathan Stone, Mr. James Caldwell, Mr. Joseph Houlton, Mr. Aaron Ross, Capt. John Hubbard, Mr. Edward Invuse, Mr. Eliphalet Howe, Mr. Jonas Stone, Mr. Daniel Davis, Mr. Israel How, Mr. Benjamin Willard, Mr. Skelton Felton, Deacon Eleazer Ball, and Mr. Moses How, all for *six* each, except the last who took *seven*, and D. Davis *three*. In Lancaster were but two subscribers. viz. Samuel Willard, Esq., and Mr. Joshua Hide, each for *six*. Cambridge produced but two, Wm. Brattle, Esq., and Edmund Goff, Esq., each for *six*. Houghton, John Shepard, Esq.; Shrewsbury, Mr. Daniel Willard, *seven*. Hartford, Mr. Edward Cudwell, Jun.; Brimfield, Mr. Daniel Burt; Sturbridge, Capt. Moses Marsey; Norton, Capt. Jonathan Lawrence, *seven*; Sudbury, Mr. Isaac Baldwin, Mr. David How, and Mr. Ezekiel How; Brookfield, Oliver Hayward, Esq., Mr. Ebenezer How, and Mr. Abner Brown; Uxbridge, John Harwood, Esq., Upton, Mr. Jonathan Wood; Woodstock, Mr. Joseph Chaffe, Jun.; Mendon, Mr. Wm. Rawson, Jun.; Townshend, Mr. Timothy Heald; Leicester, Mr. Oliver Witt, [since changed to De Witt] *five*; Marlboro, Mr. Ephraim Brigham; Springfield, Mr. Luke Hebbins, and Mr. Nathaniel Ely. This comprises the whole list—all subscribers for six copies, except where otherwise noted.

The little work has neither Preface nor

Introduction, and is of such rarity that but very few copies are known to be in existence. Our copy, though perfect, has seen hard service. It is the smallest work ever issued by subscription, so far as the writer's knowledge extends in the direction of books with subscribers names in them.

There is quite a stir among the Howes and Hows of this generation, and we learn that a large work is in preparation upon the genealogical history of the family. The story of Jemima How, also a captive among the Indians is well known. She was a Sawtell or Sartwell—the name being variously written, we mention this as her maiden name does not appear in any of the many accounts of her and her captivity.

We come now to a very handsomely printed volume, of the square octavo size, bearing this title.—“The LIFE and CHARACTER of the Reverend *Benjamin Colman*, D.D., Late Pastor of a Church in BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, who deceased August 29th, 1747. By EBENEZER TURRELL, A.M., Pastor of *Medford*; Rev. ii, 19. I know thy, - - - - SERVICE.—*Non Nobis nati sumus*. BOSTON NEW ENGLAND, Printed and sold by ROGERS and FOWLE in Queen Street, and by J. EDWARDS, in Cornhill, MDCCCLIX.”

This is rather a thin octavo, of but 238 pages. And when we read the author's Postscript, we regretted that what he omitted is probably what students of this age would prize the most; namely, an Appendix, “containing many curious and entertaining Pieces.” This omission he tells his readers “must now lie buried for want of sufficient subscriptions and encouragement to the undertakers; and by reason the Books already swelling to a bulk beyond expectation and DESIRE OF SOME of the Subscribers.”

This announcement must have appeared rather extraordinary to the people who knew Dr. Colman; inasmuch as the estate of that eminent gentleman is believed to have been ample to warrant the expense of a much larger volume independent of any subscription. The husband of his only surviving child was his biographer. We forbear drawing inferences here, and

will refer the reader to a memoir of Dr. Colman and his family in the third volume of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He was the first minister of the Brattle Street Church, Boston.

To the volume under notice is a Preface by the Rev. MATHER BYLES, the Rev. ELLIS GRAY, and the Rev. SAMUEL COOPER. Though they do justice to the memory of Dr. Colman, they evidently thought an apology necessary for Mr. Turell.

The list of subscribers is very small, consisting of but about 195. Sixty-four of these subscribed for more than one copy. In all 371 copies were thus disposed of. Probably little or no exertion was made to secure names for the work, perhaps none beyond the "undertakers" at their places of business. The list is a very splendid one, as it respects men of distinction. No one subscribed for more than six copies. Those who are down for this number are the Hon. John Alford, Esq.; John Colman, Esq.; Peter Chardon; Mr. Benjamin Dearborn; Mr. Daniel Greenleaf; Thomas Hancock, Esq.; Mr. Edward Marion; Mr. Timothy Newell; John Phillips, Esq.; Mr. James Pitts; the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman; Mrs. Prudence Prentice; Mr. John Staniford; Mr. Thomas Savage; William Tyler, Esq., the Rev. Mr. William Thompson; the Rev. Mr. James Darney; the Hon. Jacob Wendell; Major Ephraim Williams; Mr. William White; Mr. Jonathan Whitney; Messrs. Willis and Fitch. Those for four copies were the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooper; John Fayerweather, Esq.; Capt. Ebenezer Storer. Those for three copies were Mr. Thomas Allen; Mr. James Bowdoin; Mr. Richard Cany; Col. William Downe; Mr. Thomas Fluker; Mr. Edward Jackson; the Rev. William Wetsted. Those for two were Mrs. Rebecca Amory; Thos. Bulfinch; Josias Byles, Jun.; Jonas Clarke, Esq.; Mr. Wm. Cooper; Mr. Richard Cranch; Mrs. Hannah Davis; Mr. William

Davis; the Rev. Ellis Gray; John Gore; Mr. John Kneeland; Mr. Richard Manson; Rev. Mr. Samuel Niles; Mr. William Owen; Mr. Daniel Oliver; Mr. Edmund Quincy, Jun; Mr. Henry Quincy; Jacob Royall, Esq., Mr. Samuel Phillips Savage; Isaac Smith; Mr. Royall Tyler; Edward Wigglesworth, D.D., and Hollisian, Professor of Harvard College; Mr. Jacob Wendell, Jun.; Mr. William Winter. All the others were for one each. Among these are some historical and noted names, as the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Appleton; Mr. Samuel Adams [probably the father of the patriot of the same name]; Rev. Mr. Simon Bradstreet; Edward Bromfield; Roland Cotton, Esq., Rev. Samuel Checkley; Rev. Mr. Marston Cabot; Mr. Seth; Mr. Ebenezer and Mr. John Coburn; Mr. William Cheseborough; Rev. Mr. Samuel Dexter; Mr. Richard Draper; Rev. Mr. Andrew Eliot; Mr. Samuel Franklin, Jun.; Mr. Eleazer Fisher; Mr. John Gardner; Mrs. Hannah Glover; Rev. Timothy Harrington; Mr. Joseph How; Mr. Phineas Holden; Rev. Mr. Jeridiah Jewett; Mrs. Mary Johnson; Mr. John Knight; Mr. Jonathan Kimball; Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Esq.; Col. Benjamin Lincoln; Rev. Mr. Israel Loring, Mr. Jonathan Lewis; Rev. Mr. John Morehead; Rev. Mr. Jonathan Mayhew; Mr. Belcher Noyes; Jeremiah Powell, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Thomas Prince; Rev. Mr. Jona. Parsons; Mr. Joseph Palmer; Mr. Wm. Pratt; Mr. Benjamin Pickman; Mr. David Rawland; Mr. Joseph Roby; Mr. Ebenezer Rice; Rev. Mr. Joseph Sewall; Mr. Joseph Seccomb; Mr. Joseph Sherburne; Mr. John Scollay; Mr. Malachy Salter, Jun.; Mr. Edward Ladd Sanders; Mr. John Tudor; Mr. Benjamin Toppan; Mr. Wm. Thomas; Mr. Simon Tufts; Mr. Cornelius Thayer; Rev. Mr. Wm. Vinal; Rev. Mr. Wm. Williams; Mr. Timothy White; Mr. Thomas Wade; Mr. John Mico Wendell.

No place of residence is given to any of the subscribers.

JEFFERSON CARICATURED.

We properly lament the violence of political and religious partisanship in our day; and the less hopeful sometimes fancy that society is degenerating into an unhappy association of antagonisms that will be destructive of civilization and hurtful to christianity. But he who studies the phases of society as they existed in our country and in England in the latter part of the last century, will readily perceive that the reverse is a fact. Placability, toleration and forgetfulness of irritations in discussion which were almost unknown then, are now universally prevalent. Implacability, intolerance and resentment for affronts against opinion, which alienated personal friends and divided families were everywhere prevalent. Then, very few minds arose superior to the influence which mold men into demagogues in politics and bigots in religion; and the wisest and purest patriots of our Revolutionary times, were often eminent for their vehemence and even rancor in their discussions of public measures.

Circumstances were favorable to the nurture of such feelings. Strong convictions concerning the most vital questions, gave tone to men's actions. The young and independent nation was the fruit of a violent moral and physical struggle; and those who had battled manfully for the production of that fruit were extremely jealous for the healthy growth of the tree that bore it. They could not tolerate anything that seemed like opposition to or even luke-warmness for their cause.

Antipathy to England, the recent deadly foe of the colonists and then the most insolent and overbearing of all the members of the family of nations, was a widespread passion and any show of admiration for British institutions in part or in whole, was regarded as disloyalty to the new Republic.

It was indeed a time of bitter partisanship when a writer in a news-paper (*Aurora* of Philadelphia) could say on the retirement of the First President from office—

"If ever a nation has been debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct, then, be an example to future ages. Let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol. Let the history of the Federal government instruct mankind, that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people."

And another wrote—"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation of the pious Simeon, that time is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens and no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cankered the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people just emerged from the gulf of despotism and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and, with them staring us in the face, this day ought to be a *Jubilee* in the United States."

The jealousy and intolerance first noticed were very conspicuous during Washington's administration as the first President of the Republic. The opinions of politicians and the people were crystalized into two great factions or political parties known respectively as Federalists and Republicans. The acknowledged leader of the Federalists or Conservatives was Alexander Hamilton, and the real founder and leader of the Republican party, or the Democracy was Thomas Jefferson.

These men were both members of Washington's cabinet, and his confidential advisers. Jefferson had but lately returned from France when he was called to a seat in the cabinet. He had been there several years on diplomatic service; had seen the uprising of the so-called French democracy against the privileged orders, known as the French Revolution; had been intimate with some of the best and purest of the leaders in the movement, such as Lafayette, and had become thoroughly saturated with the idea that a weak government and a strong people were the best guarantees of liberty to the citizen.

With such feelings Jefferson went to New-York to enter upon his ministerial duties. The conservatism of Washington and his associates in the government, and their lack of enthusiasm on the subject of the French Revolution, which glowed so warmly in his own heart, were construed by him into indifference to the spread of Democratic principles. The cold conservatism of what was called the best society in New-York, much of it infused with the old Tory element, chilled him. He was alarmed, shocked, and dissatisfied. He had scarcely taken his seat in the cabinet before, with his usual freedom of speech, he openly declared that some of his associate ministers held decidedly monarchical views; and it became a settled conviction in his mind that there was a party in the United States at work, secretly, and sometimes openly for the overthrow of Republicanism. Bitterness soon sprang up between Mr. Jefferson and some of his colleagues upon whose patriotism his expressed opinion cast injurious reflections. He attacked John Adams as a monarchist because of the sentiments of his "Discourse on Dayila," a work which had appeared at an inopportune time; and Jefferson as a free thinker in religion, and Adams, cast in the mold of Puritan thought on divine subjects, found immediate and bitter partizans in the religious world. Jefferson was denounced as an infidel, because he followed reason instead of the theologians.

At Hamilton, whose Funding System and Government Bank, Jefferson regarded

as instruments for enslaving the people, his sharpest arrows of criticism were aimed. Hamilton made first defensive and then offensive war upon his antagonist. Two great parties were formed and bitter was the strife. The number of combatants speedily increased. The war of words waxed hot, and attacks upon personal character often took the place of argument.

Caricature was then little known as an art or weapon in this country, or it would have been most extensively employed as it then was in England. Yet it was not unknown: and a well executed caricature intended to convey the idea that Mr. Jefferson was willing to lay upon the Altar of French Democracy (which had, in the Reign of Terror, developed into a terrible scourge) the constitution and liberties of his country, and the Christian religion. That Caricature, of which a reduced copy is here given, is 12 by 14 inches in size. Upon an "Altar to Gallic Despotism," entwined by a serpent, before which Jefferson is kneeling in devotion, are laid various papers so marked as to indicate his lack of orthodoxy in religion such as "Godwin," "Age of Reason," "J. J. Rousseau," "Helvetius," "Voltaire," and the "Auro-ra" and "Chronicle," newspapers. Around the Altar are bags of offerings, marked "Portugal Oranges Bribe," "American Spoliations," "Spain," "Venice," "Sardinia," "Dutch Resources," "Flanders." Back of these is seen the demon of the French Revolution, black and wicked, with a dagger near his hand. Over all is the American Eagle soaring with a scroll marked "Constitution and Independence U. S. A." in one talon, which has snatched it from the altar on which Jefferson had placed it, while the other talon is defending the scroll from the enraged worshipper who is trying to seize it. From Jefferson's hand is falling a letter upon which are the words, "To Mazzei." This Caricature which forms a frontispiece to the pamphlet entitled "Observation on the dispute between the United States and France" by Robert G. Harper, in the possession of the writer, is without date. It was probably issued in the summer of 1797, at the time when the



JEFFERSON CARICATURED.

public mind was much excited by the republication in American newspapers of Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, mentioned in a foot-note on page 4 of the RECORD. The following is a copy of that letter dated Monticello, June 24th 1796, omitting what is of a private nature:

"The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican monarchical and aristocratical party has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the forms, of the British government. The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their republican principles; the whole landed interest is republican, and so is a great mass of talent. Against us are the executive, the judiciary, two out of three

branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all who want to be officers, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, British merchants, and Americans trading on British capitals, speculators and holders in the Bank and public funds, a contrivance invented for the purposes of corruption, and for assimilating us in all things to the rotten as well as the sound parts of the British model. It would give you a fever were I to name to you the apostates who have gone over to these heresies, men who were Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England. In short we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labors and perils. But we shall preserve it, and our mass of weight and wealth on the good side is so great, as to leave no danger that

force will ever be attempted against us. We have only to awake and snap the Lilliputian cords with which they have been entangling us during the first sleep which succeeded our labours."

This letter was first printed in America by Noah Webster, who caused it to be translated from the French (the "Moniteur.") It was published in his daily newspaper, the "Minerva," on the 29th of April, 1797, and his weekly paper, the "Herald," on the 3d of May. It first met the eye of Mr. Jefferson, at Bladensburg in Maryland when he was on his way to Philadelphia to take his seat as President of the National Senate. "For a moment," Jefferson said in a letter to Mr. Madison on the 3rd of August, "I felt that I must take the field of the public papers." Friends at Philadelphia

persuaded him not to do so. The Federal newspapers attacked him violently and tried to produce a rupture between him and Washington, by assuming that the retired President was alluded to in the reflection upon the Society of the Cincinnati in the expression "Samsons in the field and Solomons in council." But Washington knew better and Jefferson remained silent, and in a little while the storm blew over. Yet so late as 1824, Timothy Pickering brought up the matter against Mr. Jefferson, alleging that in the letter he had allusion to Washington. This drew from Mr. Jefferson a letter to Mr. Van Buren, in which a complete history of the affair is given, and the question as to the allusion to Washington, was settled forever.

PITT'S STATUE IN CHARLESTON.

The Repeal of the famous Stamp Act of 1765, in the spring of 1766, produced universal joy in the Anglo-American Colonies. William Pitt had been the chief instrument in the British Parliament, in securing the passage of the repeal act, and the Americans expressed their gratitude to him and also to the King who sanctioned the act and made it law by his signature. Their gratitude to Pitt took the form of almost idolatry. The public demonstrations of this feeling in the city of New York were most extravagant. When the people heard of the repeal they held a grand celebration in "The Fields," (now the City-Hall Park) where an ox was roasted whole, twenty-five barrels of beer and a hog's head of wine were opened for the populace; twenty-five pieces of cannon ranged in a row where the City-Hall now stands, thundered a royal Salute; and in the evening twenty-five tar-barrels hoisted upon poles, were burned, and gorgeous fire-works were exhibited at Bowling Green. A petition numerously signed, prayed the Provincial Assembly to erect a statue to Pitt, and on the day it was presented, that body not

only complied with the request, but voted, also, an Equestrian statue of the King. The former, made of marble, was erected at the intersection of Wall and Smith (now William) streets, the latter, made of lead and gilded, was set up in the centre of the Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway. Similar demonstrations, in words, of the loyalty and gratitude of the people were made elsewhere. The legislature of South Carolina, like that of New York, voted a statue in honor of Pitt. It was erected at the intersection of Broad and Meeting streets in Charleston. During the siege of that city by the British in April 1780, a small cannon ball from a British gun upon what was called the "Water-Melon" Battery on James Island, passed up Meeting Street and broke off the left arm of the Statue. In its mutilated state it was regarded only as an obstruction in the two thoroughfares, and the city council ordered it to be removed, without making any provision for its preservation, or erection elsewhere. The workmen employed to remove it, took no care to preserve it. With ropes and pulleys they dragged it



PITT'S STATUE.

from its pedestal, and when it fell, its head was broken off. The French Revolution was then impressing the Americans. The "Reign of Terror" was at its height, and the crowd who gathered around the fallen statue cried out "Old Pitt is guillotined,"

and left it. The fragments were stowed away by some one more thoughtful than the rest, in some public building, where they remained many years, when the Commissioners of the Orphan House had them collected and the statue restored excepting the shattered arm, as nearly as possible, and placed upon a pedestal in front of that institution. Judge Grimke of Charleston had preserved the original marble tablet, containing the inscription.

The pedestal upon which the statue stood when the writer made the sketch of it here given and copied the inscription in April 1866, was made chiefly of brown free-stone. The old tablet was inserted, and around it was placed a border of dark slate. The tablet bears the following inscription.

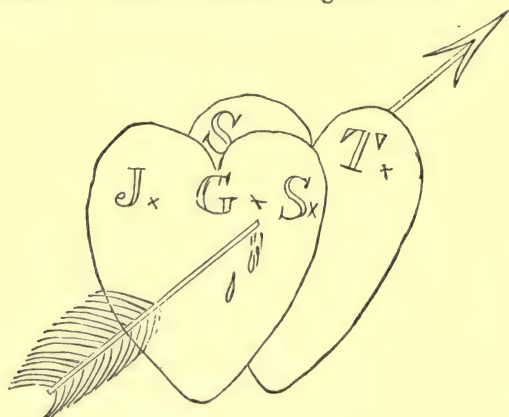
IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
of his service to his Country in general
and to America in Particular,
the Commons House of Assembly
of South Carolina,
unanimously voted
this statue
of the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, ESQ.
who gloriously exerted himself
in defending the freedom of America
the true sons of England,
by promoting a repeal
of the Stamp Act
in the year 1766.
Time shall sooner destroy
this mark of their esteem
than
erase from their minds
the just sense
of his PATRIOTIC VIRTUE.

AN ANCIENT VALENTINE.

In the winter of 1778-9, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Graves Simcoe (afterward governor of Canada) commander of a corps of American Loyalists, three hundred and sixty strong, known as "The Queen's Rangers" established a fortified camp at the village of Oyster Bay on the north shore

of Long Island where vessels were well sheltered from storms on the Sound. There young Simcoe made his headquarters at the house of Samuel Townsend, who was a member of the New York Provincial Assembly in 1776. While he was there, Major Andre and other young British officers

visited him; and in the house was an object of special attraction in the person of Mr. Townsend's daughter Sarah, then about sixteen years of age. She was the toast of these young men, and Simcoe was regarded as a most fortunate being in basking in the daily sunshine of her charms. His heart seemed to have been somewhat touched by the "tender passion," and on St. Valentine's day he addressed a poetical Epistle to Miss Townsend, asking her to choose him for her Valentine. To this he appended a pen-and-ink Sketch of two hearts interpierced by an arrow, and bearing respectively the initials of her and his name of which a fac-simile is given below.



Miss Townsend did not choose the large and handsome Lieutenant-Colonel to be her Valentine. He had cut down her father's fine apple orchard and formed an *abatis* of the trees for his fort on Fort Hill (traces of which may yet be seen;)¹ and her political sentiments were not in accordance with his. She did not wed her lover and, like English maidens who became matrons, have this effusion framed and hung up as a precious memento. She died unmarried in December 1842, at the age of eighty years.

VALENTINE

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Simcoe to Miss Sarah Townsend; Written and delivered at Oyster Bay, L. I. St. Valentine's day 1779:—

Fairest Maid where all are fair,
Beauty's pride and Nature's care;
To you my heart I must resign;
O choose me for your Valentine!
Love, Mighty God! thou know'st full well,
Where all thy Mother's graces dwell,
Where they inhabit and combine
To fix thy power with spells divine;
Thou know'st what powerful magick lies
Within the round of Sarah's eyes,
Or darted thence like lightning fires,
And Heaven's own joys around inspires;
Thou know'st my heart will always prove
The shrine of pure unchanging love!
Say; awful God! since to thy throne
Two ways that lead are only known—
Here gay Variety presides,
And many a youthful circle guides
Through paths where lilies, roses sweet,
Bloom and decay beneath their feet;
Here constancy with sober mien
Regardless of the flowery Scene
With Myrtle crowned that never fades,
In silence seeks the Cypress Shades,
Or fixed near Contemplation's cell,
Chief with the Muses loves to dwell,
Leads those who inward feel and burn
And often clasp the abandon'd urn,—
Say, awful God! did'st thou not prove
My heart was formed for Constant love?
Thou saw'st me once on every plain
To Delia pour the artless strain—
Thou wept'st her death and bad'st me
change
My happier days no more to range
O'er hill, o'er dale, in sweet Employ,
Of singing Delia, Nature's joy;
Thou bad'st me change the pastoral scene
Forget my Crook; with haughty mien
To raise the iron Spear of War,
Victim of Grief and deep Despair:
Say, must I all my joys forego
And still maintain this outward show?
Say, shall this breast that's pained to feel
Be ever clad in horrid steel?
Nor swell with other joys than those
Of conquest o'er unworthy foes?
Shall no fair maid with equal fire
Awake the flames of soft desire;
My bosom born, for transport, burn
And raise my thoughts from Delia's urn?
"Fond Youth," the God of Love replies,
"Your answer take from Sarah's eyes."

¹ See Onderdonk's "Revolutionary Incidents of Long Island." Vol. 1, page 281.

SABBA' DAY OR NOON-HOUSES.

NOON HOUSE AT TOWNSEND CENTER.

In early times and until a comparatively recent period, the houses for public worship in the then sparsely settled districts of New England, were not heated in winter. It was then the prevailing custom among the gentler sex to carry with them to the place, in cold weather, a foot-stove, composed of a small wooden frame so inclosed with perforated tin as to make a box eight or ten inches square in which was placed a close-fitting sheet-iron pan filled with glowing embers lightly covered with ashes. It was carried by a wire handle, and in the sleigh and in the meeting-house was placed under the feet. This with the fur muff and tippet kept the owners comfortable, while the condition of the "sterner sex" was often quite the reverse. They sat sometimes full two hours and more, listening to psalm-singing, praying, and sermonizing until chilled to the marrow. And when, finally, some bolder sufferer dared to protest against the multiform affliction and infliction, custom and prejudice were so strong that he was regarded as an irreverent innovator; "a pretty christian you must be" some frost-proof deacon would say, "to need a fire to warm your zeal." It is related that when, after long conflict, some of these reformers in a Connecticut congregation, succeeded in getting a stove into their meeting-house, two venerable ladies who had been horrified by the innovation, fainted because of the dry heat and

sickly sensation caused by the stove. They were carried out into the pure air, and soon revived when told that on account of the incompletion of the pipe, fire had not yet been lighted in the stove.

In those days there was inconvenience in the matter of public worship not only on account of the cold in winter, but in the matter of luncheon, for there were generally two sessions on the Sabbath, and the worshippers coming, sometimes, from long distances, were compelled to bring food with them for a noon-day meal. Some went to a neighboring dwelling to warm themselves, after the service in the cold meeting-house and there ate their lunches. Others went to the tavern, for in New England as in Old England the couplet was true, that

"Where pious men erect a house of prayer
The Devil is sure to build a Chapel there,"

in which they found an open door and an open bar where an evil spirit sometimes carried away much of the good seed sown by the preachers. In some districts buildings were erected near the meeting-house for the purpose of accommodating portions of the congregation with bodily comforts while partaking of their mid-day luncheon. These were appropriately called "Sabba' Day" or "Noon Houses."

Two of these "Noon houses," delineated at the head of this paper, are yet

standing at Townsend Centre, in Massachusetts. The nearer one is the larger of the two and remains in the same form in which it was built about the year 1804. The building next to it is the other "Noon House" modified. The drawing was sent to the RECORD by the Rev. G. H. Morss, Pastor of the Congregational church at Townsend Centre with a copy of his historical discourse from which the following facts respecting these "Noon houses" have been drawn:

Like the one now standing at Townsend, they consisted of four rooms ten or twelve feet square with a fire-place in each room. They were generally built at the united expense of four or more persons, to be occupied only on the Sabbath by their respective families and such guests as they invited to join with them. Dry fuel was kept on hand ready for kindling fires, and usually a barrel of cider for each family was placed in the cellar. On the morning of the Sabbath, the owner of each room deposited in his saddle-bags the necessary refreshments for himself and family and took an early start for the sanctuary. He first called at his "Noon-house," built a

fire, deposited his luncheon, warmed himself and family, and at the hour of worship they were all ready to sally forth and to shiver in the cold during the morning service at the house of worship. At noon they returned to their "noon-house," with invited friends, where a warm room received them. The saddle-bags were now brought forth, and their contents discharged on the table, of which all partook a little. Then each in turn drank from the pitchers or mugs of cider which had been brought from the cellar. This service being performed and thanks returned, the remaining time was spent in reading notes and discussing the morning sermon, a chapter from the Bible or from some other book of a religious character; not unfrequently prayer was offered before retiring again to the sanctuary for the afternoon worship. At the close of the services of the afternoon, if the weather was severely cold, the family returned to the "Noon house" to warm themselves before going home. The fires were then extinguished, the saddle-bags gathered up, the house locked, and all returned home.

MAZZEI'S NARRATIVE.

In the note to the letter of Philip Mazzei's, printed on page 34 of the RECORD, it is mentioned that he was employed by the State of Virginia to solicit a loan of money for that commonwealth, in Italy. On his return he submitted to the Governor and Council of Virginia, a statement of his movements from the time of his appointment until he relinquished the mission. A correspondent has contributed to the RECORD a copy of that narrative taken from the original. A part of it is here printed; the remainder will be given in the next number.

NARRATIVE.

A Representation of Mr. Mazzei's conduct, from the time of his appointment to be agent of the State in Europe until his return to Virginia.

The eighth of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, the Gov-

ernor and Council in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly, appointed Mr. Mazzei to go to Europe and to be agent there, for the purpose of obtaining a loan of gold and silver not exceeding the sum of nine hundred thousand pounds sterling, for purchasing goods in Italy, for the use of the armies, and for procuring by all means in his power whatever might be of service to the American Cause.

Mr. Mazzei, proud of the trust his Country had honored him with, desired to be of as little charge to it as possible during the time of his services. The Governor having asked him, if one thousand pounds sterling would suffice to bear his expenses for twelve months, he answered that such a sum would not be too great for

the first year, considering the extraordinary expenses of travelling; that in case he should stay any length of time in one place even less would do, and that according to his opinion, prudence and wisdom required that at all times, and more especially in the present critical time, the American ministers and agents in Europe should on every occasion exhibit a decent Republican economy. The Governor then asked him what might satisfy him as a compensation for the loss of his time and the neglect of his affairs, to which he answered, that nothing could satisfy him but the good will of his fellow citizens, if he should be so happy as to return with success, and that he wished for nothing more.

The following narrative will prove whether he has forfeited their confidence, or if he is entitled to their approbation, from the whole of his conduct, especially when one considers the essential services he could have rendered his country at the most critical times, if he had not been constantly kept in a state of uncertainty and without the requisite powers to act.

The Governor and Council ordered Mr. Mazzei to procure himself a passage to Europe as soon as possible, in a vessel in which as much tobacco might be shipped as would pay his expenses for twelve months at least in Europe, and that of his voyage. Some of the provisions were to be sent on board from the public stores, and the rest bought where they could be found, and paid for by Government. Mr. Mazzei undertook several journeys to the different rivers of this State, and several gentlemen of the Council wrote to various parts, for the purpose of procuring the above said passage, which at last he determined to take with the approbation of the Governor and Council in a large and strong French vessel, then loading with tobacco at Portsmouth, [Virginia] under the direction of Mr. Simon Deane, that he must repair on board within the space of eight days. That ship was burnt with several more on account of the sudden invasion of the enemy commanded by General Matthews. The Executive being

very desirous about the departure of Mr. Mazzei, and not having it in his power after the invasion to furnish him Bills of Exchange he told them that if they would procure him a letter of credit for three or four hundred Louis d'Ors., to enable him to procure transportation from the place of his landing in France to Italy, he did not doubt but he would be supplied by his friends there, until Government would find the means of sending him remittances; consequently they gave him a Letter of Credit for three hundred Louis d'Ors on Penet, D'Costa, Brothers & Company in Nantes, which Penet himself had drawn on his own House, and advised him to take his passage in the Brig *Johnston Smith*, commanded by Andrew Peyton, a Scotchman, which Brig belonged to Mr. Penet,¹ and was then lying at Port Royal, on Rappahannock River. The Executive had given Mr. Mazzei ten thousand pounds paper money for the purpose of buying Bills of Exchange, of which he was ordered to return three thousand, and seven thousand remained in his hands. He had already spent a great deal of money in the various journies he had made for the purpose of procuring a passage, and buying Bills of Exchange, as well as for the purchase of various things; and James Madison, Esq., then member of the Council, desired him to take upon himself to purchase at Port Royal, Fredericksburg, or anywhere, everything necessary for his passage, the gentlemen of the Executive being so much employed at that time that they would not possibly think of it. Captain Peyton, whose character may be seen in the narrative of Mr. Mazzei's captivity, which he sent to the Executive in letter 9, dated

¹ Penet was a French merchant, and one of those adventurers who under pretences of great friendship for the American cause offered their services to Congress, and used their official position for their own private advantage. Penet had been employed as an agent, by Virginia, to borrow money for the State. In a letter to Robert Morris, written from Passy, on the 14th of December, 1782, Dr. Franklin said, after speaking of Virginia, "Penet is broke and absconded. His creditors are all worrying me with their complaints, who have nothing to do with his affairs. I have long since mentioned the inconvenience of the attempts of separate States to borrow money in Europe. They have hurt our credit and produced nothing. We have put faith in every adventurer, who pretended to have influence here, and who, when he arrived, had none but what our appointment gave him." See Mazzei's letter printed on page 33 of the RECORD.—[EDITOR.]

Paris, the 19th March, 1780, obliged him to buy an extraordinary quantity of provisions, for which he was forced to give an exorbitant price, besides making him pay thirty Louis d'Ors and three hundred pounds currency for two small places in the Cabin. Mr. Mazzei had previously conceived an unfavourable opinion of his principles, and had on that account shown the copy of his agreement with Mr. Penet to Mr. Jamison, another member of the Council, who having examined it declared that the brig could not be taken from him for the voyage.

The conduct of Peyton, who at New York was patronized by Commodore Collier,¹ as a friend of the Goodriches, and the anecdotes of Mr. Mazzei's captivity till his arrival in France from Ireland, may be seen in the above narrative. In his first letter to Government dated Naples Nov. 27, 1779, he informed them of the recovery of his liberty, of the deplorable state of his finances, and expressed his disappointment for having not found in France the duplicates of his commissions and Instructions before he left Virginia. In speaking to the Governor and some gentlemen of the Council, about the danger of being taken by the enemy and the possibility of getting away from them, he had more than once recommended the sending several sets of duplicates of them to France, and had repeated the same in his letters to the Hon. Mr. Madison written on board the *Johnston Smith* in Rappahannock and York Rivers.

In regard to finances, he had with him when he left Virginia of his own private property about three hundred pounds sterling, including a Bill of Exchange he had bought of Colonel Barrister. It is true that the enemy, probably in view of seducing him, did not take his money away from him, but his expenses at New York, on Long Island, and on his passage

to Ireland was such that he was obliged to draw from New York, at the loss of ten per cent.¹ two bills of one hundred guineas each on his friends in Italy payable in London, and arrived in France indebted of fifty-eight guineas in Ireland, besides the expenses of his passage from Ireland to France. In the same letter he mentioned having received some cash of Mr. D'Acosta on account of the letter of credit above mentioned, and that the whole sum of three hundred Louis d'Ors would not be paid until that house had received some remittances from America, Mr. Mazzei for want of power to act, and money to proceed on his journey, could not forward the affair of the loan and the purchase of the goods for the armies, therefore, whenever he could not employ himself in the business he had been previously sent upon, endeavored to employ his time for the good of his country as well as he could, and this he continued to do until his return to Virginia. He made it a point of confuting with his tongue, and still more with his pen, as long as the war continued, the assertions of the enemy which might any way prejudice, directly or indirectly, the American cause. With that view he wrote constantly for the newspapers of Italy and Holland. The pieces he wrote for sovereigns, and other people in power, will perhaps show that nothing more could be said to impress them with the justice of the American cause, with the certainty of our success, and the advantages to be derived to the nations of Europe from our friendship and commerce. The ministers of our good and great Ally have more than once manifested their approbation of the patriotic zeal discovered in his writings to them, from the spring of the year 1780, till his return to America. He once received their thanks in Italy for important intelligences he had learned from a sovereign relative to the intentions of the Northern powers, in communicating which he had in view the advantage of his country, as

¹ In May, 1779, Admiral Sir George Collier entered Hampton Roads with a British Squadron, and went up the Elizabeth River and took possession of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport. They were all abandoned by the Americans on the approach of the enemy. The fleet bore a land force under General Mathews, which landed at Portsmouth, pillaged that town and destroyed Suffolk. Vessels and naval stores were burned, and a large amount of property was carried away.

¹ It was then the current exchange and had been for some time, as Clinton himself, for want of remittances from the British Government, had been more than once obliged to draw at the same loss.

well as the gratitude due to our Friends and Allies. One of his attentions was to procure and send over every intelligence, which might be interesting to America, as well as his conjectures expressed, in a manner, as to inspire confidence. His numerous connections in Europe, particularly among people in high stations and rank, enabled him to become acquainted with secrets of great moment, and with the dispositions of many people in power, to procure which he spared no trouble, nor the necessary expenses of Postage, and to such of them as might be serviceable to Congress he endeavored to convey them by the means of Mr. John Adams, and other American patriots in Europe, whenever he could not do it in a direct line. He did the same in his private letters to many of his friends, desiring that they would make the best use they could of everything he wrote them, with the view of serving the American cause. It would be too tedious to repeat here everything he wrote to the Executive, relative to European affairs; but it may not be amiss to mention something of it as a specimen. In the second letter dated Nantz, 5 Dec., 1779, he foretold that we ought not to expect any good from the Irish commotions, and signified his reasons for such a conjecture, which he confirmed in letter 11, dated Paris, April 10th, 1780, confuting the notion, then generally adopted, that Ireland would separate from Great Britain.¹ And even in the month of July,

1782, Mr. John Adams having written to him in Florence from the Hague—"We shall have Ireland in alliance with America. France, Spain, and Holland very soon for what I know," he was answered as follows, which leaves no doubt now that Mr. Mazzei's sentiments on that subject had been well founded: "I have been pleased with your Excellency's prognostic in respect to Ireland, because you must have some good foundations for what you say. I cannot, however, be so sanguine in my expectations on that subject. I cannot flatter myself with the hopes of an alliance with that kingdom. It seems to me that if the Irish are united in their claim about external Legislation England will acquiesce in it, or that they will lose the point if they are not united." In the third, dated December 12th, 1779, he signified that nine days before, it had been agreed in the king's council at Versailles, to send Congress in arms, &c. to the amount of sixteen millions of Livres; and in the fourth, dated December 18th, 1779, and January 9th, 1780, he said, "I hope you will be pleased with the following intelligence. Russia will keep a perfect neutrality for powerful reasons which hardly admit of a doubt. It is to be observed that it was then, and even several months after, generally believed, as it was asserted with great assurance by the English, that the Russian Fleets and armies would be at the disposal of Great Britain.

To return to his situation and business Mr. Mazzei had been purposely sent upon, after having fully expressed in the fourth letter his melancholy situation, and the reason for which he found it improper to have recourse to his friends in Italy for assistance from France. In the fifth, dated 4th February, 1780, he said that he had at last been forced to ask for it; and in the sixth, dated 18th of said month, he mentioned that it had been offered to him in the place, and that he should set out for Paris the next morning. As to the behavior of Dr. Franklin to him on that occasion, he sent to the Executive the copies of his letters to them and their answers, to which he refers whoever should have a mind to be informed of it.

¹ Ireland was then violently agitated by indignation against England, which for six centuries had held it as a province and ruled it as a vassal. Increased taxation, caused by the American war, and the distress arising from an embargo laid upon the principal articles of her produce in 1776, with a view of depriving the French West Indies of their usual supplies of Irish provisions, cooperating with several social and political conditions, had inflamed the mass of the population of Ireland with bitter hatred toward England. Upon them the splendid eloquence of Grattan had an electric effect; and a reform lately effected, gave opportunity for action. The Catholic Relief Act of 1778, had made the Irish one people; and now laying aside all considerations of rank, sect, or pursuit, they joined as one people in vindication of the liberties of their country. At the beginning of 1780 they were embodied in Volunteers to the number of 60,000, prepared to act upon the sentiment expressed by Grattan—"I never will be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags: he may be naked—he shall not be in iron." And the Irish House of Commons voted, "That the King's most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." It was this state of things to which Mazzei here alludes.—[EDITOR.]

From on board the *Johnson Smith*, before he left Virginia, Mr. Mazzei had written to Mr. Madison, that the season being so far spent, he had a mind not to wait until he got to Italy, to propose the exchange of goods on the terms expressed in his instructions, and that (lest he should be taken prisoner, and of course be obliged to throw his papers overboard) he had interlined in some of his private old papers, the cipher and the substance of the business entrusted to him (in such a manner that nobody could make or think anything of what he had scribbled in them) in order he might, in case he should make his escape, prepare things as far as possible, by the time he should receive the duplicate of his Commission and Instructions.

In letter 8th, dated Paris, 4th March, 1780, he wrote that he had done so; inclosed in it a demonstration of the impracticability of purchasing the goods in France on the terms prescribed to him, signified his hope of success in Italy; and that he was about proposing a plan there, tending to encourage the people of the several states of that country to become adventurers in the American trade, pointing out the various advantages we should derive from it. He added that the said plan had been approved of by Dr. Franklin who had promised him his assistance in it. From his subsequent letters from Paris it appears, that he could not obtain it, and that he had been obliged to turn himself another way.¹ In those letters he mentioned the substance of his conversations with the Doctor on the above mentioned plan, and on the affair of the Loan, in which he had been ordered in his written instructions to consult him and avail himself of his information and advice relative to it, but did not choose to say his opinion, in regard to the motives which might have prevented his receiving any assistance from that quarter. He observed, however, that he had been treated by that minister with great politeness, as an old acquaintance,

and that he had no reason to complain of partiality or other particulars, having been assured that every American gentleman who had been sent to Europe on public business had met with a similar reception.

In the same letter Mr. Mazzei repeated (what he had more than once said in Virginia) that to encourage the Italians to become adventurers, it was necessary to let them know in what manner they could employ their money to advantage in our country; as on account of the high charges, they would expect no profit, but by sending rich cargoes, which would produce in America a much greater value, than what they might fetch back in the same vessels. He therefore signified his want of information, Congress having at that time taken a step, apt to occasion some attention in our loan offices. The following passages are quoted from his letter 16, dated Paris, 19th May, 1780:

"It is obvious, that the European adventurers cannot during the war fetch from America but a small proportion of their capital. My intention has always been to persuade them to leave the greatest part of it in our funds, which would be the means of interesting them in our welfare, and of taking a great deal of paper money out of circulation. The late revolutions of Congress, tending to so great, and I hope advantageous alteration in our finances, put me now entirely at a stand. I am not only unfit to propose anything, but likewise unable to give satisfaction to any question on the subject until you favor me with a clear and thorough information of the whole which I heartily wish may soon be the case. It is highly necessary that I should be acquainted with it as well as with any new establishment of the kind, if there should be any hereafter in the country. I shall take it as a particular favor if you will be at the trouble of informing me with the new laws relative to emigrants, and in short, with every article of our Constitution, and new code of Laws, apt to satisfy the minds of those who may be inclined to become our countrymen. I have already been applied to, &c."

¹ In letter 18, dated Paris, 2 June, 1780, he observed that he had been introduced to some of the French Ministers, and to the king's levee by the Neapolitan ambassador.

ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN AT LOUISBOURG IN 1758.

The intercolonial wars in eastern North America during the first half of the last century, filled a large space in the history of the world. They were upon a part of the vast theatre of conflict for territory and power between the two leading nations, England and France. In these wars in the Western world, a new nation was developed, for in them the Anglo American colonies had a revelation of their before unsuspected strength; a revelation which created aspirations first for freedom of action, and then for separate nationality and political independence. Hence it is, that Philosophy discovers in all the actors in those intercolonial wars, implements by which the great fabric of our Republic was finally wrought.

In the history of these wars, men and events stand out in bold relief. Such were the men and events connected with the final surrender of the great fortified town of Louisbourg and the surrounding territory to the English in the Summer of 1758. That fortress had been, for long years, the object of English jealousy, fear and covetousness, for it was a perpetual menace against the integrity of the British dominion in America.

The French had constructed the town and its defences, for that purpose, and as a protection of their fisheries and shipping.

When, in 1745, a British and colonial force appeared before them, they had been twenty-five years a-building, and were not yet completed. Both nations had regarded the port as impregnable, and it was called sometimes the "Dunkirk" and sometimes the "Gibraltar," of America.¹ But it yielded to British arms. The French retook it, and in 1758, it passed forever out

of the hands of the French into those of the English when, as before, a combined British and colonial force attacked it, the land troops led by Sir Jeffrey Amherst with James Wolfe as his lieutenant, and the fine naval force of forty-five vessels, commanded by Admiral Edward Boscawen, son of the first Lord Falmouth and the niece of the great Duke of Marlborough. Boscawen's vessels carried from Halifax about twelve thousand well provided land troops for the siege. The result was that after a vigorous defense of almost fifty days, the French surrendered the fortifications, town, territory, and all the shipping that was left, into the hands of the British commanders.

The following letter written to Captain John Knox, of the British army, and published in his valuable "Historical Journal of the Campaign in North America," et cetera, printed in London, in 1769, gives an account of the closing scene in the siege of Louisbourg and other information.

"July 26th, 1758.

"Last night the Admiral sent a body of sailors, with the boats of the fleet, and a proper number of naval officers under two Captains, [La Forry and Balfour] to take or burn the remainder of the ships in the harbor, as they considerably annoyed us, and retarded our operations; this service was well performed, and with very little loss; the *la Prudente*, of seventy-four guns, being a-ground, they burnt her; the other, [the *Bianfarfaint*] which is a sixty-four, they took, and towed into the north-east harbor. To-day the garrison proposed to surrender; they demanded the same terms which had been granted to the valiant Blakely at Minorca; but, being told they must submit at discretion, they at length found themselves under the necessity of complying; and the whole island of

¹ The town was built by the French soon after the peace of Utrecht. It was fortified by a rampart of stone thirty-six feet in height, and a ditch eighty feet in width, in 1745. There were six bastions and three batteries, containing embrasures for one hundred and forty-eight pieces of cannon (sixty mounted) and sixteen mortars. On an island at the entrance of the harbor, a battery of thirty cannons (28 pounds) was planted. Directly opposite to the entrance was the grand or royal battery, composed of twenty-eight cannons, carrying 42 pound balls, and two of smaller dimensions. A circular battery mounting sixteen 24 pounds,

commanded a draw-bridge across which was the entrance to the town. There the numerous French privateers which infested that coast, and seriously interfered with the British, New England, and more eastern fisheries, and their commerce in that region of the world, were perfectly protected.

Cape Breton, the most fertile isle of St. John, together with their inhabitants, are all comprehended in the treaty. The day following, Brigadier Whitmore (who is to remain Governor) took possession, placed guards at all the gates, arsenals, magazines, &c., and received the submission of the French troops, by grounding their arms on the parade in his presence. Eleven stands of colours are fallen into our hands, which, with all the prisoners, are to be sent to England; they amount (I am told) to almost 6000 men. We have got immense quantities of stores of all kinds, with some ammunition and provisions, and a respectable artillery; the enemy have now, both by sea and land sustained a fatal blow in America. Mr. Amherst has displayed the General in all his proceedings, and our four Brigadiers are justly entitled to great praises; Mr. Wolfe being the youngest in rank, the most active part of the service fell to his lot; he is an excellent officer, of great valor, which has conspicuously appeared in the whole course of this undertaking.

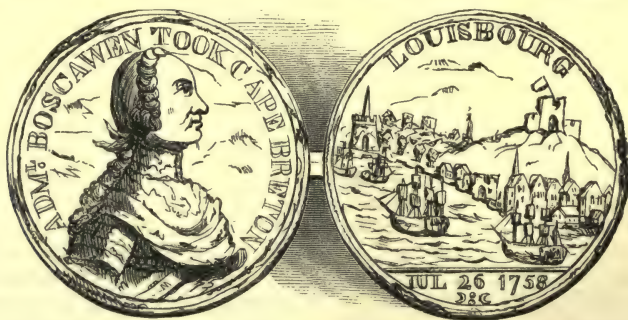
"The troops behaved as British troops should do, and have undergone the fatigues of this conquest cheerfully and with great steadiness; the light infantry, who are inconceivably useful, did honor to themselves and to that General who first saw the necessity of forming these corps. The troops have suffered considerably by sick-

ness; but, though I am told so, I find upon enquiry, the loss has been mostly among the rangers and New England artificers, to whom the small-pox has proved very fatal. The greatest unanimity has subsisted throughout this whole armament, both naval and military, and Admiral Boscawen has given us all the assistance that could be wished for. I went into town yesterday, and found the place in such ruin, that I was glad to return to the camp without any delay. Never was artillery better served than our's; they have distributed their destruction to every corner of this fortress with great profusion. Our Adjutant has obliged me with the following return of our whole loss, which has not been equal to what might have been at first expected.

"A list of the killed and wounded at the siege of Louisbourg.

| | K | W | N. B. Of the |
|--------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Colonels, - | — | 1 | Royal Artillery |
| Captains, - | 2 | 4 | one gunner and |
| Lieutenants, | 8 | 16 | three matrosses |
| Ensigns, - | 2 | 3 | killed, and one |
| Sergeants, | 3 | 4 | corporal, gunner, |
| Corporals, | 8 | 5 | and three mat- |
| Privates, - | 149 | 320 | trosses wounded; |
| Drummers, | — | 2 | which with the |
| | — | — | Rangers are also in- |
| Total, - | 172 | 354 | cluded. |

Total killed and wounded, 526.



THE BOSCAWEN MEDAL.

For the part which he took in the siege, Admiral Boscawen received great honor from the government and people of Great

Britain. He was thanked by the House of Commons, and was presented by the King with a gold medal, bearing on one

side a profile of the hero with the words ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON; and on the other side, a view of a fortified town, with shipping before it, with the word LOUISBOURG above them, and below, JULY 26, 1758. A copy of this medal in brass, is in the possession of the writer, and is said to be very rare. It is much defaced by the action of acid in removing the oxide caused by its lying a long time in the ground. The engraving is a perfect representation of the copy alluded to.

In addition to these tokens of respect from his sovereign, Admiral Boscawen was honored with appointment to membership

in the Privy Council. Other victories afterward brought to him other public honors. When he returned with two thousand French prisoners, in 1759, he received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and was made governor of the marine forces with a salary of \$15,000 a year.

Boscawen died in 1761. He received from William Pitt, one of the finest compliments ever uttered concerning a commander. "When I apply to other officers," Pitt said, "respecting any expedition, I may chance to project, they always raise difficulties; Boscawen always finds expedients."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONFEDERATE STATES' SEAL.—It has been stated that the government of the late Confederate States of America never had a national seal, the emblem of Sovereignty. I think they had, for shrewd men were at the head of that government and would not have neglected a thing so essential. On the very day when the Declaration of Independence was made in July, 1776, a committee was appointed to prepare a device for a national seal. I think the Confederate States took similar action. Can you or any of your readers give any information on the subject?

Atlanta, Ga.

C. S. A.

Answer. After the close of the Civil War, the Editor of the RECORD made diligent search for information concerning a seal of the "Confederate States of America." No impression of one could be found in the Departments at Washington, nor among the archives of the Confederate Government which had been conveyed to Washington City. Inquiry was made of leading men in the South, among whom was the late Governor David L. Swain, President of the North Carolina University. He directed the writer to Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington, N. C., who was the Confederate States' Attorney-general.

Late in March, 1866, the writer called on Mr. Davis, at his home in Wilmington, who orally and in writing communicated to him what he knew of the matter, in substance, as follows:

For many months in 1862 and 1863, the subject of a seal for the Confederate States, had been before their Congress, at Richmond, when on the 27th of April, 1863, the Senate, in which action on the subject had originated, amended a resolution of the "House of Representatives," and decided that a seal of the following description, should be made: "A device representing an equestrian Statue of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond), surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy, and having around its margin the words—'CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, 22d FEB., 1862,' with the following motto: "'DEO VINDICE,'"—God, the protector, defender, deliverer or ruler. This was adopted by both Houses. It was proposed to send a person through the lines to New York, to procure an engraving of the same on brass or steel. This proposition was rejected, and the commission was given to an engraver in England. It was not com-

pleted in time for use. It had just arrived at Richmond when the Confederates evacuated that city, in April, 1865, and no impression was ever made from it. And so it happened that the Confederate States' Government never had an insignia of sovereignty. Mr. Davis informed the writer that no officer, civil or military, in the employ of that government, had a commission bearing a seal; and that many officers of high rank in the Confederate Army never had a *written* commission. Such, the writer has been informed, was the case with General Robert E. Lee, who, in his testimony before the "Committee on the conduct of the war," appointed by Congress, declared that he could not remember that he had ever taken an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

A picture of the proposed seal, copied from a rude wood-cut at the head of a certificate of honorary directorship of a Confederate "Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers," may be found in the Editor's "Pictorial History of the Late Civil War," &c.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—To the Query concerning this document on page 29, the Editor of the RECORD replies that he has in his possession a perfect fac-simile of it, obtained under the following circumstances.—Being in Washington City a few days after that Proclamation was issued, [January 1, 1863] collecting material for his "Pictorial History of the late Civil War," he expressed to the Honorable Ira Harris a Representative of New York in the U. S. Senate a desire to obtain a fac-simile of the original draft of the Proclamation in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln for publication in his work. That gentleman kindly offered to go with the writer in the evening to see the President on the subject. We were accompanied by the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, M. C. from Chicago, an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln. Col. John W. Forney, then Secretary of the Senate, was the only other person at the interview. The President readily acquiesced in the

wishes of the writer, but said. "The paper is no longer mine—I have given it to Nicolay." Mr. John G. Nicolay was then his private Secretary. He gave his consent to the copying of it, and a perfect fac simile of it was made the next day, by the Government Photographer under his direction. It is presumed that Mr. Nicolay preserved a copy of the fac-simile. Whether more than two copies were taken or where the "negative" is, the writer is not informed. In speaking to the writer about his original draft of the Proclamation, and his signature to it, the President said:—"I wish to make an explanation of the cause of the last formal paragraphs being in another's handwriting, and the appearance of a tremulousness of hand when I signed the paper. It was on New Year's day. Before I had quite completed the proclamation, the people began to call upon me to present the compliments of the season. For two or three hours I shook hands with them, and when I went back to the desk, I could hardly hold a pen in the hand that had been so employed. So I used the hand of my private Secretary in writing the closing paragraphs, having nothing more to add to the proclamation. I then signed it, with a tremulous hand, as you will perceive, made so, not from any agitation caused by the act, but from the reception of my visitors."

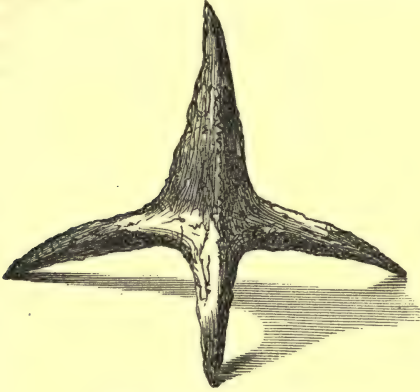
McFINGAL.—I have copies of five editions of that remarkable American poem, entitled "McFingal," by John Trumbull. The latest was published in Hartford, in 1856. Has there been a later edition published?

Exeter, N. H.

KATRINA.

CAVALRY OBSTRUCTIONS.—Several years ago I was visiting at the house of a friend on the East bank of the Hudson River, whose grandfather, a staunch Whig of the Revolution, was a blacksmith, and was much employed by the Committee of Safety of his county in the public service. He assisted in making the great chain that was stretched across the Hudson at West

Point; also in making the boom at Anthony's Nose. My friend took me to the old shop of his grandfather, yet used for a similar purpose, and there showed me several ugly pieces of rusty iron, star-shaped, which he said his ancestor was



CAVALRY OBSTRUCTION.

employed to make for the purpose of being scattered over the ground on the approach of hostile cavalry, by which the horses would be effectually but most cruelly disabled, for let the iron lay as it would, one ray of the star, with its sharp point, would always point upwards. I send you one of them, with the hope that you may think it a worthy subject for an illustration in the RECORD, and ask the question—Was this ever a legitimate implement of warfare in European or American Armies?

Knoxville, E. Tennessee. HENDRICK.

THE FIRST JESUIT MISSIONARY IN OHIO.—Ohio was not within the field of the earliest Catholic missions of Canada. The Hurons or Wyandots in Upper Canada, and the kindred tribes near them were first visited, and then the Algonquins near Sault St. Mary's and Green Bay.

In 1629, a Recollect or Franciscan Missionary Father, Joseph de-la Roche d'Allion crossed the Niagara river, and visited the towns of the Attiwandaronk or Neuters, till he approached the territory of the Senecas. How far precisely his excursion extended cannot easily be determined. He heard of and mentioned the

mineral oil springs, but we cannot assume that he entered within the present limits of Pennsylvania or Ohio.

At that time the Erierhonon or as the Iroquois called them Riqueronon, a tribe of the same origin as the Hurons and Iroquois occupied Ohio, but had been driven South from the shores of Lake Erie by some Western enemy, probably the Illinois. They were afterwards conquered by the Iroquois, and the survivors absorbed into the five nations constituting the Iroquois league. Ohio then became a wilderness, visited only by roving bands, and no mission of course was attempted there.

A band of Maskontens about 1700 settled on the Ohio, then called by the French Ouabache, and Father Mermet was for a time among them; the precise locality of this town we have no data for deciding, and those who place it on the Wabash do so in ignorance of the fact that the term Ouabache was then applied to the Ohio.

After the fall of the Huron or Wyandot nation, a kindred tribe called by the French Petuns or Tobacco Indians, but styling themselves Tionontatez, or as Colden and New York writers give it Dinondadies were involved in their ruin, and the survivors fled westward to Manitouline and thence into Wisconsin, where they settled for a time on Black river. Having by their insolence provoked the Sioux they fell back to Lake Superior, and were removed by Father Marquette to Michilimackinac. Here they remained for some years till the establishment of Detroit, when they again removed, and settled near the French post; at first on the Detroit side, then on the island, and subsequently at Sandwich.

The vicinity of a post is however the very worst place for the red man, as he cannot enter into the society of the more refined and better class, and is left to be the prey of the unscrupulous and vicious.

The Tionontatez showed this, and drunkenness and immorality neutralized the labors of the missionaries, and as they had for some time established hunting camps on the Ohio soil, and showed a

preference for Sandusky, Father Armand de la Richardie in 1747 began a mission there temporarily, and in 1751 established himself permanently there.¹

My conviction is that neither Father de la Roche entered Ohio from the East nor Father Mermet from the West: that none of the Recollects with Lasalle ever visited the Southern shore of the Lake; and the Sulpitinary Dollice de Casson and Golinee certainly did not.

Father de la Richardie is thus evidently I think, the pioneer Catholic priest of Ohio, so far as actual residence is concerned, though possibly Father Peter Potier may have made excursions among the Huron camps before him.

Father Armand de la Richardie, was born June 7, 1686, entered the Society of Jesus in the Province of Aquitaine, Oct. 21, 1703, came to Canada in 1725, and died at Quebec, March 23, 1758.

Father Peter Potier, born April 2, 1708, entered the Gallo-Belgian Province of the Society of Jesus, 28 Sept., 1729, arrived in Canada in 1743, died at Sandwich, July 16, 1781.

New York, January, 1872. J. G. S.

A MAXIM.—I observe that the Internationalists, and Communists, have adopted the Maxim *No Right without its Duties, no Duty without its Rights*. As it may not be known that this Maxim originated in America, I will give the RECORD a brief history of it.

Years ago when I was a student in the Law School of Columbia College, in New York, I heard a course of lectures on Political Philosophy by Dr. Francis Lieber, and remember well that those lectures on *What is Right?* or the relationship of Right and Duty, and *Natural Rights* and the essential character of *Liberty* were

among his most instructive and fervent discourses. He showed us the intercompleting relation between Right and Duty, the fatal mistake of believing Liberty to consist in the unchecked rule of a majority or apparent majority founded upon universal suffrage, and the unfortunate belief, common here as well as in Europe, that liberty consists in Rights and Rights alone, without paying any regard to the corresponding Duties. He called this Democratic Absolutism. He had done so however as early as in his Political Ethics. I have referred to my notes and find he wound up these lectures—there were three or four on this particular subject—by saying that he considered the inculcation of this truth so important that he had formulated it in Latin and in English—in Latin: *Nullum jus sine officio, nullum officium sine jure.* in the English *No Right without its Duties; no Duty without its Rights. Droit oblige* he said would be shorter but too dainty and imitative.

Two or three years ago the Free Trade League published a pamphlet of Dr. Lieber's, *Fallacies of American Protectionists*, on the title of which he put his maxim. This pamphlet, reprinted in England, seems to have attracted attention on the continent; and lastly Carl Marx the German Communist who lived in London concluded one of his well written and enthusiastic harangues with Dr. Lieber's motto. It is odd; for the latter conceived this motto chiefly against those to whom Marx belonged. Marx is dead, otherwise it would interest him to hear that Dr. Lieber recently received a letter from one of the highest men in the French Republic, which I have seen. My teacher had asked this French gentleman how it came that the communists had adopted his maxim, and the French gentleman replied. "No one can explain a freak, but be sure they will not adopt your maxim for long. Their motto would be *Nullum jus nullum officium.*"

The Correspondents of Dr. Lieber know that for more than ten years his letters bear the engraved motto or maxim above mentioned. The motto is his; the

¹ See "History of the Catholic Missions," (pp. 202-3) by JOHN G. SHEA, LL.D., author of this reply to the Query on page 29. Also SHEA's sketch of the Tinontatez or Dinondadies, now called Wyandots, in "Historical Magazine," Sept., 1861, vol. 6, pp. 262-269, where the change of name from Dinondadies to Wyandots is explained, and their preposterous claims to Ohio as a hunting ground, when in fact they were fugitives without a settled home or territory. The United States government however recognized their claim, and paid a large amount to extinguish it. [Editor.]

idea that Right and Duty are inseparable ideas, the one requiring the other, is his; the motto has been formulated by him many years ago; and he conceived and fashioned it, in part, against the bewildered communists, against whom he forcibly wrote more than twenty years ago in his *Essays on Labor and Property*, a 12mo., issued by the Harpers. LAWYER.

The term State was first officially used so far as I can ascertain on the 15th May, 1776, when Mr. Archibald Cary reported to the Virginia Convention, then in session at Williamsburg, the famous resolution "to declare the United Colonies free and independent States."

The term fellow citizens in its American application is also first to be met with in the inaugural address of the first "Governor"—Patrick Henry, Jr.,—of the first "Commonwealth," on the 1st July, 1776.

F. M. E.

"KEYSTONE STATE."—Within the past year there has been a good deal of discussion in our local papers on the origin of the term Keystone State as applied to Pennsylvania. The discussion has taken a wide range sometimes outside of the topic; and a greater portion of what has been written has been rather upon the question, Did John Morton give the casting vote for independence in the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress? Can the RECORD give any correct information concerning the origin of the appellation, "Keystone State?"

A PHILADELPHIAN.

MARY BRYSON.—I have before me the following Autograph receipt:

"Received, May 15, 1792, of Elias Boudinot, Sixteen Dollars for the Wax Bust of the President. MARY BRYSON."

Who was Mary Bryson?

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1871.

C. T.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[CHARLES WILSON PEALE, Artist.]

Phila., August 15th, 1784.

Sir:

Your obliging letter came to hand, and I have began a whole length Portrait of our late most worthy Commander in Chief, General Washington, and will make all the dispatch I can consistently with my endeavors to do well, and will have it shipp'd as you were pleased to direct.¹

In the back ground I intend to introduce the best Idea I have of a perspective view of York, Gloster, and the surrender of the

British Army which I believe may be useful to the Statuary, if any pieces of History are to be made in bass-relief on the pedestal of the Statue.² I am with much respect Sir,

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

Chas W. Peale

HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN HARRISON.

¹ On the 22d of June, 1784, the legislature of Virginia voted to procure a statue of General Washington, "to be of finest marble and best workmanship," with an inscription written by James Madison, which was given with the resolution in these words: "The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this Statue to be erected as a monument of Affection and Gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the Hero the Virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the Liberties of his Country, has rendered his Name dear to his Fellow Citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true Glory."

A commission was given to Mr. Peale, immediately to paint a full length portrait of Washington, to be used as a model for the Sculptor; and little more than a month after the action

of the legislature, Benjamin Harrison, the Governor of Virginia, wrote to Dr. Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, requesting them to attend to the matter. They engaged Houdon an eminent portrait sculptor to do the work, including the pedestal, for \$4,620. A year later Houdon came to America, and at Mount Vernon made a plaster-cast from Washington's living face. With this, and the portrait painted by Peale and Gouverneur Morris standing as a model, Houdon made the celebrated full length statue of the Patriot, in true costume, which stands in the rotunda of the State-house at Richmond, Virginia.—[EDITOR.]

² The pedestal is plain, with only the inscription on one side.

Philadelphia, October 30th, 1784.

Sir :

I have finished the portrait of his Excellency General Washington, and have the packing case ready to put it up to send by the first vessel going to France. I will pack it up myself and endeavor to have it placed in the safest part of the vessel.

Besides the view of York, and Gloster, as mentioned in a former letter, I have introduced in a nearer ground French and American officers with their colors *displayed*, and between them the British with their colors *cased*. These figures serve to tell the story at first sight, which the more distant could not do.

I am, Your Excellency's Most
Obedient Humble Servant,

CHAS. W. PEALE.

P. S. The price of a copy of General Washington's in large, whole length, is thirty Guineas, and the packing case three dollars.

[DOCTOR BENJAMIN RUSH.]

Philadelphia, January 30th, 1806.

Dear Sir :

Many years have passed away since I have read a political pamphlet. The subject, and name of the Author of the one which you have done me the honor to send me will force me from my habits of neglect of such publications. My son is now devouring it. It is spoken of in all the circles in our city with the highest praise and admiration.¹

Connected with our present controversy with Great Britain, permit me to relate

¹ This was doubtless the able reply of Mr. Madison to a pamphlet published in 1805, entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags," written by James Stephens, at the instigation of the British Government, it is supposed, in which he argued that the immense trade carried on with the enemies of England under the American Flag was essentially war against Great Britain. Alexander Baring answered it in England, and Mr. Madison did the same in the United States. The latter's essay was published anonymously early in 1806. After the capture of the Macedonian by Decatur in 1813, the following epigram appeared in Cobbett's "Political Register" published in England:

WAR IN DISGUISE; OR

An Apology for his Majesty's Navy.

"One Stephens, a lawyer, and once a reporter,
Of war and of taxes a gallant supporter,
In some way or other to Wilberforce kin
And a member, like him, of a borough brought in,

the following fact: In the spring of 1777 I called to see Mr. John Adams at his lodgings in Philadelphia soon after his return with Congress from Baltimore. He informed me in the course of our conversation that he had been much gratified by a communication recently made to him by Col. Henry Laurens who had lately returned from a long residence in England, and who had, at that time, just taken his seat in Congress.

Previously to his sailing for America, he waited on George Grenville and entered into a discussion with him, of the American claims to an exemption from taxation by the British Parliament, and urged the impropriety of risking the loss of the colonies for the sake of the trifling revenue which was the object of the controversy.² "Hold," said Mr. Grenville, "Mr. Laurens you mistake the design of this country. We do not expect much revenue from you. The present contest with America is for the empire of the ocean. *You spread too much canvass upon our seas and we are determined to clip it.*

The late conduct of the Court of Britain shows that the declaration of Mr. Grenville has been hereditary in it."³

You may make any use you please of the above anecdote—only keep my name from the public eye.

From Dear Sir, your sincere
and affectionate old friend,

Benj. Rush

JAMES MADISON, ESQ.,
Secretary of State, of the United States,
Washington City.

Who a Master in Chancery since has been made,
Wrote a pamphlet to show that Jonathan's trade
Was a 'War in Disguise;' which, though strange at first
sight,

Events have since proved may have been but too right;
For when Carden the ship of the Yankee Decatur
Attacked, without doubting to take her or beat her,
A Frigate she seemed to his glass and his eyes;
But when *taken himself*, how great his surprise
To find her a seventy-four in disguise!

² Grenville had been the Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time of the passage of the famous Stamp Act and other measures for indirectly taxing the colonies.

³ When war between Great Britain and France was formally declared in 1756, the former power announced, as a

[THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO.]

*Philadelphia, August 25, 1783.**Dear Williams.*

Your situation in every circumstance of your life is very interesting to your friends; not to give them news of you, they are really anxious to see you happy—do not deny them their wish—so long as you find opportunity to convey your Letters, you must write—few words will suffice, like that you are well, and will afford more satisfaction, as it is pointed to the heart than your common elegance of style in the descriptions of different subjects, which force our admiration, our delight, and curiosity.¹

The moral faculties of human nature have greater share in contributing towards real happiness, because their inward progress from first conception of idea to the last stage of enjoyment, pass three dif-

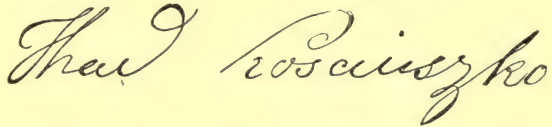
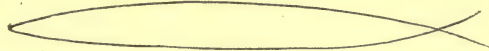
GENERAL OTHO H. WILLIAMS.

You cannot conceive how many persons are here inquiring after you. I will grow jealous very soon. The ladies make you the most amiable, and the gentlemen

ferent steps like that of emotion, sensation, feeling, which every one give new kind of pleasure, and redouble in us the effect.

Col. Lemoy requested me to beg you for your Journal of the Southern Campaign, if you can spare it to him for a few days² you will oblige us both. I wish to know how I could direct my letters to General Gates—his place is so ill situated,³ that nobody can give me proper information. If you see him tell him I will not move from Philadelphia before October. My best wishes attend you wherever you go, and believe me to be your

Sincere Friend,

principle of National Law, "that no other trade should be allowed to neutrals with the colonies of a belligerent in time of war than what is allowed by the parent State in time of peace." This was in direct opposition to the law of nations promulgated by Frederick the Great, of Prussia, namely, "the goods of an enemy cannot be taken from on board the ships of a friend," and also in direct violation of a treaty between England and Holland, in which it was expressly stipulated that "free ships, make free goods." England having the *might* exercised the assumed *right* of invading the Sovereignty of Holland, and capturing its vessels whose cargoes might be useful to her. This assumption—this dictation of law to the nations to suit her own selfish purposes—turned against England the denunciations of the civilized world. But she continued to act upon her "Rule of 1756," and at the time when Dr. Rush wrote this letter, her policy was operating with great force against the freedom of American commerce. The thrift of American shipping merchants had excited the keenest envy of their British brothers of the craft; and in 1805, British cruisers acting under the authority of their government, and with the pretence of searching for goods contraband of war, and seamen deserted from the Royal Navy, seized many American vessels, which, with their cargoes were condemned in the British courts of Admiralty. It was this state of things to which Dr. Rush here alludes.—[EDITOR.]

¹ The character of Kosciuszko, the remarkable Poleander, was of such an attractive nature that he drew to himself the warmest sympathies of all with whom he came in contact, and he was greatly beloved by those who were honored with his intimate friendship. He had become much attached to General Williams, in the South, when they had served together under Greene—Kosciuszko as his Chief Engineer, and Williams as his Adjutant General.—[EDITOR.]

make you the most sensible, and all in concert they esteem you and love you.

General Washington is arrived at Princeton yesterday, where I am sure will stay many weeks to settle different claims of officers as well as many other accounts.⁴

General Carleton wrote to Congress that he had received orders to evacuate New York 16 of October.⁵

² OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS was one of the most active of the Continental officers in the campaigns in the Southern Department, in the year 1780 and 1781. He was a native of Maryland, and at the time this letter was written, he was thirty-five years of age. During Gates' southern campaign in 1780, he was that commander's Adjutant-general. He held the same office under Greene, Gates' successor. He arose to the rank of Brigadier-general, and at the time of his death, in 1794, he was collector of the port of Baltimore.—[EDITOR.]

³ Gates was then out of active service and was at his estate in Virginia.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ General Washington arrived at Princeton on the 24th of August, and on the 26th he had a formal public audience, of Congress, then in session there. He was introduced by two members of that body, and was greeted with an address by their President, John Hanson, to which he made a written reply. The war for independence had now ceased. His last military order recorded in his "Orderly Book" was issued on the 17th of August, in which he announced that he had left General Knox in command of the army during his absence.—[EDITOR.]

⁵ The evacuation did not take place until the 25th of November.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK.—This Association is really the American Ethnological Society reorganized, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of that Society in May, 1869, when a committee was appointed to consider and report on the best mode of increasing the efficacy of the Society. Messrs. E. G. Squier, A. G. Cotheal, J. A. Spencer, J. C. Nott, and C. C. Jones, Jr., were appointed a committee under the resolution. Mr. Squier, from that committee, submitted a report in November following, in which was given an interesting history of the Ethnological Society which was first organized at the house of the late Albert Gallatin, and an account of its comparatively feeble labors, and the little interest in them manifested by the public. It set forth that at the last published list of its resident members, there were the names of only 47 persons, of whom 25 were either dead or removed from the city.

Resuscitation was considered impossible, and it was resolved to form a new society with another title. This was followed by prompt action. The dissolution of the "American Ethnological Society" was formally announced, and the "Anthropological Institute of New York," was formed, and was organized by the appointment of the following named gentlemen, as officers:

HON. E. GEORGE SQUIER, *President*.

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| J. C. NOTT, M.D., | } <i>Vice Presidents.</i> |
| GEORGE GIBBS, | |
| E. H. DAVIS, M.D., | |
| J. K. MERRITT, M.D., | } <i>Executive Committee.</i> |
| C. C. JONES, JR., | |
| W. H. THOMSON, M.D., | |
| J. G. SHEA, LL.D., | |

ALEXANDER J. COTHEAL, *Treasurer*.
 PROF. CHARLES RAU, *Foreign Cor. Sec.*
 HENRY T. DROWNE, *Domestic Cor. Sec.*
 H. R. STILES, M. D., *Recording Sec.*
 GEO. H. MOORE, LL.D., *Custodian*.

At the first regular meeting in April, 1871, because Dr. Stiles resided outside of the city, he resigned the office of Recording Secretary, and John G. Shea, LL.D. was elected to the place pro tem.

The particular objects of this Society are the study of man in all his varieties, and under all his aspects and relations. Its special object will be the study of the history, conditions, and relations of the aboriginal inhabitants of America, and the phenomena resulting from the contact of the various races and families of men on the American Continent before and since the discovery.

The physical characteristics, religious conception, and systems of men, their mythology and traditions, their social, civil, and political organizations and institutions, their languages, literature, arts, and monuments, their modes of life, and their customs are specifically within the objects of the Institute.

Number 1 of the first volume of the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute of New York," conducted by President Squier, has lately been issued in a most attractive form, and contains several papers of great interest and merit, some of them illustrated.

THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This association of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., was organized on the 15th day of April, 1862, and on the 20th of May the following officers were elected:

MILLARD FILLMORE, *President*.
 LEWIS F. ALLEN, *Vice President*.
 CHARLES D. NORTON, *Recording Secretary*.
 GUY H. SALISBURY, *Cor. Sec. and Librarian*.
 OLIVER G. STEELE, *Treasurer*.

Councillors.

GEORGE R. BABCOCK, ORSAMUS H. MARSHALL, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, HENRY W. ROGERS, WILLIAM SHELTON, NATHAN K. HALL, WALTER CLARKE, GEORGE W. CLINTON, GEORGE W. HOSMER.

The Society was incorporated on the 31st of December, 1862; and its rooms were first opened on the first of February, 1863.

"Its general design" says a circular of the society, is to discover, procure, and preserve, whatever may relate to the history of Western New York in general, and the city of Buffalo in particular. It will likewise aim to gather statistics of the commerce, manufactures and business of the Lake region, and those portions of the West that are intimately connected with the interests of Buffalo.

For that purpose, it solicits from all persons willing to contribute the same, the following

OBJECTS OF COLLECTION.

1. "Manuscript Statements and Narratives of Pioneer Settlers—Old Letters and Journals relative to the early history and settlement of Buffalo and of Western New York; Biographical Notices of pioneers, and of eminent citizens deceased; and facts illustrative of our Indian tribes, their History, Characteristics, Sketches of their prominent Chiefs, Orators and Warriors, together with contributions of Indian Implements, Dress, Ornaments and Curiosities.

2. "Files of Newspapers, Directories of the cities of this and the Western States; Pamphlets, College Catalogues, Minutes of Ecclesiastical Conventions, Conferences and Synods, and other publications relating to Buffalo or Western New York.

3. "Indian Geographical Names of streams and localities in this state with their significations.

4. "Books relating to American History, Travels, and Biography in general, and this locality in particular; Family Genealogies, Old Magazines, Maps, Historical Manuscripts, Autographs of Distinguished Persons, Coins, Medals, Paintings, Portraits, Statuary and Engravings.

5. "We solicit from Historical Societies and other learned bodies, that interchange of Books and other materials by which the usefulness of institutions of this nature is

so essentially enhanced—pledging ourselves to repay such contributions in kind to the full extent of our ability.

6. "The Society particularly begs the favor and compliment of Authors and Publishers, to present, with their autographs, copies of their respective works for its Library.

7. "Editors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, and reviews, will confer a lasting favor on the Society by contributing their publications regularly for its Library, or at least, such numbers as may contain articles bearing upon our Local History, Biography, Geography, or Antiquities; all which will be carefully preserved for binding.

8. "The Society wishes to obtain Photographs of the citizens of Buffalo, with their autographs thereon with date. The cabinet size is preferred, and those in frames will be suitably placed. Photographs of suitable size will be placed in Albums provided by the Society. It would be very gratifying to have whole families of our old citizens in separate albums, lettered with the family name, and deposited in our cabinet. Congregations would confer a favor by furnishing pictures of their present and former Pastors. The editorial fraternity are expected to be fully represented. Photographs or other representations of Churches, Public Buildings, Manufacturing establishments, Steam and other Lake Craft, and Private Mansions, are all desired. Artists are particularly requested to notice this feature of their collections and to contribute such copies of their works as they can spare.

Those who are in possession of any of the above objects, and who may not feel willing to donate them, are respectfully invited to deposit the same among the archives of this Society, to be reclaimed at their pleasure. No property thus deposited will be permitted to be taken from the rooms of the Society, unless with the written consent of the owner or depositor. A fire-proof vault is connected with the rooms of the Society.

Packages for the Society may be sent to or deposited with any of the officers, or

sent to the Corresponding Secretary, by express, at the charge of the Society.

The Honorary, Corresponding, and Resident members of the Society are earnestly requested to aid its officers in their efforts to increase the Library of the Society, and to add to the manuscripts, pamphlets, and other objects of collection above enumerated."

The address of the President of the Society, Mr. O. H. Marshall, on his retirement from office in January, 1871, (when he was succeeded by Mr. Nathan K. Hull) gave a most interesting account of the successful workings of the Society, and the rich treasures it possesses, and which are continually augmenting.

The members of the Society have organized a Conversational Club, the meetings of which are held at stated times, and often at the house of some member. At each meeting a paper is read and conversation is afterwards held upon its topics. Much valuable information is thereby elicited, of which stenographic notes are made. By this means a vast amount of historical facts will be treasured up for the use of the future historian. Examples of these conversations will be given in the next number of RECORD.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New York Historical Society was held in the hall of that association, on Tuesday Evening, the 2d of January, 1872, the President, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D. in the chair. After some preliminary business, the Treasurer (Mr. Field) read his report, by which it appears that the receipts during the year 1871, were \$11,077.10, and expenditures \$9,600.14, leaving a balance in Treasury of \$1,476.96. The special funds of the Society consist of the Grosvenor Fund, \$10,000; De Milt Fund, \$5,000; Wheeler Fund, \$1,000; Sons of Rhode Island Fund, \$600; Isaiah Thomas Fund, \$300; Publication Fund, \$18,500, Total, \$35,400.

The Librarian (Dr. Moore) reported additions to the Library during 1871, of 956 volumes; 4,963 pamphlets; 10 volumes of newspapers, 144 broadsides, 357 MSS,

and 3 MS. volumes of great value. The Librarian urged the importance of having more room for the library and works of art. The former, for want of room, is less useful than it might be, and the latter have overflowed from the Art gallery into the vestibule. Since the foundation of the Society almost 68 years ago, its records have borne the names of 148 honorary members, 1216 corresponding members, and 4,859 resident members. There are on the list now, 1,700 members, 750 of whom are life members.

E. A. Duyckinck, from the Executive committee read a carefully prepared memorial, of the late Henry T. Tuckerman, to which were appended appropriate resolutions which were adopted by the Society.

The venerable President, now past 80 years of age, and who had been a presiding officer of the Society 32 years, declined a reelection.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the high regard of the Society for the retiring President to which he made a feeling reply.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President.—AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

First Vice President.—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, LL.D.

Second Vice President.—JAMES W. BEEKNAN.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary.—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, LL.D.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary.—WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.

Recording Secretary.—ANDREW WARNER.

Treasurer.—BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

Librarian.—GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—

The stated meetings of this Society are held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of the month. At the first December meeting the Rev. Edward Fontaine, of Louisiana, read a very interesting paper on the Ancient inhabitants of this continent. The materials of his paper were mostly drawn from a work on

that subject, written by him, which will soon be printed. At the second meeting in December, Mr. James Steele Mackaye read a paper on François Delsarte, his Science of Art, its purpose and power. Delsarte devoted forty years of incessant and laborious study to the discovery and development of a scientific basis for the study of Art. Mr. Mackaye gave an outline of the system, with illustrations. He also gave an exposition of Delsarte's method of developing physical power and subtlety of expression in the artist, by the exercise of scales of passion in gesture and expression. Delsarte's papers, in which his Science of Art is fully explained, are now preparing for publication, under Mr. Mackaye's editorship, to whom they have come by inheritance.

At the first January meeting the Rev. Edward Fontaine read a paper on Patrick Henry, Mr. Fontaine is a lineal descendant of Henry, and his paper was based upon unpublished family documents. He corrected numerous common errors found in printed biographies, and gave many new and interesting facts and anecdotes relating to the private life, political prophecies, and religious opinions of the great orator, and described his remarkable death.

Mr. John Winslow, Home Corresponding Secretary of the Society, was announced to read a paper at the second meeting in January, on the "Crisis which led to the adoption of the National Constitution."

Besides its stated meetings, at which historical papers are commonly presented; the Society holds social meetings in its rooms, on the third Thursday of the month, when literary or scientific papers are read. At the regular meeting of this class in January, the Rev. John Weiss was announced to read a paper on Music.

The Natural History Section of the Society holds monthly meetings, to which members who are interested are invited, when papers on appropriate subjects are presented.

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.—The annual meeting of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio was held on Monday afternoon, Dec. 4th, 1871, in the Societies room in the Cincinnati College buildings at Cincinnati.

Mr. Robert Clarke, the Treasurer, reported the amount of funds on hand at the beginning of the year, receipts for annual dues from 61 members, and interest on the Life membership fund,

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| - - - - - | \$ 783,39 |
| Expenditures for the year, | - |
| including over \$500 for | - |
| fitting up the new room. | 722,76 |
| Balance in Treasury, | 60,63 |
| Life membership fund, | 250,00 |
| Building fund, | 875,11 |
| Total, | \$1,185,74 |

The number of members is 68, of whom 4 are life members.

The Librarian read a report of the condition of the collections of the Society, which was received with satisfaction. The Societies' room in the college building has been put at its disposal free of rent, and therein is ample space for all the present needs of the Society. The Library has grown largely during the year. Although not yet strong on any subject, its collections are assuming great value, and now favorably compare with others in the city. Its collections on the subject of slavery, the gift of H. D. Paul, are quite full, and of pamphlets a large addition has been made by Mrs. Ellen P. Walker. Its collection of Indian Relics is already very valuable, having been largely increased by the gifts of M. F. Force, (the President) H. D. Paul, Governor R. B. Hays, and Robert Buchannan. Contributions to the library from 80 different persons, amounted to 1,278 volumes, and 2,436 pamphlets, besides circulars, maps, newspapers, &c. &c.

The librarian urged the necessity of an increase of available funds for the proper

preservation of books and pamphlets, and also the need of a fire-proof building. He announced his intention of devoting his whole time in future to the service of the institution, and that the room would be kept open every day. The following officers for the year 1872 were then re-elected.

President.—M. F. FORCE.

Vice Presidents.—W. H. MUSSEY AND S. E. WRIGHT.

Corresponding Secretary.—L. E. MILLS.

Recording Secretary.—HORATIO WOOD.

Treasurer.—ROBERT CLARKE.

Librarian.—JULIUS DEXTER.

Curators.—E. F. BLISS, J. D. CALDWELL, Geo. Graham, J. M. Newton, and J. Bryant Walker.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

—The annual meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the evening of January 8th, was of more than ordinary interest. John William Wallace, Esq., President, was in the chair, Samuel Smedley, Esq., Secretary. Among the important publications received was the second volume of the Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church, by Reverend Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D., an elegant quarto of over 600 pages, published by authority of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Several communications of interest were read by Col. Snowden the corresponding secretary, among them was an autograph letter of General Jackson, in connection with which the Secretary made the following remarks.

"This being the anniversary of the decisive victory of New Orleans I have deemed it an appropriate occasion to present to this Society an autograph letter, which I had the honor to receive from the Hero of that great Battle. It was written toward the close of his eventful life, namely, in January, 1844, a few months before his death.

The occasion of my writing to him was to communicate certain resolutions, adopted by a meeting at Harrisburg, over which I presided, congratulating him upon

the passage of the Act of Congress, which refunded to him the fine he had paid, for a supposed violation of the civil laws of New Orleans, but which action on his part was required as a military measure for the defence of that city.

General Jackson though in the flush of victory, and surrounded by his troops who were ardently devoted to him, and were exasperated at the indignity offered their General by his arrest; yet he quietly submitted to the civil power, and paid the fine which was imposed.

From every part of the United States there were demonstrations of joy at the passage of the Act of Congress to which I have referred.

I have not at hand a copy of the resolutions adopted at Harrisburg, nor of my letter to General Jackson, I kept no copy of the latter.

It happened when I wrote the official letter that my brother Dr. Isaac W. Snowden who had been a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and served with Jackson in the Seminole war, was sitting by my side, and requested me to present his affectionate regards to his old commander. It is this separate note which General Jackson answers; and his letter in reply I now present for preservation among the archives of this Society."

HERMITAGE.

February 7th, 1844.

The Honorable

James Ross Snowden,

Member of the

Pennsylvania Legislature.

My Dear Sir:

Your private letter of the 19th ultimo, covering the proceedings of a state Democratic Mass meeting, held at the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 17th of January last, has reached me, and found me in such afflicted and debilitated state that disables me, at present, to reply to it, in such terms as gratitude to the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania, for their continued support of my official conduct thro' good and bad report, deserves from me. Should

a kind Providence restore my health to a state of capacity to write, it shall be my first duty to reply to your official communication received, of the 19th of January, last. I have with great difficulty thus made known to you my debilitated situation, that the delay of my reply to the official communication may be made known to you.

Present me to your brother, Dr. Snowden, I well recollect him; and thank him for his kind recollection of me, for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to make known to me the proceedings of your mass meeting receive my thanks, *the proceedings are gratifying to me.* With sincere regard, I remain yours, respectfully,

Andrew Jackson.

The following resolution in commendation of Mr. Allibone's Dictionary of Authors was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the people of the United States and of the Historical Societies are in a special degree due to Samuel Austin Allibone, LL.D., for the long continued and at last happily concluded labors which have given to the country and to literature his learned, accurate and very valuable Dictionary of Authors, and that the thanks of this Historical Society are hereby tendered to him.

A brief, but interesting sketch, of the life of Hon. Charles Smith, compiled from notes written by William R. Smith, President of the Wisconsin Historical Society, was read by the Secretary, and will appear in the March No. of RECORD.

Annual Report of the Librarian.—The Librarian, Mr. Shrigley, gave a full statement in his annual report of the additions to the library and the transactions of the society during the year ending December 1st, 1871, of which the following is an abstract.

Nine hundred and fifty-eight volumes have been added to the Library since the last annual report. 500 were received from "some members through the library

committee;" 180 from other members of the Society, and the remainder from Authors, Publishers, and kindred literary institutions. Several hundred of the most important of these publications were purchased in Europe, and imported at the expense of a liberal member of the Society. They were selected with great care and are works of real excellence, many of them relating to the origin, history and dialects of the English language.

Genealogy.—The librarian called special attention to the Genealogical Department, as this is more often consulted than any other; the history of families being so intimately connected with the history of Towns, Cities and States. He remarked that Sir Francis Palgrave had justly observed that the genuine history of a country can never be well understood without a complete and searching analysis of the component parts of the community, as well as the country. Genealogical inquiries and local topography, so far from being unworthy the attention of the philosophical inquirer, are among the best materials he can use; and the fortunes and changes of one family, or the events of one township, may explain the darkest and most dubious portions of the annals of a realm.

Autography.—A large number of autographs, letters and other original manuscripts were reported from President John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and other gentlemen of note.

Works of Art.—William M. Darlington, has presented an engraved portrait very neatly framed, of Sebastian Cabot, the navigator, whose name is identified with the discovery of this portion of the Western Continent. The original, from which this engraving was taken, was the property of Richard Biddle, of Pittsburg, which was destroyed by the great fire in that city in 1845. Mr. Darlington writes that he frequently saw the original, that it was painted on a panel of about eighteen by twenty inches, on the back of which were large screw marks, made no doubt, in fastening it to the walls of the King's gallery in White Hall, it having been one of the series of portraits in that gallery in

the time of Charles the Ist. A very well executed painting of the *Treaty Elm*, was also exhibited.

Relics.—The collection of relics is increasing rapidly. The librarian observed that although these are sometimes regarded as of trifling importance, they were really often of great value as they "serve to illustrate the early history of a country, or a race," and constitute a valuable aid to a right understanding of history, as such objects enable us to realize more truly the transactions of past generations.

The Librarian referred to the action of the Trustees of the Publication Fund who propose on the 4th of July, 1876, to publish a MEMORIAL VOLUME, which will treat of the occupation of Philadelphia by the enemy, and of the operations of the armies during that eventful period of the Revolu-

tion. Also a FULL EXAMINATION of the facts relating to the passage and first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in this city, in July, 1776, and of the appointment of the Corresponding Secretary as Editor of the Work. He also spoke of the action of the Society, in furnishing duplicate copies of its publications to the Historical Society of Chicago, and the Public Library of Strausburg, and concluded by tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the officers for their uniform courtesy.

An interesting communication was received from William Shrigley, Esq., of Winchester, in relation to a church organ constructed at a very early period in that town, which will be published in March No. of RECORD.

CURRENT NOTES.

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.—It is reported from Rome that at a recent secret consistory held in the Vatican, Archbishop McClosky, of New York, was elevated to the rank of cardinal, a title hitherto unknown in the list of church dignitaries in this country. In the Latin Church to which he belongs, the cardinal, according to the constitution of that church as fixed in its present form by Pope Sixtus V, has the rank of a secular prince, being classed with Electors and next after Kings. His insignia is a purple mantle, a scarlet hat, and a ring of gold bearing a sapphire. The constitution of Sixtus V, and the council of Trent direct that the cardinals shall be chosen, as far as possible, from all nations. This (if it be true) is the first ever chosen from the United States, and the creation of that dignity among us is a noteworthy event in American history.

HISTORY OF PRINTING.—The American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has issued proposals for publishing a new edition of Isaiah Thomas', "History of Printing in America with a Biography of Printers," with an Appendix which will contain entirely new articles upon early printing in Spanish America, and the United States; a list of publications in the United States prior to 1776; and other matters of later information relating to printers and printing on this continent. The work will be issued in two volumes of about 500 pages each, and contain a portrait of the author. As a large edition is not contemplated, it is desira-

ble to learn how many copies are likely to be called for beyond those required for the immediate uses of the Society. Subscriptions are therefore solicited.

GEOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.—The superficial area of our Republic is so vast that foreigners, when they look upon a map without considering that fact are apt to fall into sometimes amusing misapprehensions. Recently an English newspaper in noticing the movements of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, who arrived in this country as a private visitor in November, 1871, said, "When he shall visit what is left of Chicago, he will be invited by the famous General Sheridan to spend two or three days with him in hunting buffaloes on the Plains around that city, and in the adjoining shire of Missouri." The "Plains" alluded to, are several hundred miles from Chicago, and beyond the *state* of Missouri.

Lafayette used to relate the story that when Baron de Steuben came to America in 1777, to engage in the military service under Washington, the voyage was a very long and tempestuous one, and that one night the impatient soldier called for the master of the vessel and said, "Captain, you know your business better than I, perhaps, but permit me to ask whether you may not have sailed past America?"

In the fourth canto of John Trumbull's admirable satire, entitled "McFingal," first published at Hartford, in 1782, there appeared the following lines:

"See where yon chalky cliffs arise,
The hills of Britain strike your eyes,
Its small extension long supplied
By vast immensity of pride;
So small that had it found a station
In this new world at first creation,
Or were by Justice doom'd to suffer,
And for its crimes transported over,
We'd find full room for't in Lake Erie, or
That larger water-pond Superior,
Where North, on margin taking stand
Would not be able to see land."

The fact could not be comprehended that the superficial area of Lake Erie is greater than that of England, while Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, is twenty-two hundred miles in circumference, and that England might be placed in the middle of it, and its inhabitants could scarcely see the main from its shores. This fact being unknown, and Lord North, prime minister when the poem was first published, having been smitten with blindness before it was republished in England, the allusion to him was then considered a most cruel reflection upon his misfortune. He had always been near sighted—now he was blind. In another edition the author considerably put the name of the king in place of North's. At about that time his Majesty was threatened with blindness, and so to the later readers of the poem the author still appeared cruel.

The Greeks struggled with the Turks for independence, from 1821 to 1826. The American people sympathized with them, and in 1824 they sent a ship-load of provisions and clothing to them in charge of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, (now of Boston) who had been in the Greek Army as surgeon, and was on intimate personal relations with Lord Byron, who espoused their cause. In a letter to Hobhouse, in 1824, Byron spoke of "Dr. Howe, an American gentleman from Albany, a small town near Washington."

Many were the geographical errors into which the foreign press fell in describing the operations of armies during our late Civil War. A London paper mentioned the movements of Burnside on the coast of North Carolina after the capture of Roanoke Island, and spoke of his marching from that vicinity one afternoon and joining other troops on the Tennessee River the next day at a place several hundred miles distant.

Thackeray in his "Virginians," makes Madame Esmond, of Castlewood, "in Westmoreland County," a neighbor of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the Potomack, fifty miles distant, and a regular attendant upon public worship, at Williamsburgh, half way between the York and James rivers, full one hundred and twenty-five miles from Mount Vernon; and so "immensely affected" are the colored hearers of a young preacher at Williamsburgh, that "there was such a negro chorus about the house as might be heard across the Potomac," the nearest

bank of which is fifty miles away. And then he makes General Braddock ride out from Williamsburgh (he was never in Williamsburgh) in "his own coach, a ponderous emblazoned vehicle," with Dr. Franklin, "the little Post-master of Philadelphia," (who never weighed less than one hundred and sixty pounds after he was twenty years of age) over a muddy road in March, through a half wilderness country, for more than a hundred miles, to dine with Madame Esmond, in Westmoreland County, near Mount Vernon.

It is related in the "Life and Letters of Catharine M. Sedgwick," that an English lady once wrote to her friend in Massachusetts, that a fair was to be held in her neighborhood for some charitable purpose, to which she would be glad to send something curious from America, and that if, in some of his drives or rambles, he could, without much trouble, get for her a vial of water from the cataract of Niagara, and chop off a piece of the Natural Bridge, and bring home for her some little matter from the Mammoth Cave, she would be infinitely obliged.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MISSION.—Apparently with the erroneous impression that the freedmen of our Republic are mostly strangers to Christianity, and with the laudable desire to teach them its truths in the form in which they are presented by the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Manning, the leading prelate of the English branch of that church has determined, it is announced, to send a deputation of Jesuit priests to labor among them. The reason for the movement is given by the Archbishop in these words; "Of all the nations on the earth England has been the most guilty in regard to slavery, and it is most fitting that the reparations to the now liberated slaves should proceed from England."

This seems to be one of those misapprehensions about our country, which are from time to time manifested by foreigners concerning its geography, its politics, its religious aspects, and its social life in general. Whatever may be said of the essential character of slavery in its relations to Christian ethics, the fact is known to every intelligent American who travelled in the slave-labor States while they were such, that the vital truths of Christianity were widely disseminated among the servile population, and that as a rule, the white people were diligent and zealous in the religious instruction of their dependents. All over the slave-labor states the serfs had churches of their own which were always crowded with worshippers, and colored preachers abounded in every city and populous district. A large proportion of all churches had many colored members—sometimes more dusky than pale communicants—and in Christian homes the house-servants were usually assembled with the family of the proprietor as participants in morning and evening devotions.

There were penal laws in some slave-labor States

against the teaching of slaves to read and write, for obvious reasons, but religious instruction—instruction in all that is essential to the practical life of a Christian—was everywhere encouraged and practiced. Of course there were exceptions to this rule, as there is to every rule in every society. But the belief which so widely prevails that the slaves were kept in a state of heathen ignorance respecting Christianity, is one of the gravest mistakes in history. There is more heathen ignorance of its vital truths in any of our great cities than there was in any community of slaves of the same number of souls. This may be proven by the Census and local religious statistics.

The freedmen have now added to their former religious privileges, that of education in letters, for they are the recipients of the blessings of instruction in public schools. Through such enlightenment, they are better able to comprehend the formularies which theology proposes as helps in the religious life; and they may better understand, than formerly, why they are Methodists or Baptists, or any other sectary in which Christendom is divided. This great fact will astonish the Archbishop's missionaries at the outset, and they will soon perceive that the soil they propose to cultivate has been so tilled by eclecticism, that it is not disposed toward the growth of sectarianism of any kind. It is to be hoped however, that these new missionaries with their traditional zeal will persevere in their good work, and be faithful fellow workers as brethren in Christ, with other sects of Christians in shedding gospel light into many yet benighted minds. They will find the negro docile, apt to learn, and as a most earnest recipient of truth; but he is as shrewd as he is docile, and becomes, with marvellous facility, a zealous religionist with the spirit of the publican who said, "Lord be merciful unto me a sinner," rather than a reasoning theologian whose dogmatism like that of the Pharisee, leads him to say, "I thank God I am not like other men." It is all the same to him whether he be a Roman Catholic or Methodist, so long as he can feel what his Master promised to those who love and admit him—"I will sup with him, and he with me."

NEW FOSSILS.—Professor E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, has recently discovered new forms among the hitherto known fossil vertebrates of America, in the valley of the Smoky Hill Fork of the Republican River, in Kansas, where he spent seventeen days in explorations. Some of the large collection there obtained by Professor Cope, are of extraordinary dimensions, and some entirely new to scientific men. Among them was a fossil reptilian form related to or intermediate between the tortoise and the serpent, its ribs, long and attenuated, indicating an expanse of cavity at least twenty feet. It is said that this region is one of the richest in the world in fossil remains of reptiles and fishes.

RECORDS OF CRIMINAL HISTORY DESTROYED.—

Among the irreparable losses caused by the late great fire in Chicago, was the immense and valuable collection of criminal statistics belonging to Mr. Allan Pinkerton, the eminent head of the Detective Agency in that city. Mr. Pinkerton, it will be remembered, was one of the most efficient men in the safe conduct of Mr. Lincoln to Washington City, in February, 1861. Of him, his records and their destruction, a Chicago paper says: "Mr. Pinkerton started his famous detective agency in Chicago in 1852, and two years later, when it began to assume large proportions, the records were commenced. The most minute details of every case were all faithfully recorded; the statements of every applicant for assistance in recovering property; the detectives to whom the "job" was intrusted, his orders; his report of the operations; the disposition by the thief of the property stolen, the amount recovered, and indeed every detail of the case. Then, when the thief was brought to trial, the whole of the testimony in the case was taken down, and the final disposition of the prisoners duly recorded, so that from the time a complaint was made at Pinkerton's headquarters that money or property had been missing, a complete history of the thief and his pursuers until the disappearance of the former in the Penitentiary or his acquittal, was recorded. The amount of matter thus created was astonishing. For the mere clerical work upon it more than \$50,000 had been paid. Of such curious records there were no less than 400 gigantic volumes of great value. These were nearly all stowed away in six safes, while the remainder were placed in wooden cases. It is needless to state that every one of them was destroyed. That in itself would have been a public calamity.

Mr. Pinkerton also possessed complete records of the secret service of the Army of the Potomac. They were of immense value, being not only complete, but the only set in existence. Mr. Pinkerton, whose facilities for obtaining correct information during those days were, of course, very much greater than any one else could boast, valued them at \$50,000. The Government had already offered \$30,000 for them—fifty-nine volumes altogether—and negotiations were still going on. The whole set perished."

A NEW EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Professor Agassiz has gone with scientific companions to explore the depths of the Pacific Ocean in search of new forms of marine animal life. They left Boston in the new Coast Survey exploring vessel *Hassler*, on the 4th of December, for California, by way of the Straits of Magellan. Just before his departure the Professor made a communication to the Superintendent of the coast survey in which by inductive reasoning upon the basis of ascertained principles of science and the facts developed by recent deep-sea soundings in the North Atlantic Ocean he prophesied what he should find, a pro-

phocy worth recording in the history of Science in America. He expects to find from the great depth of the Pacific Ocean "representatives resembling those types of animals which were prominent in earlier geological periods, or bear a close resemblance to younger stages of the higher members of the same type or to the lower forms which take their place now a-days." He thinks there are no reptiles still alive in the deep waters; but he expects to discover among the fishes some marine representations of the order of *ganoids*—of the principal types taken from the secondary zoological period. He thinks he will find new forms of sharks, and ordinary fishes; and among the mollusks and radiates, perhaps ammonites and forms hitherto known only in the fossil state; and among *Crustacea* he anticipates finding living trilobites and other forms known among fossils. In a word, Professor Agassiz predicts, in the form of confident expectation, the discovery of the most antique forms of marine life with which, in the fossil state, scientific cabinets now abound.

POLYGAMY.—Our government is pursuing a course intended to wipe from our national escutcheon the stain of permissory polygamy which,

for many years has prevailed among the Mormons in Utah. In October, 1871, Thomas Hawkins on complaint of his first wife, was tried and found guilty of adultery, by the United States Court in that territory, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and to imprisonment at hard labor for three years. At about the same time, Representative Hooper, of Utah, presented to the President of the United States a petition fifty feet long, and signed by 2500 Mormon women in favor of Polygamy. Taught by the experience of the ages, that polygamy is a curse to woman, our authorities supposed they were acting a chivalrous part toward the fair sex of the Land of the Honey Bee in defending them against an awful social dragon; but this petition seems to imply that they rather like the dragon and despise the Knights-errant of law whom they call in their petition, "Federal disturbers of the peace."

TO THE READERS OF THE RECORD.—The word *American* should have been introduced (as written) before the word History in the second line from bottom of first column of page 42 of the RECORD. Cornell University is the first to establish a professorship of *American History*, but not of history in general.

OBITUARY.

HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN.

One of the noblest workers in the field of American literature passed from among us when HENRY T. TUCKERMAN died on Sunday, the 17th of December, 1871. He was pure in thought, word and deed, and his character is impressed upon his works. He wrote much but never carelessly. There was always a classical chasteness in his essays upon any subject, which reminded one of Addison and his cotemporaries; and although he more often used the Latin form of expression than the Saxon, there was, generally, remarkable vigor in the clothing of his thoughts. He wrought successfully in almost every department of literature—History, Biography, Travel, Essay, Poetry, Criticism and Art Culture.

Mr. Tuckerman was an optimist, and human life was to him a beautiful and enjoyable incident in the workings of God's great and beneficent designs. This feeling pervades his writings, and no thoughtful reader can rise from a perusal of them without a feeling of gratitude toward Him, "who doeth all things well." His literary character was outlined by the New York "Evening Post," on the day after his death, in these words: "Mr. Tuckerman was a man of letters in the best sense of that term; learned without pedantry, refined without affectation, pursuing his vocation consistently and conscientiously with honor to himself and credit to the literature of the country." His friend Mr. E. A.

Duyckinck, in the "Cyclopedia of American Literature," said seventeen years ago when speaking of his writings—"They are the studies of a scholar; of a man true to his convictions and the laws of art. His mind is essentially philosophical and historical; he perceives truth in its relation to individual character, and he takes little pleasure in the view of facts unless in their connection with a permanent whole." Dr. Samuel W. Francis (son of the eminent Dr. John W. Francis, of New York), who, from his own boyhood had known Mr. Tuckerman as one of the most valued friends of his father, in a brief notice of his death in the "Newport Daily News," said, "As a man, Mr. Tuckerman was above reproach, and as a friend, kind, devoted, watchful and truly loyal. His pen was ever ready to praise the worthy, with classical elegance; while in strongest terms of polished English, he sought to correct many evils that found their way to public view. His was the mind of a gentleman surcharged with an immense amount of information and great reading; but what made his matter so interesting was the fact that he combined meditation with knowledge, and digested the subjected matter, clothing his thoughts in Addisonian language as agreeable as it was appropriate." English critics have been prodigal of praise in speaking of the man and his writings.

Henry Theodore Tuckerman was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 20th of April, 1813. The excellent schools of that city furnished him with his

early education. Delicate state of health forbade his entering college as a student, and in 1833, he went abroad, and spent the ensuing winter in Italy. He returned home, but in 1837, he again crossed the Atlantic, and spent the most of his time abroad in Italy. In 1845, he removed from Boston to New York, where he continued to reside until his death, excepting in the summer months, which he passed at Newport, R. I. In 1850, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College, and in 1852, he visited London and Paris for a few weeks. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and a constant and deeply interested attendant upon its meetings. His works, many of them first appearing in Magazines and Reviews, compose twenty-three volumes of various sizes.¹

Mr. Tuckerman always felt a warm interest in the affairs of the people of Italy, and was widely known and beloved there; and he recently received from the King of Italy the insignia of the Cross of the Cavaliers of SS. Maricrazio and Lozzaro. The "Eco d' Italia" in a brief notice of his death said, "A life is ended, precious for its rare talents, and peculiarly dear to us Italians for the affection which Mr. Tuckerman ever entertained for the Italian. He was one of the warmest American friends of Italy. In that country he lived for a long time, and of it he wrote in divers monthly periodicals, and in the daily Journals. Himself a poet of distinction, he numbered among his personal friends those Italians who, unfortunately for themselves, were poets in this country: for example; Da Ponte and Maroncelli."

Mr. Tuckerman held intimate relations with all of the most eminent American writers of his time, and both himself and his writings are held in highest esteem in every part of the Republic.

SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE.

On Saturday morning, the 23d of December, 1871, Sidney E. Morse died at his residence in the city of New York. He was a son of the Reverend Jedediah Morse, and brother of the eminent inventor of the Electro-magnetic telegraph. For

almost half a century he had been an active and useful resident of that city. He was a model of a Christian gentleman in all his social relations, and his spotless life was ever a salutary sermon for those who came within the sphere of his influence, for it taught the great lesson that purity and integrity mingled with a love of God and man, exalt and dignify humanity.

Mr. Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 7th of February, 1794; entered Yale College at the age of eleven years, graduated at fourteen; began a literary life at sixteen by writing a series of papers on "The Dangers Presenting from an Undue Multiplication of States," that were published in the Boston "Sentinel," the chief organ of the New England Federalists, and entered upon a long career of editorial labors when, on the invitation of his father and other clergymen, and several laymen he began the publication of the Boston "Recorder," the first of the class, in this Country, known as "religious newspapers." He had then studied theology and law, but better liked the vocation he had entered upon.

In 1823, Mr. Morse and his younger brother Richard established the "New York Observer," which is now the oldest weekly newspaper in that city, and a chief organ of the Presbyterian Society. He was its senior editor between thirty and forty years.

Mr. Morse, like his father, was the author of a Geography for schools which has had an immense sale. He was also an inventor. He and his brother patented the flexible piston pump when he was only twenty-three years of age; and in 1839 he produced the new art of Cerography which he never patented, and which remains a secret in his family. For a few years past, he and his son have been perfecting a most valuable invention for making rapid and deep sea-soundings. Upon that subject he had written until a late hour on the evening before his death, and when he arose to retire for the night, he was stricken with paralysis and died the next morning.

Mr. Morse was ever alive to all subjects which concerned the welfare of his country. At an early stage of the late Civil War he wrote and published in pamphlet form a remarkable essay upon the best method for subduing what he termed "The Slave-holder's Rebellion," based upon geographical and topographical facts. To statistical research and comparison he was a devoted student, and the amount of information represented by figures, which he had gathered and scattered for the good of mankind, it is difficult to calculate. A wise and good man departed when Sidney E. Morse died.

JOSEPH GREEN COGGSWELL, D.D. LL.D.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Frederick Saunders, first assistant Librarian of the Astor Library, for the following notice of Dr. Cogswell:

Amid the ceaseless activities of city life, with its feverish excitement and turmoil, we are some-

¹ These are: (1) "The Italian Sketch Book;" (2) "Isabel, or Sicily, a Pilgrimage;" (3) "Rambles and Reveries;" (4) "Thoughts on the Poets;" (5) "Artist Life or Sketches of (23) American Painters;" (6) "Characteristics of Literature Illustrated by the Genius of (22) distinguished Men;" (7) "The Optimist;" (8) "Life of Silas Talbot;" (9) "Poems;" (10) "A Memorial of Horatio Greenough;" (11) "Mental Portraits, or Studies of Character;" (12) "Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer;" (13) "A month in England;" (14) "Essays, Biographical and Critical, or Studies of Character;" (15) "The Character and Portraits of Washington, Illustrated with all the Prominent Portraits;" (16) "The Rebellion; its Latent Causes and true Significance; in Letters to a friend abroad;" (17) "A Sheaf of Verse bound for the Fair;" (18) "America and her Commentators; with a Critical Sketch of Travel in the United States;" (19) "Old New York, or Reminiscences of the past Sixty Years, by the late John W. Francis, M.D., LL.D.; with a Memoir of the Author;" (20) "The Criticism; or the Test of Talk about Familiar Things;" (21) "Maga Papers about Paris;" (22) "Book of the Artists;" (23) "Life of John P. Kennedy."

times liable to overlook events which may be silently transpiring in its less frequented retreats. An instance of the kind recently occurred, which of itself, as well as for its important relation to one of the noblest institutions of New York, deserves especial notice. We refer to the demise of the well-known bibliographer and linguist, Dr. Cogswell, whose name has been so long and so honorably associated with the organization and history of the Astor Library. The untiring devotion, and industry which he evinced for this institution has been rarely equalled, never, perhaps, surpassed. Not only was he mainly instrumental in devising the plan of the library, he also made several trips to Europe for the purpose of collecting the literary and art treasures, which now enrich its galleries,—a task that involved no ordinary critical acumen and laborious research. Although his personal connection with the institution virtually terminated several years since, yet his deep interest in its prosperity was sufficiently manifested by his frequent visits to it until within a few weeks of his lamented decease.

Joseph Green Cogswell, as to his ancestral history, came of Puritan stock; his progenitor, John Cogswell, having left Bristol, England, in 1635, settled in Ipswich, Mass., where many of his descendants continued to reside, and where the subject of our sketch was born, in the year 1786. He graduated when twenty-one years of age, with Academic honors at Harvard University. He then made a voyage to the East Indies, as supercargo, visiting the shores of France, Italy, &c. On his return he studied and practised law; but after a few years, he relinquished that profession for a professorship at Harvard. In 1816, he again visited Europe, joining his friends, George Ticknor and Edward Everett, in studies at Gottingen and other German Universities. Returning to the United States, he united with George Bancroft in establishing upon the Etonian plan, a Collegiate Academy at Round Hill, Northampton; and ten years later, he took charge of a similar institution at Raleigh, N. C. He then after three years, returned to New York, and edited the "New York Review," one of the foremost of the critical Journals of its day.

Dr. Cogswell enjoyed the cordial friendship of Washington Irving, and of the other eminent authors of America, as well as of many literary

celebrities abroad, Humboldt, Goëthe, Scott, Byron, Jeffrey and many others. He was also in daily intercourse with John Jacob Astor, during the later period of his life, and was, in company with Irving and Halleck, instrumental in arranging the plan of the great library which bears the honored name of its founder. When Washington Irving was made minister to Spain, he procured the appointment of Dr. Cogswell as Secretary of Legation, but no sooner was the appointment announced than Mr. Astor designated the Doctor Superintendent of the embryo library. This office he continued to fill, up to the time when his impaired health compelled him to resign it. The fitness of the appointment is abundantly evident by the fact that no such library has ever been gathered in so short a time, at so small a cost, and yet so rich in magnificent literary spoils from all parts of the world. Dr. Cogswell not only arranged the entire collection, but he devoted himself untiringly to its interests, and in addition achieved the Herculean task of constructing the voluminous catalogues of the 150,000 works which it comprises. He was, indeed, the *genius loci* of the Astor Library,—his tenacious memory always being prompt to answer any questions pertaining to its literary resources,—and no person could be more accessible and urbane in responding to such appeals. Were the requisite space at command many characteristic incidents might be adduced illustrative of his singular fidelity and punctuality in all his engagements, as well as his general amiability of deportment. In fine, he has like the munificent Founder, thus placed under lasting obligation that large class of scholars who frequent and use the library. At length the pressure of advancing years compelled him to retire from this active service, and he returned to Cambridge to close up a useful and beautiful life of culture and exemplary service in behalf of learning and scholarship; the influence of which will continue to last, like the enduring marble bust to his memory, which graces one of the Halls of the Library. To those who had the privilege of his personal friendship, his memory will be cherished as a priceless benison; for he not only combined the maturity of wisdom with the gentleness of childhood, but the story of his life is replete with instruction and incentive to all who will peruse its record.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A Memorial of Francis L. Hawks, D.D. LL.D. by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK. Read before the New York Historical Society, May 7, 1867; 8 vo. pp. 40, with an Appendix of Proceedings, &c. &c., making a thin volume of 164 pages. The New York Historical Society lately caused this Me-

morial to be printed, and so gave to the choice available treasures of American literature, a valuable addition. It is an affectionate tribute of a ripe scholar to the memory of a beloved friend and fellow laborer with whom he was long associated in scholarly vocations and the amenities

of refined social life. It traces, in beautiful outline a picture of the life-history of Dr. Hawks from his birth at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1798, through a beneficent existence of almost three score and ten years. A graduate of the North Carolina University in 1815; a student in the eminent law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1818; admitted to the bar of his native state in 1821, we find him elected to a seat in its House of Commons when he was in his twenty-third year. In 1829 he was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and thenceforward the vocation of a Christian Teacher was the chief business of his life. How zealously he labored in pastoral duties; how eloquently he preached the Gospel; how actively he engaged in every good work, religious, moral and intellectual that secured his coöperation, and how his brain distilled, and his tongue and pen incessantly distributed for the good of his fellow-beings, the elixir of sound instruction is set forth in this volume in vivid colors spread out with the delicate hand of an artist engaged in a labor of love. It is a perfect portrait in miniature of the life of one of the best and most useful men of our day, and ought to have a wider circulation than the limited edition of the Historical Society will allow.

In the appendix is given a complete catalogue of the Library of American History that belonged to Dr. Hawks. It was purchased by William Niblo from the family of Dr. Hawks, and by him presented to the New York Historical Society.

The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy, by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, 1 Vol. 8 vo. pp. 490. In his Will, Mr. Kennedy requested Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, Josias Pennington, of Baltimore, and Henry T. Tuckerman, of New York, to collect and superintend the publication of such of his writings that were in print and in manuscript as they might "deem worthy to be collected and published." He directed that all the literary materials he might leave, should be placed in their hands, or in those of any one of them who should oblige him by accepting the commission.

A private letter from Mr. Kennedy to his wife, and the expressed wishes of the other gentlemen named, assigned that duty to Mr. Tuckerman. It was to him, a most pleasant task. From his young manhood, Mr. Kennedy had been his friend; and he entered upon the performance of the duty with zeal, for it was a labor of love to the generous Tuckerman. And the last literary labor of his life was the preparation of the volume we are considering, and of two others of the series. With the proof sheets of the last of these he was busied when he was summoned to join his friend in the Better Land.

The volume under notice, "is largely composed of a brief Autobiography of Mr. Kennedy, his correspondence, and quotations from his diary. These tell much of the story of his life in the most charming and authentic manner, while that story is completed by the Editor in a judicious connection of

these memorials by intermediate narratives, and analyses of Mr. Kennedy's character and writings. His correspondence was with the leading men of the country in politics and literature, for he was a Statesman as well as a Scholar. His own letters reveal the most genial temperament; and with the testimony of these and of his intimate friends concerning his character, we feel what one of the latter has expressed, that "such men as he, at once so genial and so intellectual, with a fascination alike for young and old, ought never to die."

The book is a most attractive one for all classes of readers. It is illustrated by a portrait of Mr. Kennedy, and a view of his residence at Ellicott's Mills.

Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church, Edited by the Reverend WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D. Two volumes of this series of important works have been issued. The first is entitled "Papers relating to the History of the Church in Virginia," and the second "Papers relating to the History of the Church in Pennsylvania." The last of these volumes was published at the close of December, 1871. Only a very limited edition of each has been printed, and that of the first volume was nearly exhausted at the beginning of January. It is now announced that "The Early Journals of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States"—"the Church" above alluded to—will be republished under the editorial supervision of Dr. Perry, by the authority of the Convention lately held at Baltimore. Two volumes will comprise the Journals, and one will contain the Editor's notes and illustrative matter. Applications for the work must be addressed to the Editor, Geneva, N. Y.

Local Histories. HENRY ONDERDONK, JR., of Jamaica, Long Island, has nearly ready for press a Supplement to his "Record of Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk, Queens and Kings Counties, on Long Island," with an index of almost two thousand names. Also a "History of the Rise and Growth of the Society of Friends on Long Island, and in New York City." Also "Long Island in the Olden Times," being a collection of fragmentary passages intended to illustrate the public and private life of the early settlers. These three works will have each an index of every name occurring therein. The materials, in a few instances, have been taken from very rare old books, but mostly from ancient documents that have never been printed.

Mr. Onderdonk has kindly furnished for the RECORD, a series of very interesting papers, with illustrations, concerning the early history of the Society of Friends or Quakers, on Long Island, and in New York City. He would be glad of an opportunity of consulting, "A Relation of the Labor, Travail and Suffering of the Faithful Servant of the Lord, Alice Curwin." Printed in London, in 1680, quarto.

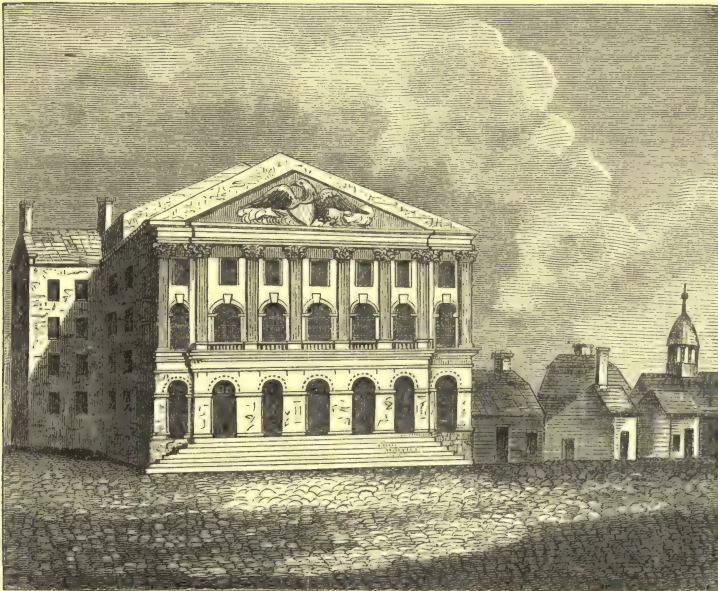
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1872.

No. 3.

THE FIRST THEATRE IN AMERICA.



A VIEW OF THE NEW THEATRE IN NEW YORK.¹

Some writers upon the subject of our early theatricals are reluctant to concede that previous to the arrival of Hallam's company at Williamsburg, Va., there were either play-houses or players in the pro-

fessional acceptance of these terms, or in other words that theatrical performers were amateurs, not making the stage a business pursuit, and the houses called theatres were either rooms or buildings used tem-

¹ Mr. Theodore L. Chase one of the publishers of the RECORD, has here given us a brief paper on the *First Play-House in America*, fixing its location at Williamsburg, Virginia, so early as 1723. Accompanying this paper the RECORD presents to its readers a reduced copy of a rare print of the first Park Theatre, in New York, kindly lent for the purpose, by Mr. H. F. Sewall, of that city.

The Park Theatre which continued to be the leading one in the United States during half a century, stood on the eastern side of Park Row, opposite the centre of the new Post Office building where now four four-stories brown stone buildings may be seen, devoted to Merchandising. When built, it was called the "new theatre," for there was an older one on

the north side of John Street, between Nassau Street and Broadway, (now Nos. 13, 15 and 17) which was built in 1767, and continued to be the principal play-house in New York, until the Park Theatre was erected in 1797, by a company of gentlemen one hundred and thirty in number, composed of leading citizens of New York, for whom William Henderson was acting agent. It was leased to William Dunlap and John Hodgkinson, and on the 29th of January, 1798, was opened in a yet unfinished state, and with scanty supply of scenes. The scenery, machinery and stage, were under the management of Charles Ciceri, and the landscapes were painted by Mr. Audin, his assistant.

The play of that first night was Shakespeare's, "As you like

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porarily for the purpose. Dunlap's History of the American Theatre has had much influence in producing these convictions, it being reasonably supposed that he having access to authorities not now attainable; persons who figured at an early period of the country's theatrical history, actors in every sense in the midst of the transactions they described must have been beyond dispute, correct in the statements they made.

Whether Hallam is entitled to the appellation, "Father of the American Stage" conferred upon him by Dunlap, it is the purpose of this paper to consider. Dunlap obtaining his information from Lewis Hallam, who was twelve years of age when he came to America with his father's company, states that the following persons crossed the Atlantic in the *Charming Sally*, and formed the dramatic personæ in the "Merchant of

Venice" and "Lethe," the first representation ever given at Williamsburg or in the country, viz. Messrs. Rigby, Clarkson, Singleton, *Herbert, Wynell*, Hallam, Malone, Adcock, Mrs. Hallam, Miss Palmer and Miss Hallam. The company landed at Yorktown on the 28th of June, 1752, and this performance was given September 5th, following. That at least two of these performers did not belong to Hallam's Company is evident from the following announcement in the Maryland Gazette of June 18th, 1752. "By permission of his honor, the President, at the new theatre in Annapolis, by the company of Comedians from Virginia on Monday next, being the 22d of this instant, (June) will be performed "The Beggars Opera," likewise a farce called the "Lying Valet," to begin precisely at 7 o'clock. Box 10s, pit 7s. 6d. No person to be admitted behind the scenes."

it," and the farce was "The Purse." The house was crowded. The prologue spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson was written by Dr. E. H. Smith, then one of the leading physicians of New York. The receipts on that first night amounted to \$1232, but after that they were, for sometime, below the expenses, and in April a new arrangement was made, by which Mr. Dunlap leased the theatre at the price of \$5000, a year, and became sole proprietor. He continued the business several years, until the losses bankrupted him.

Mr. Dunlap, in his "History of the American Theatre," says, "With little knowledge of the world, and none of theatres, except as seen before the curtain, I was little fitted for the task I had undertaken." Mr. Dunlap gives the following interesting items of the weekly expenses of the theatre at the time he leased it. "The salaries to actors and actresses, as follows, amount to 480 dollars weekly, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. Hallam, 50; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, 45; the first 20, the second 25; Mrs. Oldmixon, 37; Mr. Cooper, 25; Mrs. Melmoth, 20; Mr. Tyler, 20; Mr. Jefferson, 23; Mr. Martin, 18; (and for superintending the stage and making properties, 7 more) Mr. Hallam, Jun., 16; Mrs. Hogg, 14; Mr. Hogg, 13; Miss Westray, 13; Miss E. Westray, 12; Mr. Lee, 12, as performer and property man; two message carriers (each 8) 16; Mrs. Seymour, 16; Mr. Seymour, 9; Mr. Miller, 12; Miss Hogg, 4; estimate for three others 54; Mrs. Collins, 12; with supernumeraries, 32.

The view of the Park Theatre given at the head of this paper, was drawn and engraved for the "American Almanac, and New York Directory," for 1797, by E. Tisdale, then a young miniature painter, designer and engraver. He illustrated Trumbull's *M'Fingal*, and Alsop and Dwight's "Echo." From New York he went to Hartford, and became a partner in what was known as "The Graphic Company," which was chiefly engaged in executing plates for bank notes. With that company he was connected, until 1825. Mr. Tisdale was the author of the political satire known as "The Gerry-mander," with an illustration from his pencil printed on a broad-side in 1812, in which Elbridge Gerry was lashed for his political sins against the Federalists.

In the *Merchandise Advertiser* for July 8, 1797, appears the following advertisement.

"This day is published, for sale by I. LONGWORTH, 66 Nassau Street, price 4s. 6d. stitched, and 5s. 3d. half-bd. LONGWORTH'S AMERICAN ALMANAC AND NEW YORK DIRECTORY, for the 22d year of American independence. Embellished with a view of the New Theatre."

The principal performers belonging to this company appear to have been Messrs. Wynell, Herbert, Eyanson, Kean and Miss Osburn. They performed while here "The Busy Body," "Beaux Stratagem," "Recruiting Officer," "London Merchant," "Cato," "Richard III," with many others."

There are two particulars connected with this performance that claim special notice, the first is, that the entire company is announced as "*The company of comedians from Virginia*;" the other that Messrs. Wynell and Herbert are here found performing in Annapolis, at least a week before Hallam arrived with his company at Yorktown, of which they are said to have formed a part coming over with him in the *Charming Sally*. That there is no mistake in the date of Hallam's arrival, the following extract from his address to the Magistrates and the public of New York City in July, 1753, will show. "In April, 1752, Mr. Hallam, & Co., being solicited by several gentlemen in London, and sundry Virginia captains, they embarked and arrived at Yorktown, Va. the 28th of June." This renders it

¹ Annals of Annapolis, pages 127, 128.

certain that the Virginia comedians played in Williamsburg before Hallam arrived, then went to Annapolis, performed there, and Wynell and Herbert retraced their steps to join Hallam in opening at Williamsburg, on the 5th September, 1752. Except in connection with this performance we do not find their names mentioned in the "History of the American Theatre;" further evidence that they did not come over with Hallam, or belong to his company.

Judge Daly in a very able discourse before the New York Historical Society mentioning these performances at Annapolis, says, "Some new names appear among the members, such as Eyarson, Wynell, and Herbert, while many of the old members had left, a circumstance warranting the supposition that there was either another company then performing in the South, or that these actors had returned to England, or to the West Indies." I think the former of these conclusions the more correct, and that these actors were connected with the Virginia Comedians, whose performances up to the period of which we write were confined to Virginia, as there is good authority for stating that there were theatrical performances at Williamsburg twenty or thirty years before Hallam's advent.

At the present time contemporary local newspapers are our first and best resort for information on these and similar remote matters. The Virginia Gazette was the earliest newspaper published in Virginia, the first number of which was issued at Williamsburg, August 6th, 1736. The next month, the number for September contained the following advertisement, "This evening will be performed at the *Theatre* by the young gentlemen of the College, The Tragedy of Cato, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next will be acted the following comedies by the ladies and gentlemen of the company," viz. "The Busy Body," "The Recruiting Officer," and the "Beaux Stratagem." In the same paper for May 26th, 1768, is announced a performance for the benefit of Mrs. Parker at the *Old Theatre*, near the Capitol, by the *Virginia Company* of

Comedians on Friday, the 3d of June, when will be presented "The Beggars Opera" and "The Anatomist or Sham Doctor." This is only sixteen years after Hallam's arrival, when it is evident there were two theatres in Williamsburg, the *old* and the *new*, the latter the one probably fitted up by Hallam, the former that mentioned by Hugh Jones, Chaplain to the General Assembly.

Another important point for consideration is that the company still bore the title of Virginia Comedians as announced in 1752. There being no newspaper in Virginia previous to 1736, all further information concerning theatricals in Williamsburg would have been lost had there not fortunately been preserved a pamphlet of 150 pages 12mo. entitled "The Present State of Virginia," by Hugh Jones, A.M., published during the period that Sir Alexander Spotswood was governor, viz. between 1710 and 1723 (a copy of which is in the Congressional Library at Washington.) The following relating to Williamsburg is from that work, "Fronting the College at near its whole breadth is extended a whole street mathematically straight, at the other end of which stands the *Capitol*, a noble, beautiful and commodious pile as any of its kind, built at the cost of the late queen, and by direction of the governor." A lengthy description in detail of this building follows.

"Parallel to the main street mentioned, is a street on each side of it, but neither quite so long nor so broad, and at proper distances are small cross streets; for the convenience of communication. Near the middle stands the church which is a large strong piece of brickwork in the form of a cross, nicely regular and convenient, and adorned as the best churches in London. This, from the parish, is called Bruton church, where I had the honor of being lecturer.¹ Near this is a large octagon tower, which is the magazine, or repository of arms and ammunition.² Not far from

¹ This church is yet standing, one of the latest survivors of the old churches in Virginia.

² A picture of the old Magazine may be seen in the second volume of Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution."

hence is a large area for a market place, near which is a *play-house* and good bowling green. Williamsburg is now incorporated and made a market town, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is well stocked, both with rich stores of all sorts of goods, and well furnished with the best provisions and liquors.

"Here dwell several very good families, and more reside here at their own houses in public times. They live in the same neat manner, dress after the same modes, and behave themselves exactly as the gentry in London; most families of any note having a coach, berlin, or chaise. The number of artificers here is daily augmented as are convenient ordinaries, or inns for the accommodation of strangers. The servants here as in other parts of the country, are English, Scotch, Irish and Negroes * * * * I have seen as fine an appearance, as good diversion, and as splendid entertainments in Gov'r Spotswood's time as I have seen anywhere else."

Williamsburg at the time this pamphlet was written had been settled a hundred years, and the author gives a very clear description of society there at the opening of the 18th century. William and Mary's College with its corps of professors and nearly a hundred students, the governor living in almost royal state; with a polite and brilliant circle around him, the wealth of the city greater in proportion to its population than any in the country, rendered it the centre of fashion and learning, the inhabitants enjoying the elegant leisure that gives development to art, and is especially favorable to the encouragement and patronage of the drama. It is in the midst of these scenes we find recorded the earliest theatrical performance in our dramatic history, and further investigation of this interesting subject may bring to light other incidents connected with the Theatre erected in Williamsburg previous to 1723—the first Play-house in America.

REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

THOMAS JOHNSON was one of the most active patriots in Maryland, in the struggle for the independence of the Anglo-American Colonies, and he was the first Chief Magistrate of the Republican *State* of Maryland, succeeding the royal Governor Sir William Eden, with whom he had been on terms of social intimacy. He was a member of the First Continental Congress, having for his colleagues, Robert Goldsborough, Samuel Chase, Matthew Tilghman and William Paca.

When in the Congress of 1775, it was resolved to appoint a commander-in-chief of "all the continental forces raised and to be raised," the choice of a person for such commander was a most delicate and difficult task, for there were already leaders in the field who deserved the highest praise for their patriotism, but lacked many of the essential qualifications for general leadership. Artemus Ward was then the commander-in-chief of all the New Eng-

land forces which really constituted the suddenly improvised army of the Revolution; and while his merits commanded universal approbation, it was conceived he was not precisely the man wanted to fill the office of *generallissimo*. It seemed essential, however, to please the New England people, and herein lay the chief difficulty. John Adams, the New England leader in council removed that difficulty, when, before the adoption of the forces then (June 1775) gathered near Boston, as a Continental Army, the subject was discussed. At the conclusion of remarks on that topic, Mr. Adams expressed his intention to propose a member of the Congress then in session, from Virginia, as Chief of that Army. Whereupon Thomas Johnson a delegate from Maryland, arose and nominated Colonel GEORGE WASHINGTON, and he was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Congress.

All through the war that followed, Mr.

Johnson was an active participator in civil duties; and was a member of the first committee appointed by Congress late in 1775, for carrying on foreign correspondence through friends in Europe. His associates were Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Franklin, John Dickenson, and John Jay.

The following reminiscence of Mr. Johnson, was communicated to the writer of this, many years ago, by the Reverend Charles Mann, of Gloucester Court-House, Virginia, who was personally acquainted with the Governor, and received the anecdotes from his lips:

In 1775, a dinner party was given at Annapolis, by Governor Eden, the royal representative. The invitation to all the prominent men of the city, was very earnest, and many good Whigs had suspicions that there was a motive for it, besides *hospitality*. Thomas Johnson was among the guests. He was an eminent lawyer and staunch Whig. When the cloth was removed, Eden rose, and as usual gave as the first toast, "His Majesty George III." It was customary to drink that toast, *standing*. Now it was considered a test of public feeling. Though every man raised his glass, it was returned to the table in silence. When the company were about to retire in an unpleasant mood, Johnson invited the company to dine with him the next day, provided the Governor had no engagements, and would form one of the party. Eden tried to excuse himself, but Johnson would not listen. The next day, the same party again met at dinner. Johnson arose to propose the first toast. He said that the King generally received the first honors on such occasions, but as it was more in accordance with his own feelings and that of his guests, *except the Governor*, he would propose *the Independence of the Colonies*. Eden was startled. He turned pale, set down his glass, and soon retired. That night a cargo of tea was burnt in the harbor of Annapolis,¹

and Eden could no where be found the next morning. He had taken refuge in the Maggatty Bay Mountain,' as the hills of Anne Arundel, at the mouth of the Patapsco, were then called. Eden was a refined and elegant gentleman, and very amiable in all the relations of life. His official station placed his private character in a false position. The aristocratic characteristics of the nobility were brought out, and he often offended men by his haughty demeanor, when he thought his *dignity* demanded it.

In his retreat among the Maggatty Hills, Eden was called upon by many to sign patents for lands that had been issued. He did so after the declaration of Independence had been promulgated. For this he was accused of and tried for high treason, but his motives being *just* he was acquitted.

Under the new republican constitution, for Maryland, Tom Johnson, as he was familiarly called, was made the first governor. Johnson received a unanimous vote, save *one*, and that of a true patriot, and one of the wealthiest men in the state. The only reason he gave was, that he did not wish to flatter Johnson by an *unanimous* vote. "As if," said Johnson, in after years, "any man of that name could mortify Tom Johnson." This was said with a sneer, forty years afterward, showing that he yet felt the mortification, even when asserting his indifference.

Johnson was firm and energetic. When the American Army was at Elkton, large bodies of militia were called to assemble at Annapolis, preparatory to joining Washington. The day before they were to

other things, seventeen packages of tea, an article then universally proscribed in the Anglo-American Colonies, by common consent. So soon as the fact was known, a meeting of citizens was called. It was ascertained that T. C. Williams & Co., of Annapolis, had imported the tea, and that Captain Stewart had paid the duty upon it. It was resolved, that the tea should not be landed. The feeling of indignation was intense. The people of the surrounding country were invited to join those of Annapolis in a public meeting a few days later when it was determined that the *Peggy* and her contents should be burned, for Captain Stewart was regarded as an enemy to the Republican cause. His expressions of regret were not accepted as sincere, and the exasperation against him was very hot. To allay this, Stewart, acting upon the advice of Charles Carroll, consented to burn the vessel, himself. This was done at the appointed time, at Windmill Point, where he ran her aground.—[EDITOR.]

¹ This occurred in the Autumn of 1774. A public meeting in Annapolis had already spoken in condemnation of the Boston Port Bill alluded to in the letter printed on page 14 of the RECORD, and were ripe for rebellion. This was demonstrated when, on the 15th of October, the ship *Peggy*, Captain Stewart, arrived at Annapolis, from London, bringing, among

march, the Colonel of one of the regiments went to Johnson, and told him that the men refused to go beyond Baltimore. He suspected the Colonel, and ordered him to draw the regiment up into a hollow square. The governor entered it, and addressing the Colonel said, "I understand you that your men have said they will not march further than Baltimore. Now, Colonel, I give you positive orders that if any man deserts before you have joined the army, and handed them over to the adjutant general, you are to follow, arrest and hang him, and I will be responsible for the act; and mark you, Colonel, if you do not obey this order, I will hang *you* on that Poplar tree (it stood on the new College green) as soon as you return." The consequence was, that it was the only *full* regiment that reached the army. They broke in the first skirmish, and fled, following their Colonel. His arrival at Annapolis was the first medium of intelligence of a fight, but he bore a certificate from the adjutant general, that the regiment arrived at the camp *unbroken*.

When Washington was at Valley Forge, Johnson went there on special business. He was a remarkably small man, and anything but handsome. He was covered with mud on his arrival, and his appearance was ludicrous. Neither the sentinel nor officer of the day would admit him to the presence of Washington, then holding a council of war. He swore he would see him. "Who are you?" the officer inquired. "Tell the general Tom Johnson wants to see him." He did not not know

who Tom Johnson was, and he informed the general that a "little insignificant looking man insisted on seeing him." "His name?" "He says Tom Johnson." "Oh, Governor of Maryland. Admit him at once." Washington always had the greatest confidence in Johnson, and his visit and advice, at that moment, was most opportune. When the allied armies were on their way to Yorktown, in 1781, the energies of Johnson were great in furnishing them with supplies. He was always ready to assume responsibility for the good of the public.

When the Declaration of Independence was to be signed, after its adoption, Samuel Chase, then a young lawyer, and dependent upon his profession for a living, went to Charles Carroll and asked his opinion. He promptly answered, "We should sign." He got a similar answer from William Paca. Going to John Stone, he said, "Stone, we need not hesitate. If Carroll and Paca, are willing to risk their large estates with their necks, we who have nothing but our necks to lose, may surely risk the halter." And they did. All of these men, with Johnson, were Federalists when the two parties were in existence during the early part of this century.

Johnson lived to a good old age, and retained the vigor of his mind until the last. He died at Rose Hill, near Fredericktown, Maryland, the country-seat of his son-in-law, John Grahame, Esq., a man as mild and gentle as the governor had been bold and impetuous.

GOVERNOR STUYVESANT'S SEAL.

Before Peter Stuyvesant was appointed Governor or Director-general of New Netherland, he had ruled the Dutch colony on the Island of Curaçoa, one of the Antilles in the Caribbean Sea, lying about forty-six miles north of the coast of Venezuela, in South America.

Stuyvesant was a man of great energy. He entered the army when quite young,

and served in the war in the West Indies, which resulted in the capture of Curaçoa. After ruling that colony for awhile, he lost a leg in an unsuccessful attack on the Portuguese Island of St. Martin, and in 1644, he returned to Holland. He was then forty-two years of age. The following year the Dutch West India Company sent him out to New Netherlands as

Director-general, to succeed the disreputable Kieft, in which he administered law energetically and oftentimes despotically



GOVERNOR STUYVESANT'S SEAL.

but generally very wisely, for nineteen years.

Stuyvesant's official seal while he was governor of Curaçoa, is in the possession of his descendents in the city of New York. It is made of silver, the size given

in the engraving, and bears as its device, the arms of his family, composed of a shield in the upper compartment of which is a dog chasing a hare, and in the lower compartment a stag. The crest is a stag rampant. The seal bears the legend—PET. STUYVESANT, N. BELGH, ET CURACO; INS GUBERNATOR, S. An impression of the seal was given to the writer on a piece of paper in 1863, by Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop, a descendant of the Governor, on which he wrote: "This impression is taken from the seal worn by Governor Stuyvesant, and not unfrequently used by him as his official seal—it is of silver, and is now in the possession of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, the son of Peter Stuyvesant, the son of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, the son of Petrus Stuyvesant, the son of Gerardus Stuyvesant, the son of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, the son of Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors of New Netherland.

PROCLAMATION ON THE DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE. 1714.

The Proclamation of the accession of George the First given on the two succeeding pages, was enclosed in the following autograph letter from Lord Bolingbroke, the chief of the Queen's cabinet at her death. It was sent to the Governor of New York and New Jersey. A similar letter was sent, with the Proclamation, to the governors of the other Anglo-American colonies.

Whitehall, 5th August, 1714.

Sir:

The Queen having been two or three days out of order, on Thursday last her Majesty grew somewhat worse, and on Friday morning about Ten of the Clock she was struck with a very strong Convulsion; she recovered her senses in about two hours, but continued to languish and to sink away by degrees till near half an hour after seven, on Sunday morning, when it pleased Almighty God to take her to His Mercy. I enclose to you the Proclamation of his present Majesty, which you will cause to be published throughout your Government; the Office letter will acquaint you with the appointment of the Lords Justices, and the other public

occurrences, by which you will see what effectual care has been taken to secure the public peace on this occasion, and to disappoint the hopes of those few who are enemys to the present happy settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, ESQ.

P. S. By direction of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, I send you a Proclamation which has been published here, declaring the sense of the Law with respect to persons who hold offices from her late Majesty at the time of her death, and I am to desire that you will please to publish the same in all the places under your command.



Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of Blessed Memory, by Whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg: We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here Assisted with those of Her late Majesties Privy-Council, with Bishops, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of Happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Heir Lord, George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do Acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to Bless the Royal King George with Long and Happy Years to Reign over us.

Given at the Palace of St. James's, the First Day of August, 1714.

God save the King.

Tho. Cantuar'
Harcourt C.
Buckingham P.
Shrewsbury
Dartmouth C. P. S.
Portmore

Guilford
Somers
W. Bromley
W. Wyndham
Bingley
Dorset

Ra. Freman
Ch. Rofs
Nich. Carew
John Bland
J. Hynde Cotton
Wm Pulteney

Tho. Frankland
Sherard
Geo. Treby
Wm Northey
Alex. Abercrombie
Charles Cholmondeley

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Loudoun | Lincoln | Alex. Abercromby | Rob. Marsham |
| Findlater | Montagu | Ja. Lowther | Jo. Midleton |
| Orford | Berkeley | Tho. Clarges | Heneage Finch |
| Argyll | Grafton | John London | Jo. Pringle |
| Kent | T. Coke | James Stanhope | Ja. Scott |
| Radnor | Gernfey | Ed. Harley | R. Edgcumbe |
| Poulett | Cowper | H. Boyle | Wm St. Quentin |
| Ferrers | Scarfdale | John Trevor | H. Walpole |
| Somerfet | Cardigan | J. Holland | Cha. May |
| Northumberland | Grantham | Ri. Onflow | Chr. Wren |
| Ormonde | Bruce | J. Hill | C. Aldworth |
| Roxburgh | Stair | Will. Harvey | John Pepper |
| Mar | St. Albans | J. Smith | Aclon Baldwin |
| Sunderland | Hay | Christo. Mufgrave | Arth. Hutcheson |
| Rochester | Offulton | Edward Southwell | John Gape |
| Northampton | Dunmore | Ja. Vernon | Wm. Cadogan |
| Marischall | Willoughby de Broke | John West | R. Bruce |
| Joh. London | Edw. Northey | John Povey | W. Morison |
| Bolnbroke | Rob. Raymond. | Tho. Onflow | Robert Briftow |
| Halifax | Delawarr, | Robert Munro | Hugh Hughes |
| Oxford and Mortimer | Hollis <i>Ld.</i> Pelham | Geo. Beaumont | Hunfdon |
| Manfell | Dunbarton | Rockingham | R. Rich |
| Lexington | John Eyles | Carteret | J. Montgomerie |
| Lanfdoune | Arth. More | Bathurft | Tho. Conyers |
| Pagett | Harley | Dundonald | Mountjoy |
| Berkeley | Nath. Gould | Kilsyth | Jo. Cokburne. |

L O N D O N, Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Kings moft Excellent Majefty, And by the Affigns of
Thomas Newcomb, and *Henry Hills*, deccas'd.

FAC SIMILE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE, AND THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE I.

MAZZEI'S NARRATIVE.—Continued.

He requested the same in his letters from Italy, earnestly pointing out to the Executive the importance of such an information, and asked it as a favor of his Virginia friends, in his private letters to them. But unfortunately he never obtained that satisfaction.

In regard to the Loan, he was empowered to give five per cent. interest, and not to allow anything for charges. It is useless to repeat here what he said to the Executive on the subject to prove the improbability of doing the business on those terms if even the whole sum could be had of one person. He concluded by advising that they would show to the Legislature the necessity of enlarging his powers. In letter 13, dated Paris, 21 April, 1780,¹ he signified that Dr. Franklin had informed him that he (the Dr.) had unsuccessfully tried in Genoa to raise money for Congress at six per cent., and that the opinion of the Dr. was that the United States could not find money in Europe on those terms, while the European Powers offered so much higher premiums.² Mr. Mazzei, however, declared in the same letter, his hope of succeeding, and that he intended to set out for Italy as soon as his Finances would permit, when he would go to pave the way for executing such orders as he might hereafter receive. He repeated the necessity of having his powers enlarged, and desired in case the Terms on which Congress would choose to obtain a loan should not be agreeable to the state, that they would give him leave to act for Congress. As to his finances, he had given notice in letter 12, that Mr. Penet had at last paid him the 6th of April, in Paris, (in consequence of the letter of Credit he

had received of the State) the three hundred Louis d'Ors. which sum was not even equal to the disbursements Mr. Mazzei had been at in Nantes, where the honor of the state had induced him to return to Mr. D'Acosta, the fifty-three Louis and eighteen Livres he had received of him on account of it, as the said D'Acosta pretended to keep the letter of credit for the trifling sum he had advanced upon it. Let it be mentioned that in the same letter Mr. Mazzei described the true character of Mr. Penet, his circumstances and manner of living, and pressed his desire that the power of borrowing one hundred thousand pounds on the credit of the state might be withdrawn from him as soon as possible.

Mr. Mazzei in letter 20, dated Paris, 22nd June, 1780, having found the means of paying his debts in the city and continuing his journey, gave notice that he was going to set out for Italy, and begged again to be relieved from his critical situation. In letter 4, dated Nantes, 18 Dec., 1779, he had desired that in case they could not by our means assist him with money they would at least send him an ostensible letter calculated to encourage others to do it. He arrived in Genoa the fourteenth of July, from whence he wrote the 19th of August in letter 21, that some money might probably be obtained there at 5 per cent. interest, allowing three or four per cent. for all charges, once for ever, which rendered the loan much cheaper to the borrower than one per cent. annually, as it had been offered for charges by Doctor Franklin. Let it be observed that the conditions were even easier than those Mr. Adams had obtained in Holland, though he has been favored by one-half per cent. If the trouble of perusing all his letters to the Executive should not be deemed too great, that would be the best way of viewing in its true light his situation during the whole time of his absence, and the services he might have rendered, had he only been furnished with the re-

¹ See page 33 of the RECORD.

² It was expected from various circumstances that the whole sum of the loan might be obtained of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which induced several gentlemen of the Executive to think that there would be no occasion to pay any charges, though from their instructions they appeared to be sensible that the business must be conducted through some secure and circuitous method for obvious reasons, and declared that the money was to be drawn in Bills of exchange which it could not be supposed that a sovereign would accept and pay.

quisite powers and information, as in regard to money, he has found the means to supply himself till his return to Virginia without engaging the credit of the state for a single Farthing. However, the whole of his letter 22, the first he wrote from Florence the 20th of October, 1780, may be transcribed here, it being but short and conclusive on several topics.

In letter 20, dated Paris, June 22, he said, "I shall set out for Genoa and Florence, and do all my endeavors to pave the way for executing such orders as I might receive, so I have done, and with as much success in both places as I could almost wish, considering that I have nothing to show to corroborate what I say in regard to my commission. I have greatly lessened here and there, the credit of British reports to our disadvantage, and had I my powers, a loan office would probably have been opened in Genoa, to take in subscriptions for us before I left it. Some money-men there and an eminent merchant were determined to send you, on your terms, the goods I was ordered to purchase for tobacco, and to make use of the Euphor's flag which they say they can easily obtain, but they wanted to be assured that after so long an interval you might not have altered your mind. This you know sir, is more than I can do; and my ignorance of the footing on which our state and continental loan offices are at present, puts out of my power to encourage adventurers in anything, as they cannot expect an advantage by it unless they send a much larger capital than they can fetch back, for the reasons mentioned in letter 8; and I cannot tell them how they can now dispose of their money in America. How, and where I am since the 13th of September, I have been assured that everything will be done in our favor which prudently can be done. It is very mortifying for me to be still deprived of my commission and instructions; and was not my character well known, it is probable that I should be looked upon as an imposter since so many ships are arrived from America, and even from Virginia, without even a letter for me, I must soon return to

Genoa, to keep in good humor our new friends, as writing alone dont answer the purpose as well as I could wish. I shall soon after come back, and then go to Rome, Naples, and Sicily, having been assured that something can be done in all those places. Until I receive your positive orders I have no other rule to go by, than to act to the best of my judgment. You know sir, my situation and my feelings for my country. To be deprived of the power of being of real service at this time is cruel, and my state of uncertainty gives me more uneasiness than I can express. Permit me to remind you, sir, that I live on credit; I wish at least that I may not be considered so by my countrymen which I dare say will not be the case, if they are fairly informed of my actions and true situation ever since I left Virginia. I have the honor to be most respectfully &c." * * * * *

The day before, he had written to Mr. John Adams as follows: "After Mr. Celsia left Genoa, I remained there some time, and had success towards disposing the people in our favor. But what can I do, my dear sir, without persons to act, and even anything to show? I find however, that in money matter they incline more to deal with Congress, than with a separate state. Pray, sir, take the trouble of writing to Mr. Jefferson and other friends, and procure something that I may not be kept here inactive, at the time of our greatest wants."

The following is an extract of letter 24, dated Leghorn, 8th April, 1781, in which Mr. Mazzei included the translation of several passages in a dissertation of the then situation of the belligerent Nations, written by him for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and sent afterwards to several parts of Europe with the intent of spreading such notions as could tend to influence men in power in our favor:

"I beg leave to copy for your perusal part of a letter I wrote to Mr. John Adams, a few days before the news came of the loss of the Dutch in the West Indies, as it chiefly contains what I think my duty to communicate to you. Your

much esteemed letter dated Amsterdam, January 18, which on account of my late journeys was sent after me from Florence to Pisa, Leghorn and Genoa, and from Genoa to Florence again Pisa and Leghorn, had at last found me here. I had imagined that in consequence of Mr. Lawson's misfortune, you would of your own accord continue in Holland longer than you at first intended, and am glad to hear that you have been ordered so to do as I hope it will be for our good. At least if any good is to be made of the Dutch, you are in my opinion the properest person to bring them to it. You will probably persuade them to lend us some of their money, but you wont, I am afraid, so easily succeed to raise up their martial spirits. By your letter it seems that you have a better notion of their warlike operations than I have. If you could tell me anything agreeable on that or any other account I wish you would do it, and I assure you, sir, that I am far from assuming to trouble you to satisfy my curiosity. I am confident, that I can turn to good account any information of things which are likely to be of service, directly or indirectly to our glorious cause. In answer to your question on the probability of borrowing money in Italy for the United States, by the authority of Congress, I beg leave to offer to your consideration what I wrote on the subject to my state in letters 21 and 22, the first copies of which I had enclosed to you, and were, in consequence of your absence, forwarded to America by Mr. Dana. At Genoa I have been eye-witness of the large sums those people have lately employed in France. They have even put some money in England. They wont keep it unemployed, and have been tempted by the advantageous annuities of France, and the high interest given by the other. I cannot as yet succeed to persuade them that England cannot continue, much longer, to pay the interest of such an exorbitant debt. The wisdom of that Government in point of bankruptcy is of so great a service to them that many people wont open their eyes to look at the improbability of continuing

so; and I dare say you can find many such where you are. I am of opinion that some money may be borrowed in Italy, notwithstanding the large quantity which has been employed since I arrived: but in order that I may persuade them to it, it is requisite that I should be well acquainted, as I have often repeated, with the present system of our Finances, and the situation and prospect of our affairs in general. In mine of the 19th October, I had the honor to inform you that the people have inclined to lend their money, rather to Congress, than to an individual state; but if I should have the honor of serving the United States in such business, I wish that you would first undertake to justify my conduct with the Executive of Virginia, (by whom I was sent chiefly to borrow money for our state) although I have not as yet received the duplicate of my commission I should be at a loss what to do, (if I was requested to act for Congress) between the danger of losing the opportunity of serving our common cause and the possibility of displeasing you, were I to act before I had your leave to do it. This is another reason in addition to the great many and powerful I already had to desire you would honor me with your commands without further delay."

In letter 25, dated 8 August, 1781, Mr. Mazzei gave notice of having just received the duplicates of his commission and instructions, with four letters from the Governor, and one from the Board of Trade, which papers (he understood afterwards) had arrived at Nantes in the *Fier Rodrigue*,¹ in the month of July, the preceding year. They had been left at Mr. Favi's (the Tuscan agent at Paris) the 21st of July ultimo, by an unknown person, and without any message, so that Mr. Favi wrote to Mr. Mazzei, that he knew not who had sent them to his house. Mr. Favi was the person to whom Doctor Franklin had promised Mr. Mazzei, before

¹ This was a ship of war belonging to Caron de Beaumarchais, who had been for a long time supplying the Americans with arms, clothing, et cetera, with the permission of the French Government, who was ambitious to carry on war and commerce at the same time. See "Beaumarchais and his Times," by Louis de Lomerie.—[ERROR.]

he left Paris, to send all letters and papers he should receive for him. That gentleman had taken the trouble to put his Excellency in mind of it, and having changed his lodgings had given him his new direction in writing. In a letter dated Paris, 10th March, 1781, Mr. Favi wrote to Mr. Mazzei. "Having not received the letter announced to me by Doctor Franklin, I think as you do, &c." Mr. Favi's letter induced Mr. Mazzei to write to the Doctor the following, which his Excellency must have received about 7 weeks before the papers in question were left at Mr. Favi's, and to which no answer was given:

"Sir:—

"I understood a long time since, that your Excellency had received a letter for me from America, and had been so obliging as to tell Mr. Favi at Versailles, that you would take the trouble of sending it to him, in consequence of which he had

given you his direction. Having heard nothing more of it as yet, I am apt to think that there must have been some misunderstanding, to clear which I hope you will excuse me for the liberty I take of addressing you, as well as for the trouble I gave you with my preceding from Genoa, by Mr. Celesia whom I hope you found to be worth your acquaintance. Mr. Favi who has succeeded his uncle Abbe Nicioli, in the Tuscan Agency, lives "*all*" *hola de Morabeauseuse de seine faule, St. Ivi-main*, where I wish you would please to direct your commands for me, the honors of which I would receive with pleasure at any time, and do my best endeavors to execute them to your satisfaction. I would be extremely obliged to your Excellency for the favor of the last accounts of our American affairs, especially in the Southern States; and I have the honor to be most Respectfully

Sir, your Excellency's, &c."

FLORA McDONALD.



FROM A PAINTING BY ALLAN RAMSEY.

More than 20 years ago I spent an evening with a lady in Fayetteville, N. C.—the "oldest inhabitant" of that region, who

was brought from Scotland while she was yet an infant. She well remembered Flora McDonald, and said, "As you pass from the Court-house to the market building in the morning, you may see on the left near the creek, the ruins of her house which was swept away by a fire that destroyed a greater part of our town, more than twenty years ago." She then stepped to a small chest of drawers, and taking out a dingy paper and handing it to me, said, "There is the writing of Madame McDonald; everybody loved and respected her. My mother was then a maiden, and this letter was sent to her by Flora from her new home in the Barbecue congregation up in Cumberland county." I read as follows:

"Feb. 1, 1776.

"*Dear Maggie:* Allan leaves to-morrow, to join Donald's standard at Cross Creek, and I shall be alone wi' my three bairns. Canna ye come and stay wi' me awhile? There are troublous times ahead I ween.

God will keep the right. I hope all our ain are in the right, prays your good friend,

FLORY McDONALD."

Flora McDonald (who always wrote her name "Flory") filled a conspicuous place in the world's history at about the middle of the last century, for it was she who chiefly assisted the escape from Scotland to France of Prince Charles Edward, grandson of James the Second, of England, who unsuccessfully attempted to regain the throne from which his grandfather had been driven nearly sixty years before.

The Young Pretender, as he was called, had landed in Scotland, drawn hosts of adherents around him, and fought battles with the English, but he was finally beaten, his followers were dispersed, and he was, for five months, a fugitive hunted from mountain to glen, from crag to a cavern, among the Highlands, and at length found a hiding place in the isle of Uist, one of the Hebrides, and a friend in Laird McDonald. To his house came Flora in June, 1746, a beautiful and romantic girl, fresh from school at Edinburgh, to visit her relations. The island was swarming with soldiers in search of the Prince, at the head of whom was Flora's step-father. The fugitive could not much longer elude them. Lady McDonald had conceived a plan for his escape, but found no one willing to brave the consequences. "Will you undertake to assist the Prince?" she asked Flora. "I will" was the prompt reply, and she was joined in the perilous enterprise by a young kinsman, Neill McDonald. Flora obtained from her step-father a passport from the island with Neill and three others as a boat's crew, and Betsey Burke, a stout Irish woman whom she pretended she had engaged as a seamstress for her mother in the Isle of Skye.

Betsey Burke was the Prince in disguise, and on a bright afternoon the little party embarked from Uist. A terrific storm burst upon them that night, but they reached Skye in safety the next morning. Confronted by soldiers on shore, they

rowed eastward and landed near the house of Sir Alexander McDonald. Leaving the Prince concealed among the rocks, Flora told her secret to Lady McDonald, who sent a trusty guard with them to the Laird of Kingsburgh many miles distant, who was also a McDonald, and by whom they were entertained for the night. On the following morning, Flora accompanied the Prince to Poterree. She had conducted him, in the character of her servant through crowds of soldiers and people who were seeking him, and now she bade him adieu and left him to make his way to France. He kissed her and said, "Gentle, faithful, maiden, I entertain the hope that we shall yet meet in the royal palace." They never met again. Neill McDonald accompanied the Prince to France, married there, and long years afterward his son became Napoleon the First's celebrated Marshall McDonald.

Flora's complicity in the escape of the Prince became known, and she was taken to London with McDonald of Kingsburgh and others, and cast into the Tower as a prisoner of state. Her romantic story touched the best hearts in England, and the warmest sympathy was awakened in her behalf. The nobility of the kingdom became deeply interested in her fate. She was not a partisan of the Pretender, neither was she of his religious faith. She had simply followed the benevolent instincts of a woman's heart in helping the distressed and forlorn. When George the Second asked her sternly, "How could you dare to succor the enemy of my crown and kingdom?" she sweetly replied, "It was no more than I would have done for your majesty had you been in his place." She was pardoned and released, with her kindred, and became an object of great attraction in London. Her house was crowded with noble visitors who congratulated her upon her release, and poured money into her lap. A chaise and four horses were provided to convey her back to Scotland; and so the fair young girl who went to London to be hanged, returned in state, followed by the blessings of thousands.

Four years after her release, Flora married Allan McDónald the son of the Laird of Kingsburgh, and not long afterward she became the mistress of the mansion where in Prince Charles slept in the Isle of Skye. There, in 1773, she entertained Dr. Johnson and Boswell, and allowed them to occupy the same bed on which the Prince had reposed. Although she had then been a wife twenty years, and was the mother of many children, her guests spoke of her as a beautiful, blooming woman. Her husband was then in embarrassed circumstances, and they contemplated going to join their countrymen who had emigrated in large numbers to North Carolina. Thither they went in 1775, but failed in finding coveted repose. The old war for independence was then kindling. Loyal to the house of Stewart, she was now as loyal to the house of Hanover or Brunswick; and she was greatly instrumental in arousing her countrymen in the vicinity of Cape Fear, to take up arms for the Crown. She and her kinsmen suffered great calamities after the battle of Moore's Creek, in February, 1776, in which they were defeated; and soon after the release of her husband from Halifax Jail, they

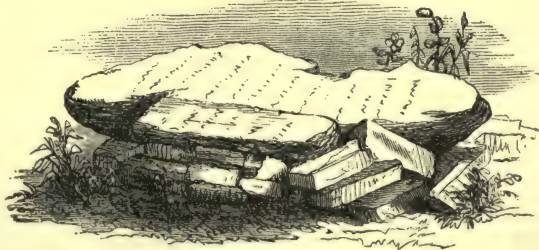
and their children embarked in an English sloop-of-war, for Scotland. The vessel was attacked by a French cruiser, and its crew becoming disheartened, were about to surrender, when Flora appeared on the quarter-deck, and by a stirring appeal animated them with such fresh courage that they beat off their assailants and reached Great Britain in safety. While on deck Flora was severely wounded in the hand, but she paid no attention to it until she had seen her companions victorious.

Flora McDonald lived until the 5th of March, 1790. At her request her shroud was made of the sheets in which the Prince slept at Kingsburgh; and her remains were followed to the grave in the cemetery of Kilmin in the Isle of Skye, by at least three thousand persons. For eighty years their resting place was covered only by the green sward. In 1871, a beautiful monument was erected over them to the memory of her loyalty, bravery, and virtue.

Such is a brief outline of the story of Flora McDonald's life. A volume would be needed to contain a record of its stirring incidents, in detail.

THE GRAVE OF DANIEL MORGAN.

In stately mausoleum or costly urn, the Old Greek and Roman preserved the ashes of his noble dead, and honored each public benefactor with a portrait in durable material. Hitherto, the American, for obvious reasons, has been slow to erect costly cenotaphs in memory of his patriotic countrymen, and very few of the heroes of the classic period in the history of his country—the period of the old war for independence—have yet been honored with a statue. Wealth and good taste are now producing a rapid change. The American has become rich, and is dis-



GENERAL MORGAN'S GRAVE.

posed to erect costly monuments to the memory of the illustrious dead of his country. His taste has been cultivated, and he now prefers to make that contribution of his gratitude in the form of a statue rather than in a heap of stones. If he shall turn back and see who among his countrymen

most illustrious, because of noble deeds, have remained so neglected that neither a monument nor a statue has ever been erected in memory of him, he will find that the remains of Daniel Morgan the "Thunderbolt" of the revolutionary struggle, have reposed for seventy years beneath a plain horizontal slab, raised a few feet above the ground upon a foundation of brick, with this simple inscription upon it:

Major General Daniel Morgan,
departed this life
On July the 6th, 1802,
In the 67th year of his age.
Patriotism and valor were the
prominent features of his character,
and
the honorable service he rendered
to his country
during the Revolutionary war,
crowned him with Glory, and will
remain in the Hearts of his
Countrymen
A Perpetual Monument
to his
Memory.

When in the autumn of 1866, the writer visited and sketched General Morgan's grave in the southwestern part of the old Presbyterian churchyard on the corner of Piccadilly street, in Winchester, Virginia, close by the public cemetery, the slab was broken, and its foundation was partly cast down as seen in the engraving. It was a sad spectacle of the neglect of one who did so much for the achievement of our national independence.

The history of Morgan's life is identified with that of Arnold's marvellous winter march across the wilderness of Maine and Lower Canada; the siege of Quebec; the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga; and the stirring scenes in the campaigns in the Carolinas, where, at the battle of the Cowpens, he won such renown that he was publicly thanked by Congress, and presented with a gold medal.

Either his native State New Jersey, or his adopted State Virginia, ought to erect a statue of him in a conspicuous place *somewhere*; and the citizens of Winchester would do well to see that the grave of this illustrious man within their city limits, no longer remains neglected.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

The members of the Buffalo Historical Society have pleasant and instructive gatherings fortnightly, during the Winter, at their residences, or in the Hall of the Society, called Club-meetings. At these meetings papers are read pertaining to local history, or on some appropriate theme. After the reading is concluded the President announces that the paper is open for discussion, and a conversation ensues providing any of the members deem the writer open to criticism in his statements, or are possessed of interesting information which they wish to supplement to the facts set forth in the paper. The conversation closes at ten o'clock P.M., and is followed by a modest collation. These meetings are very numerous attended, and rarely fail to prove interesting and instructive.

Mr. William C. Bryant, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, has kindly contributed to the RECORD, the following interesting notes of conversations at two meetings of the Club, in March, 1870. At the first of the two meetings alluded

to (March 2,) the paper of the evening was on the distinguished Seneca chiefs of the last generation, by Mr. Orlando Allen. Mr. Henry W. Rogers was in the chair,

RED JACKET

was the subject of conversation.

Honorable Millard Fillmore said: I have been exceedingly interested in this narrative of Mr. Allen, but there is one point upon which I would like more satisfactory and precise information. I distinctly remember the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Buffalo, I was then residing at Aurora, in this county, and came down to see the spectacle, and we were detained two days here in consequence of the delay in the steamer's arrival at this port. I remember being struck by the

picturesque appearance of the Indians grouped upon the Terrace, and watching for the appearance of the steamer. I witnessed the introduction of Red Jacket to Lafayette, and remember hearing it remarked at the time that Lafayette had previously been advised that he would meet the Chief at Buffalo, and that the latter was at the treaty of Fort Stanwix. It was reported at the time that Lafayette's inquiry was, "What has become of the young chief who so eloquently opposed the burying of the hatchet on that occasion?" and that Red Jacket replied, "He stands before you!" That was the current version at the time. Mr. Wm. Ketchum, however, in the course of his investigations, while writing the "History of Buffalo and the Senecas" came to the conclusion that Red Jacket was not at Fort Stanwix. For a long time we had little save a traditional account of what occurred at that Council. We have the treaty itself, but in substance it commences thus, "The United States grant peace," &c., treating the Indians as conquered nations. Mr. Ketchum found somewhere the narrative of an officer who was present, but it furnished no evidence that Red Jacket was there, although the speeches of other chiefs are mentioned. Red Jacket must have been quite young at that time. The treaty was in 1784. Mr. Allen says that Red Jacket was born in 1758, so that he could have been only 26 years old. I do not know what was the date of Red Jacket's elevation to the Chieftainship, for he was elected not born to the position. Have you, Mr. Allen, any means of fixing the time?

Mr. O. Allen.—Not with exactness. He was very young, I understand, at the time. I obtained my version of the incident from Pascal Pratt, my brother-in-law. I saw him and Red Jacket together quite frequently. They were devoted friends. He was present, and in giving an account to me of that interview said that Red Jacket in response to Lafayette's inquiry smote his breast with his hand exclaiming "He stands before you!" Mr. Allen added that in consequence of the illness

of N. T. Strong, the Seneca Chief, he had been constrained to postpone his projected visit to the Indian settlements of Cattaraugus and Allegany where he had hoped to glean further information. He had not, however, abandoned his purpose.

Mr. Henry W. Rogers.—If you go to the reservation permit me to make a suggestion. Irving speaks of Red Jacket as having been at the battle of Oriskany. He does not give his authority for the statement, and I am inclined to think it an error.

Mr. O. G. Steele.—Red Jacket never claimed any distinction as a warrior.

Mr. Allen.—I was once riding with White Seneca, a son of old White Boy, one of the revolutionary captives, and he was giving me an account of the battle of Chippewa so far as the Indian warriors were concerned. He was in the prime of life at that time and participated in many of the engagements fought on this frontier. He said that numbers of Western Indians were opposed to them at Chippewa. I had heard charges of cowardice preferred against Red Jacket, and I asked Seneca how it was. He answered that he did not think Jacket was the greatest warrior his nation had produced, but that he exhibited unflinching bravery at the battle in question.

James L. Barton.—There were a great many Western Indians engaged in that war. I remember searching the body of a warrior on the 27th of September, after Lewiston was burned. It was lying by the roadside, and was undoubtedly the body of an Indian who had been shot by Bates Cook the day previous. I unfastened his girdle and found a parcel with three or four wrappers around it. Inside was a paper enveloping a comb and some other articles. It proved on examination to be a certificate signed by a British officer, attesting the bravery and fidelity of the Ottawa Warrior, and commending him to the friends of the crown everywhere.

J. F. Peters.—My father, an officer in the army, was stationed here in 1800, and Red Jacket was then a chief. I remember listening to the lecture of the Indian

Strong¹ some time ago, and I went thinking I should hear some of the anecdotes I have heard my father relate. I only heard two or three, however. While my father was here the Indians became much exasperated in consequence of the murder of

¹ Alluding to Nathaniel T. Strong's Lecture on Red Jacket delivered in Buffalo, December 29th, 1863. This lecture, the production of a full-blooded Seneca, was a masterly effort, as remarkable for its rhetoric as for its skilful grouping of facts and handling of a difficult subject. The lecture closed with an appeal to the wealthy citizens of Buffalo to gather the bones of renowned Indian Chiefs, lying in neglected graves near the city, and erect a suitable monument over them in Forest Lawn Cemetery at Buffalo. I am tempted to quote his peroration reported word for word and which I find in my scrap book:—

"*** Thus perished the pride and glory of my people. His efforts to resist the advance of civilization among the Iroquois sprang from a mistaken patriotism. He knew not the irresistible power that influences its progress. The stalwart oak with its hundred arms could not hope to beat back the tornado. He lived to see the power and glory of the confederate-Iroquois culminate. He saw their friendship courted by the English and French monarchies when those gigantic powers were grappling in a desperate struggle for supremacy in the new world. He lived to see his nation decline, its power, its influence, its numbers fading away like the mists of the morning.

"I stand before you now in the last hours of a death-stricken people. A few summers ago our council fires lighted up the arches of the grand old woods that shadowed the spot where your city now stands. Its glades rang with the shouts of our hunters, and the merry laugh of our maidens. The surface of yon beautiful bay and river was seamed only by the feathery wake of our birchen canoes. The smoke of our wigwams curled skyward from hillside and valley.

To-night,—to-night! I address you as an alien in the land of my fathers. I have no nation, no country, and I might say, I have no kindred. All that we loved, and prized and cherished is yours. The land of the rushing river, the thundering cataract, and the jeweled lakes is yours. All these broad, flowery fields, those wooded hills and laughing valleys are yours, only yours.

I would I had the eloquence of Red Jacket that I might fitly speak of the wrongs and sorrows of my people. O let your hearts be stirred with pity toward them, and when the spring violets bloom over my grave and that of the last of the Buffalo Senecas, as soon they will, let not our history perish with us. Let these hills and vales whose names we gave recal our memories. Let the waves of yonder bay, kissing the feet of your beautiful city, and the murmuring tide of that river sing of the race whom they once owned as masters, but whose forms they will reflect no more forever.

"There is one boon we would ask of you. Gather up tenderly the bones of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Young King, Pollard and their brother Chieftains, and bring them in yonder cemetery where the plow of the husbandmen will not invade their repose. There in sight of their own beautiful river, and under the shadow of the trees they loved so much, our Sachems will sleep well.

"Within the limits of this city the great Orator once said,—'But an evil day came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great waters and landed on this island. Their numbers were small. They found friends not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men, and had come here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a *small seat*. We took pity on them and granted their request, and they sat down amongst us. We gave them corn and meat.'

Brothers of the pale race: We crave now in our turn but 'a small seat' in yonder city of the dead!"

The address of Mr. Strong altho' it moved many of his audience to tears, failed of its purpose. An effort was made to secure the result, but it perished in the blossom. Red Jacket's bones are without burial to this day. They were rescued with great difficulty by the Indians from the grasp of a wandering phrenologist and are now guarded with sleepless vigilance by relatives at Cattaraugus. —[WILLIAM C. BRYANT.]

one of their number by a white man. One morning my father awoke to find his camp surrounded by excited and apparently hostile Indians, and he knew not what would be the fate of his little band. Red Jacket came suddenly upon the scene just in time, it would appear to avert a massacre. He addressed the Indians in a speech, and succeeded in calming their anger. After that my father and the chief were fast friends. My father never tired of relating anecdotes illustrating the eloquence and shrewdness of Red Jacket.

Mr. Fillmore, in response to an inquiry,—I never saw Cornplanter but on one occasion. That was near the close of his life, when he was bowed under the burden of ninety years. I was then member of Congress from this District. He came to my office with an interpreter, and without any ceremony proceeded to draw from a large bag which he brought with him sundry copies of old treaties and documents bearing on the question of their annuities. He said in his characteristic way that the Indians were very *hungry* for their annuity money. That after the treaty which secured it to them the money first came when the blades of corn had just sprouted from the hill. Anon it came later when the corn was as tall as a tottling child, and so as years passed on, the intervals grew wider, until now the milk had dried out of the yellow kernels, and there was no annuity for the poor Indians!

At the meeting of the Club on the 7th [March, 1870,] Honorable Millard Fillmore in the chair, the conversation was elicited by the subject of two papers, one by Mr. Rufus Spaulding, an aged resident of Niagara County, giving reminiscences of men, and covering a period of ninety years; and the other read at a previous meeting by the Rev. Dr. Pitkin, on the religio-political aspect of the French and English struggle for Empire in the new world. In the latter the eminent Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant was incidentally mentioned.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Mr. Lewis F. Allen.—The writer of the paper which we have just listened to speaks of a *Negro Regiment* employed in the Revolutionary war. Apropos to that,

in 1813 I happened to be in the city of New York. A short time before that the *Macedonian*, you will remember, had been roughly handled. Commodore Decatur took the *Macedonian* and brought her to New York.¹ There was a high gale at the time, and when the tide raised he slipped her down to the Wallabout. I was a little shaver at the time and was disposed to see everything that was to be seen. Everybody went to see the battered old hulk, and I went in a skiff with the rest. In the course of a few days afterwards the corporation gave the gallant Commodore a dinner, and shortly after they gave a dinner to the crew.² I recollect they came over to Fly market at the foot of Fulton street and landed there. Pearl street was then the great wholesale street, and the merchants generally lived over their stores. I was down there when the procession came up. One third of the crew were colored, mulattoes and full blacks. They walked side by side with the white sailors. Commodore Decatur

stood, surrounded by a group of gentlemen on a sort of platform in front of a store. I saw that it was he, and boy-like I crawled through the crowd and got within earshot of the commodore. As the procession, headed by a band of music, passed by, the sailors took off their hats and saluted the hero with lusty cheers. Some gentlemen seeing the negro element expressed their surprise to the Commodore, and enquired if such men were good for anything in a fight. The Commodore replied, "They are as brave men as ever fired a gun. There are no stouter hearts in the service."

JOSEPH BRANT.

Hon. Orlando Allen.—"I was not present at the last meeting of the Club, at which, as I learn from the Secretary's minutes, allusion was made to Captain Brant in connection with the massacre of Wyoming and Campbell's poem on that theme.¹ There is an incident relating to the subject which I would beg leave to relate. In the latter part of 1836 or forepart of 1837, Stone's life of Brant was issued from the press. The *Democratic Review* in noticing the work sharply criticised and questioned the ground Colonel Stone had taken in combating the generally received opinion that Brant was the master spirit in that lamentable affair.

Although well satisfied, as he afterwards told me, of the correctness of his statements founded as they were upon unquestionable evidence obtained from the Brant family, Col. Stone desired to fortify his position by testimony from unprejudiced sources. You sir, (turning to Mr. Fillmore) then a member of Congress from this District, gave him a letter to me in

¹ On Sunday morning the 25th of October, 1812, the Frigate *United States*, commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur, attacked the British frigate *Macedonian*, not far from the island of Madeira. The battle was fierce, and the cannonade of the *United States* was so incessant that her side toward the enemy seemed to be in a blaze. Captain Carden, commanding the *Macedonian*, supposed Decatur's ship to be on fire, and loud cheers went up from the British vessel. This incident drew from a cotemporary rhymier, the following lines:

"For Carden thought he had us tight,
Just so did Dacres too, sirs,
But brave Decatur put him right
With Yankee doodle do, sirs.
They thought they saw our ship in flame,
Which made them all huzza, sirs,
But when the second broadside came,
It made them hold their jaws, sirs.

Decatur captured the *Macedonian*, and finally took her into the harbor of New York in January, 1813.—[EDITOR.]

² On the 7th of January, 1813. It was given under the direction of Aldermen Van Der Bilt, Buckmaster, and King. The sailors, about 400 in number, marched in pairs to the Washington Hotel, on the site of A. T. Stewart's store, corner of Broadway and Chamber Street. In the evening the sailors were taken to the Park Theatre which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Children danced on the stage. They carried large letters of the alphabet in their hands, which being joined, in the dance, produced the names of HULL, JONES, and DECATUR, all of whom then successful heroes, were present. Mr. McFarland, as an Irish clown, then came forward and sang a comic song of seven stanzas beginning—

"No more of your blathering nonsense
'Bout Nelsons of old Johnny Bull;
I'll sing you a song by my conscience,
'Bout Jones, and Decatur, and Hull."

This was the occasion spoken of by Mr. Allen in the text.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Campbell makes an Oneida Warrior say:

"This is no time to fill the joyous cup;
The mammoth comes—the foe—the Monster Brant,
With all his howling, desolating band."

And in a note the poet said, "Brant was the leader of the Mohawks and other savages, who laid waste this part of Pennsylvania." Brant's son John visited England in 1823, and in a correspondence with Campbell he convinced the poet that Brant was not in the Wyoming Valley at that time. In the next edition of his poems, Campbell after stating his conviction of his error, said, "The name of Brant, therefore, remains in my poem a pure and declared character of fiction.—[EDITOR.]

which you briefly stated his wishes. He came to my house in the month of November and presented the letter. I had a long and pleasing conversation with him, in the course of which he told me the facts of the case and said he desired to find some Indians who had been present at the Wyoming affair and procure their testimony on the subject. I told him I knew several participants in the massacre, and among them the distinguished Seneca Chief Ga-oun-do-wah-nah or Capt. Pollard. The next morning I drove Col. Stone out to the reservation and to Pollard's residence. The old chief lived in a well-furnished one and a half-story house, surrounded by an orchard and finely cultivated fields. There was an air of comfort and thrift all about the place. We found the chief confined to his bed by an attack of rheumatism. I introduced Col. Stone to him,—told him of the object of our visit,—to vindicate, if possible, the memory of the dead, and settle a vexed question in history. Captain Pollard maintained a thoughtful silence for a few moments, and then said to me in the Seneca tongue, "I was at Wyoming, and probably know as

much about that affair as any living man. You know that I was once a pagan warrior, but that I have since become a Christian, and look upon the scenes of my younger days with abhorrence and regret. I dislike to dwell in thought upon this subject, much less in words. But as it is a duty to vindicate the dead I will conquer my reluctance and tell you what I know.

"There were two war parties at Wyoming. One was composed of Senecas lead by a Chief now living, and whom you know. The other was composed of Onondagas lead by a man now living on that reservation, and whom you also know,—he is a very aged man. Besides, there were a few Mohawks, but not enough to form a distinct band, and they joined our party, the Senecas, for they were our neighbors then, encamped at Lewiston, on the Niagara. *Captain Brant was not there.* I know the fact. He was at Niagara at the time!"

Mr. O. H. Marshall.—"Who did Capt. Pollard say lead the Senecas at Wyoming?"

Mr. Allen.—"It was Young King, as I remember.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Continued from page 60 of the RECORD.

The same year produced another important work by subscription, the title of which thus runs:—"An Account of the Life of the late Reverend Mr. *David Brainerd*, Minister of the Gospel, *Missionary* to the INDIANS, from the honorable Society in *Scotland* for the Propagation of Christian knowledge, and Pastor of a Church of *Christian* INDIANS in NEW JERSEY, who died at *Northampton*, in NEW ENGLAND, October 9th, 1747, in the 30th year of his Age: Chiefly taken from his own DIARY, and other private writings, written for his own use, and now published, by JONATHAN EDWARDS, A.M., Minister of the Gospel at *Northampton*. BOSTON, N. E.: printed for and sold by

D. HENCHMAN, in Cornhill, 1749." Octavo, pages 316.

On the stone at the grave of Brainerd in Northampton is this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. David Brainerd, a faithful and laborious missionary to the Stockbridge, Delaware and Susquehanna Tribes of Indians, who died in this town, Oct. 10, 1747, Æ 32." The difference of a day in the date of his death, may be accounted for upon the supposition that he died late in the night of the 9th of the month. The author of this biography informs us that David was the son of "the worshipful Hezekiah Brainerd, Esq., an Assistant, or one of his Majesty's Council for Connecticut. His

Mother was Mrs. *Dorothy Hobart*, daughter to the Rev. Mr. *Jeremiah Hobart*." The death of the "Worshipful" father is thus announced in the "New England Weekly Journal" of June 5th, 1727. "We hear from Hartford, that *Hesekiah* Brainerd, Esq., of Haddam, one of the assistants for the Colony of Connecticut, died here, the 24th instant, aged 46 years, to one day and hour."

For Mr. Edward's work one of the best list of subscribers was secured. It numbers about 1935 names. That so large a list was obtained was probably owing to the popularity of the author; already a writer who had made a deep impression on the public mind, by several works. Large as the list is the publishers inform us that "the names of many others who have subscribed are not yet come to hand."

The residences of the subscribers are not given, only the Provinces in which they belonged. Massachusetts heads the list of ours; in which many more names were obtained than in any of the others. Connecticut comes next. New York and New Jersey about the same each, Pennsylvania next. New Hampshire and Rhode Island are about equal. No other Provinces are mentioned as furnishing any.

It is remarkable, that in this extensive list, no number of copies stands against any name. Hence, so far as is shown by the list, no person subscribed but for one copy.

Governor Belcher and Sir William Pepperrell, head the list. Then we have the "Hon. John Alford, Esq.;" three Appleton's, Daniel, Esq., the Rev. Nathan, and Joseph; Rev. Hull Abbott and Capt. Jacob Abbott; four Ashleys, Rev. Joseph, Capt. Noah, Israel and John; of Adamses there were six; the first of them was Samuel, A. M., doubtless the same since designated as "the old patriot." Three Allens, Joseph, Samuel, and Sarah; Capt. Jacob Abbot, Capt. Wm. Ayres; three Austens; Hon. Thomas Berry, Esq.; Hon. Sylvanus Bourn, Esq.; Rev. John Barnard, Rev. Daniel Bliss, Rev. Thomas Balch, Rev. Simon Bradstreet, Edward Bromfield, John Barret; four Belknaps, Jeremiah, Joseph, Jeremiah, Jun., and Benjamin; this is all we can do for the Bs. The Cs are about as numerous, beginning with the Hon. John Chandler; several Chavers, numerous Clarks, but no Clarkes; Cotton, many Cooks, some Crockers, Carpenters, Churches, Crabtrees, Colburn, Coffin, Child, Cushman, and so forth. Among the Ds are Dwights, Deans, but no Deanes, Days, Dickinsons, Dennings, &c. As we cannot go through the lists in the different sections of the country, we will stop here, referring the reader to the lists themselves, the perusal of which cannot fail to interest every one desirous of an acquaintance with the literati of the age.

OLD MEETING-HOUSES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Henry Onderdonk, Jr., for the following account of the early meetings and meeting-houses of the Society of Friends in the city of New York.

It was at the beginning of August, 1657, that an English vessel with five preachers of the Society of Friends first reached New Amsterdam, now New York. Two of their number next day (Sunday) paid a religious visit to Governor Stuyvesant, and found him moderate, both in words and

actions. The next day, two maidens, Mary Weatherhead and Dorothy Waugh under a sense of religious duty, went forth into the streets of the city and publicly declared the truth. The scene was odd and startling to the Dutch burghers, and the magistrates arrested them as disturbers of the peace. After eight days detention they were taken from prison, their arms pinioned, and rods tied at their backs. They were thus escorted between two

negroes to the dock on board a vessel which conveyed them to Rhode Island, the asylum of the persecuted.

The next instance of persecution we hear of is that of Thomas Newhouse, who "was taken declaring the Word of the Lord in the Fort at Manadas, [Manhattan] who was pulled and halled to prison, where he was kept about five days; and being they could not stop his mouth they put him aboard a vessel and sent him to New England."

1661.—George Rofe says: "sailing with two friends in a boat from Maryland I landed at New Amsterdam, and gave a good sound in the chief city of the Dutch, but they forced me away."

In 1663, seven travelling preachers casually meeting at Gravesend, then the great thoroughfare for those going East or South, "it was in their hearts to go to the chief town of the Dutch, [New Amsterdam.] On their way, one of them, John Liddal, cried aloud in the streets of Flatbush, and was seized by the scout, [sheriff] and ironed in obedience to previous orders from Stuyvesant. So with a Dutch guard he was led by way of Brooklyn to the Fort, 7 or 8 Friends accompanying him, through whom the trumpet of the Lord sounded in the streets with great dread and was very terrible; at the cry of which much people came together, and the Heathen raged, and the people were like the troubled waters; and coming near the Fort out came the *Fiscal* [public prosecutor] who in a proud and lofty manner had them into the Fort, and with violence threw them one after another into prison, regarding neither men nor women, and telling them in reply to their remonstrances, that the Dutch did not hang them by the neck as their countrymen in New England did, and so kept them a day or two in prison; after which on the request of a Dutch master of a vessel the Governor ordered them to be put on board and so they were shipped away."

In 1666, John Burnycot landed at New York, but does not speak of holding a meeting there, seemingly he passed over to Long Island at once. He landed there

again in 1671, and in 1672 set sail from that port, but no where speaks of holding meetings.

1672. The honor of holding the first Friends' meeting in New York belongs to Wm. Edmundson. He says, "I landed at New York, where no Friends lived, and lodged at the inn of a Dutch woman, and being moved of the Lord to get a meeting in that Town, (where none had been before) I spake to her and she was very willing, and furnished a large dining-room with seats. We gave notice, and had a brave large meeting. Some of the chief officers, magistrates, and leading men were at it and very attentive, the Lord's power being over all. Several appeared very loving after meeting. The woman of the house and her daughter, both widows, wept when we went away."

1674. *April 18th.*—Samuel Forman (probably a Friend who had degenerated into a Ranter) went about the streets of New York making a great noise and uproar, and presumed "to come into the church there and abuse the word of God, and blaspheme His holy name, for which he is sentenced to be severely whipped with rods, banished the Province and pay costs."

1676, Alice Curwin visited New York, and after her departure addressed an Epistle to Friends there. The next year, 1677, John Bowater also held meetings in New York. So it appears that a meeting was now organized but the precise date is not given. Joan Vokins says: "I arrived at New York 4th of 3d mo., 1680, and there had hurt been done by some, [so] that Friends had lost their 5th day meeting; and I labored to settle it again, and God's eternal power wrought wonderfully in me in several meetings with His people, and we were well refreshed, and the meeting was settled again." After her departure she addressed sundry Epistles to Friends in New York, being an evidence of her solicitude for their welfare.

The first mention in Friends' Minutes of an established meeting in New York, occurs on the 12th of 8th mo., 1681, at a meeting in Oysterbay, as follows:—

"Whereas the weekly 5th day meetings in New York have been of late neglected, and Friends there desiring this meeting to take care for the establishment thereof, it is agreed that the first day meeting shall remain at Robert Story's, and 5th day meeting at Lewis Morris's, until a public meeting house shall be provided, and that Wm Richardson and Wm. Frampton hire or otherwise procure a house convenient, taking the advice of Lewis Morris, Robert Story and Geo. Masters."

1682, 23d of 3d mo.—"At a General men and women's meeting at Oysterbay, Friends request Wm. Frampton and Wm. Richardson to endeavor to purchase a plat of ground convenient for the building of a Meeting-house, and for a burying place at New York, which they both are willing to their endeavors, and also to prepare timber for the building of a Meeting-house 20 feet square." For some cause this project fell through; and on the 10th of 8th month, "Friends consent to the further hiring of the house that Friends did meet in. Also agreed that the monthly meeting be kept two months in succession at New York, and the 3d month at Gravesend." Thus it seems New York and Gravesend had already been formed into one monthly meeting. In 1684, Flushing, the Kills, Newtown, and Westchester were added.

1684, 20th of 3d mo.—"Agreed that the meetings continue at Patience Story's, and a committee are to enquire if any of the New York Friends (not here present) have any objections, and if so, bring their answer; and 28th of 4th mo., Friends do generally consent that the meeting remain at Patience Story's house until they shall see it convenient to remove it." She afterward married Thomas Lloyd, and the meeting was kept at her house so late as 1686.

1692, 10th of 9th mo.—"The meeting at Miles Foster's in New York being spoken to, Friends desire Wm. Richardson and John Rodman to speak to Miles about it, and return his answer. The Com^o. having spoken to Miles about Friends' dissatisfaction with him in his

spreading Geo. Keith's¹ books to their grief, he said he desired the meeting might continue [at his house.] Friends having weighed his answer agree that the meeting remain there at present, hoping they may be better satisfied."

1693, 27th of 3d mo.—"Agreed that the meeting at New York be removed from Miles Foster's to Richard Jones', unless Miles give satisfaction to the Committee appointed to speak with him." Friends were now seemingly divided into Keithites and Anti-Keithites, the former refusing to attend the meeting, for we find 26th of 6th mo., that "Henry Willis and John Way are appointed to speak with Richard Gibbs and James Mills concerning their absenting from the meeting appointed at Richard Jones' and return their answer, also to speak with Miles and desire him to come to meeting and be reconciled to Friends and to his wife also." Besides circulating Keith's books, Foster kept in his hands two considerable legacies left to Friends by Lewis Morris and Joseph West, Governor of Carolina.

1694, 24th of 9th mo.—"The meeting at New York, kept at the house of Dorcas Jones', being spoken to, and some Friends declaring that she hath manifested her dissatisfaction with its being there, it is thought fit to leave it to the Friends in New York, to appoint the place at the house of some Friend in unity with us."

1696, 29th of 6th mo.—"A meeting-house at New York being proposed, John Rodman offers ground in New York free, and a house of his at Flushing to be taken down and carried to York for that purpose, [at such price] as Friends shall value it." This offer it seems, was declined.

1696, 28th of 9th mo.—"A piece of land for the use of Friends in New York was purchased of David Lloyd for the sum of £25, bounded upon Green St., containing 40 feet in front and 80 feet in length. It was agreed (27th of 12th mo.) that Samuel Haight shall receive subscriptions for paying for the land at New York, and for the meeting-house intended to be built

¹ See page 51 of the RECORD.

thereon, also that the contrivance and dimensions, and agreeing with the workmen, and seeing to the managing be left to Thomas Stevenson, John Feaks, John Way, Geo. Langsey and John Rodman."

1696, 8th mo.—James Dickinson says: "We had a large meeting at New York, in which we opened the principles of Truth by and thro' the demonstration and power of God, and wiped off the reproaches which Geo. Keith and those who ran out with him had cast upon us. Many hearts were deeply affected and tendered. Near the conclusion of the meeting, Wm. Bradford (who had printed several books which Keith and others wrote against Friends) began to make a disturbance, and flatteringly said: 'he was glad to hear the doctrine which was delivered that day; notwithstanding he would indicate what they had writ and printed.' I saw if we entered into debate, it would draw people's minds out, which were measurably turned to the Lord's power and reached thereby. Then it was upon me to supplicate the Lord in prayer. After I had done, a Friend stood up and declared among the people that Geo. Keith and those who had written and accused us with denying the manhood of Christ had wronged themselves and us too, &c. People seemed generally dissatisfied with Bradford's appearance in so disturbing a manner, for the Lord's power was over every unclean spirit, and so the meeting ended."

1698, 28th of 3d mo.—"The yearly meeting agree that the deed for the Friends' meeting-house in New York be given in trust to Friends that hold in behalf of those that belong to the Man's Yearly meeting on L. I." This we suppose was to head off the Keithites; for Wm. Ellis writes (8th mo., 1698:) "Geo. Keith hath spoiled some at New York, but Friends have got a meeting-house newly built up."¹

¹ "An order of the Court of Sessions Feb. 7th, 1704, certified that our meeting-house in New York was entered on the Records of that court as the place proposed to keep our meetings in for the public worship of God." This was done by Friends to place their meetings under the protection of law, in compliance with an Act of Parliament.

In 1699, June 23, Thomas Story and Roger Gill had a meeting in New York. "It was small, and things very hard." September 5th, "We had a meeting," says Story, "and each of us a good opportunity therein among the people who seemed to have good understandings generally as men; and Friends were generally well satisfied, there being pretty many from Long Island; and after them, we had at my request, another meeting appointed at the house of Thos. Roberts, a convinced man, in the heart of the city. The room was large, and all about the doors and windows was full of people. I had a great weight and exercise upon my mind, but Roger stept in between and took up most of the seasonable time, till my spirits almost sunk under the load; and while it was working up the second time after he sat down, Samuel Jennings stood up and took the rest; and then I totally fell under it, and was greatly oppressed in spirit, tho' I bore it undiscerned, I suppose, by any one. That night we lodged at John Rodman's, and my spirit was heavy and sorrowful all night." * * * 1700, Feb. 4th. "I was at the meeting in New York, which was indifferent large, tho' the testimony of Truth hath seldom any great prevalence in that place, yet at the conclusion I appointed another meeting the next day evening at Thos. Robert's, where I had been disappointed of my proper time when last there, and my concern remaining in secret till now. This meeting being large I had a full and open time therein, and then was fully clear and easy. Being blocked up and detained by an exceeding hard frost, I appointed another meeting at John Rodman's, which was also large and open." * * * 1704, Aug. 29th. "I had a good and comfortable meeting in New York, tho' Lord Cornberry had threatened to confine me for words spoken in Maryland about the sacraments, order, and catechism of the National Church of England. I did not go one step out of my way, yet the Lord preserved me free."

1739, 3d of 3d mo.—"Joshua Delaplaine is to make use of so much of the

quarterly collection as may be occasion of to buy boards for the meeting-house in New York."

1741, *4th of 12th mo.*—"New York Friends have leave to disburse their collections (both this quarter and the last) in repairing their meeting-house."

1743, *4th of 6th mo.*—"The motion to build a new meeting-house in New York is approved and referred to the quarterly meeting." 1745, "The land bought at New York for about £85 to build a meeting-house on is taken by the yearly meeting subscriptions, are to be made in each monthly meeting, Sam. Bowne's to move it at Flushing, Thos. Pearsall at Westbury, and Jos. Rodman at Westchester."

1746, *5th of 4th mo.*—"A subscription is begun to raise money to pay for the land at New York, bought with an expectation to build a meeting-house thereon. Wm. Field is to see it gone thro' with in Flushing, and Richard Hallett, Jr. in Newtown."

1751; *1st of 5th mo.*—"Friends of N. Y. request liberty of holding meetings for worship twice on First days during the summer at 10 and 3 o'clock; and in 1767 they requested leave to have them continued (two every First day) the year through."

1757, *4th of 8th mo.*—"Something is necessary to be done toward repairing the old meeting-house at New York."

1763, *3d of 11th mo.*—"The N. Y. Weekly meeting subscribed £52, 5s, towards repairing the Flushing meeting-house, and £87 1s, toward building a new meeting-house at the Oblong.¹ In 1766, *5th of 3d mo.*, when the meeting-house at Westbury was to be enlarged the New York meeting subscribed £70 8s, that the quarterly meeting may know how readily money may be raised."—*4th of 8th mo.*—"The collection from New York after the shutters were paid for out of it was 8-2.

1768, *1st of 6th mo.*—"At a monthly meeting held at the meeting-house in New York it is agreed that the expense accrued in fitting this house to accommodate the monthly meeting be left to the New York week meeting with liberty to defray it out of the collection, as also the fitting of windows in the upper part of the house in order to give more air."

1773, *29th of 12th mo.*—"A proposition was laid before the Preparative meeting of New York on the expediency of purchasing a lot of ground for a meeting-house, and a committee appointed to report when an opportunity [of buying] offers. This meeting is to receive such assistance as may be raised by direction of the yearly meeting."

1774, *5th of 5th mo.*—"The Preparative meeting of New York bought a piece of ground [in Queen now Pearl St.] whereon to build a meeting-house at a cost of £1050, as a necessity of building may shortly appear. The concurrence of the yearly meeting is requested thro' the monthly meetings to recommend subscriptions when a proper time shall appear."—*28th of 5th.* "It is proposed to build it not to exceed 70 by 50 feet, the present one being too small. No money is hereafter to be received from those not Friends. A draft of the ground is to be taken by a surveyor."—*7th of 12th mo.*, the building is begun."

1775, *2d of 11th mo.*—Subscriptions for building the meeting-house are completed.

1776, *15th of 5th mo.*—The committee report the meeting-house completed.

[Statement on following page.]

During the Revolutionary war the new meeting-house was occupied by the British as a hospital, probably. In Rivington's Gazette (Nov. 12, 1783,) we find this advertisement:

"SALES AT AUCTION. On Saturday, 12 o'clock, at the Friends' Meeting, upward end of Queen St., a quantity of soldiers' cribs, boards, &c., by JAMES BARCLAY."

¹ This meeting-house is yet standing. It is upon Quaker Hill, in the town of Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y. It is a wooden structure, in which Hicksite Friends yet hold meetings. It was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary war.—[EDITOR.]

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Money received from N. Y. Preparative meeting, | £2151 5 11 |
| “ “ “ Flushing do., | 176 11 0 |
| “ “ “ Westbury do., | 173 5 9 |
| “ “ “ Purchase do., | 136 16 10 |
| “ “ “ Nine Partners do., ¹ | 51 11 0 |
| “ “ “ one subscription, | 5 0 0 |
| For rent, nails, and sundries sold after the house was finished, | 58 9 1 |
| Money borrowed on interest to discharge mortgage, | 300 0 0 |
| Money borrowed, | 500 0 0 |

£3552 19 11
3552 13 1½

Paid for the land, building the house, and interest,

Remains in hands of the treasurer,

Due on subscriptions in New York not collected, £123 3 0, and one account un-

paid. Signed by

ROBERT MURRAY,

HENRY HAYDOCK,

HENRY FRANKLIN,

THOMAS PEARSALL, JR.,

JAMES PARSONS,

THOMAS PEARSALL,

SAMUEL BOWNE,

BENJAMIN UNDERHILL,

TIDDEMANN HULL.

Some Friend had inadvertently received rent for the use of the cellar for military purposes, which the meeting (15th of 1st mo., 1779,) ordered to be returned to the King's Commissary, (Daniel Wier) but he replied, (28th of 5th mo., 1781,) that his accounts were closed and sent home. Friends, notwithstanding, remitted this rent-money to their Friends in London, to pay it back into the Exchequer, but the accounts not having yet come to hand they left the money there, and received a tally which will cause the vouchers to be given up on its presentation at the office.

1781, 27th of 6th mo.—“Peter Burling is appointed collector, and to provide fire-wood for the meeting.—31st of 10th mo. Henry Shotwell and Thos. Pearsall are to sit in the gallery, to have the over sight of the children; in 1782, Lindley Murray and John Bessonnet perform that duty.

1783, 27th of 8th mo.—“John Murray, Jr., is appointed collector, and to provide fire-wood and candle-light for the use of this meeting.”

1783, 26th of 11th mo.—“The new meeting-house is given up by the soldiers. Some repairs are necessary to be done to it.” [cost £20 4 6]

¹ In the town of Washington, Duchess County, N. Y., when the Friends had a flourishing Boarding school for many years. The meeting-house built then, of brick, is yet standing. It is yet occupied as a place of worship by the Hicksite Friends.—[EDITOR.]

1784, 31st of 3d mo.—“The new meeting-house is much out of repair, and likely to be wanted.—7th of 4th mo.—The meeting desire that the rents from the cellar and the yearly meeting's dwelling-house may both be granted to defray the expense of repairs. Can a cart-way to the cellar be come at in the rear?”

1784, 20th of 5th mo.—Thos. Steele is procured to keep the meeting-house in order during the time of our meeting in this house.—30th of 6th mo. Paid for repairing the new meeting-house £607 10s, and for repairing the dwelling-house in Queen St. £2 6s 3d.—27th of 10th mo. Agreed with Nathan Dawson to take care of the meeting-house at £12 per annum.

1785, 30th of 3d mo.—The gable ends of the meeting-house are to be repaired. [cost £20]

1786, 5th of 6th mo.—It is thought best that some Venetian blinds be provided for the windows on the northwest side of the meeting-house; and if the fence wants repair the committee are to get it done.

1786, 27th of 12th mo.—Jos. Hall requests an addition to his salary, and £16 is allowed him.

1789, 23d of 10th mo.—A house in Crown St. is bought for £500.

1791, 30th of 11th mo.—“Peter Burling and Isaac Sharpless are desired to sit with,

and have the oversight of the children and others who attend our meetings, in order that the same may tend to the solemnity and quiet thereof."

1792, 18th of 4th mo.—A partition for the better accommodation of room for the quarterly meeting when it meets in New York, is to be erected in or near the middle of the new meeting-house.

1793, 26th of 6th mo.—The propriety of raising the wall in front of our new meeting-house as a means of conducing to the quiet of our meetings being apparent, a committee are to have it done. It appearing necessary that the walls of our meeting-house should be whitewashed, the floors, benches, and other parts thereof, thoroughly cleansed, that shutters be put to the front windows up stairs, with other repairs, painting, &c.; the committee are to attend to it with all convenient speed.

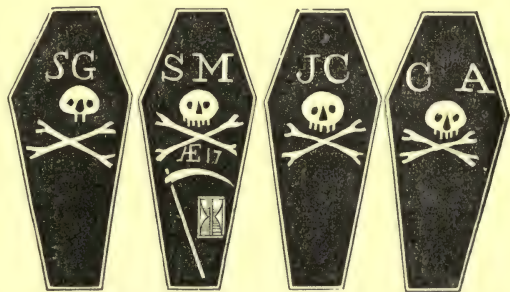
1794, 31st of 12th mo.—£24 per annum is to be allowed the Friend who has the care of opening our meeting-house, making fires, &c.

1795, 29th of 4th mo.—A committee are appointed to have the care and oversight of preparing this and the old meeting-house to accommodate the ensuing yearly meeting.

Greenleaf says the new meeting-house was taken down in 1824, and another erected in Rose St.; and that in 1794, the old meeting-house being decayed a new building was put up adjoining it but fronting on Liberty St., which was used as a school for 7 years, and a place of worship; and in 1802 both were removed, and a new house of worship built of brick, 60 by 40 feet, which was sold in Oct., 1826, to Grant Thorburn. In 1819, a meeting-house was built in Hester St.

THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

One hundred and two years ago this month, (March, 1770,) occurred the first collision between British troops and the people of the American Colonies, who were then greatly disturbed by the persistent efforts of the British ministry to tax them without their consent, or allowing them to be represented in the imperial government. Troops had been sent to the colonies to awe the people into submission, and to assist commissioners in collecting the taxes in the shape of the receipt of customs. They were continual causes of irritation on the part of the people. In Boston, in particular, they were specially obnoxious, and almost daily there were quarrels. Finally a fight occurred at a rope-walk, between several soldiers and rope-makers. A mob of several hundred assembled in the streets a few evenings afterwards, with the avowed purpose of attacking the troops. They assailed a sentinel near the Custom House, when the commander of a guard, Captain Preston, went with some troops to his



BOSTON MASSACRE COFFINS.

assistance. Angry words and more angry actions followed, when the troops fired into the mob and killed three outright and wounded five dangerously. The leader of the mob was a powerful mulatto, named Crispus Attucks. He and Samuel Gray and James Caldwell, were killed instantly, Samuel Maverick died soon afterward. The sad event occurred on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770. The victims were buried with great parade. From the "Boston Gazette" an original copy of which is before the writer, the following

account of the funeral and remarks of the Editor are taken:

Last Thursday, agreeable to a general Request of the Inhabitants, and by the Consent of Parents and Friends, were carried to their Grave in succession, the Bodies of *Samuel Gray*, *Samuel Maverick*, *James Caldwell*, and *Crispus Attucks*, the unhappy Victims who fell in the bloody Massacre of the Monday evening previous!

On this occasion most of the shops in Town were shut, all the Bells were ordered to toll a solemn Peal, as were also those in the neighboring Towns of Charlestown, Roxbury, &c. The Procession began to move between the Hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon; two of the unfortunate sufferers, viz. Messrs. *James Caldwell* and *Crispus Attucks*, who were strangers, borne from Fanueil Hall, attended by a numerous Train of Persons of all Ranks; and the other two, viz. Mr. *Samuel Gray*, from the House of Mr. Benjamin Gray, (his Brother) on the North side the Exchange, and Mr. *Maverick*, in the house of his distressed Mother, Mrs. *Mary Maverick*, in Union Street, each followed by their respective Relations and Friends. The several Hearses forming a junction in King Street, the Theatre of that inhuman Tragedy! proceeded from thence thro' the Main Street, lengthened by an immense concourse of People, so numerous as to be obliged to follow in Ranks of six, and brought up by a long Train of carriages belonging to the principal Gentry of the Town. The Bodies were deposited in one vault in the middle Burying ground. The aggravated circumstances of their Death, the Distress and Sorrow visible in every countenance, together with the peculiar solemnity with which the whole Funeral was conducted surpass Description.

A military watch has been kept every night at the town house and prison, in which many of the most respectable gentlemen of the town have appeared as the common soldier, and night after night have given their attendance.

A Servant Boy of one Manwaring the Tide-waiter from Quebec is now in Goal, having deposed that himself, by the

order and encouragement of his Superior, had discharged a Musket several Times from one of the Windows of the House in King Street, hired by the Commissioners and Custom House Officers to do their Business in; more than one other Person swore upon Oath, that they apprehended several Discharges came from that quarter. It is not improbable that we may soon be able to account for the Assassination of Mr. Otis some time past,¹ the Message by Wilmot, who came from the same House, to the infamous Richardson before his firing the Gun which killed young Snider,² and to open up such a scene of villany acted by a dirty Banditti, as must astonish the Public.

It is supposed that there must have been a greater Number of People from Town and Country at the funeral of those who were massacred by the Soldiers, than were ever together on this Continent on any Occasion.

A more dreadful Tragedy has been acted by the Soldiery in King Street, Boston, New England, than was sometime since exhibited in St. George's Field, London,³ in Old England, which may serve instead of Beacons for both Countries.

Had those worthy Patriots, not only represented by Bernard and the Commissioners as a Faction, but as aiming at making a separation between Britain and the Colonies, had anything else in Contemplation than the Preservation of our Rights, and bringing Things back to their old Foundation—what an Opening has been given them?

¹ The Hon. James Otis, one of the most eloquent opposers of unjust taxation, had a quarrel with one of the British commissioners of customs, who attempted to pull his nose one evening, at a coffee-house, when Otis resisting, was so badly beaten that he never recovered from his injuries.—[EDITOR.]

² Opposers of the importation of tea into Boston placed an effigy in front of the store of one of the importers to draw public odium upon him. Richardson, his friend, a stout, rough man attempted to pull it down. A mob, chiefly of half-grown boys, pelted him. He ran into the house, brought out a gun and fired it among them, when a lad named Christopher Snyder, son of a poor widow was killed.—[EDITOR.]

³ John Wilkes, a leading politician in England a hundred years ago, was imprisoned. A mob demanded his release, as he had been elected a member of parliament. The military was called out, and being pelted, three of them gave chase to one of the mob, and shot an innocent young man at a cow-house near St. George's Field, into which the rioter had run and escaped.—[EDITOR.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following sketch of the life of the Hon. CHAS. SMITH, was read at the annual meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the evening of January 8th, 1872, from notes written by the late General William R. Smith, President Wisconsin Historical Society.

Charles Smith was the 3d son of Dr. Wm. Smith, Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and was born in May, 1765. After receiving his Collegiate education in Philadelphia he commenced the study of the law with his elder brother Wm. Moore Smith, who then resided at Easton, Northampton County. After his admission to the bar, he opened his office in the town of Sunbury, Northumberland County, where his industry and rising talents soon procured for him the business and confidence of the people. He was elected a delegate, with his colleague, Simon Snyder, to the convention which framed the first constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and was looked on as a very distinguished member of that talented body of men. Although differing in the politics of that day, from his colleague, yet Mr. Snyder for more than 30 years afterwards, remained the firm friend of Mr. Smith; and when the former became the governor of the State for three successive terms, it is well known that Mr. Smith was his confidential adviser in many great State matters.

Mr. Smith was married in 1791, to a daughter of Jasper Yeates, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and soon after removed from Sunbury to Lancaster, where Judge Yeates resided. Under the old Circuit Court system, it was customary for most of the distinguished country lawyers to travel over the Northern and Western parts of the State with the judges, and hence Mr. Smith in pursuing this practice soon became associated with such eminent men as Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Charles Hall, John Woods, James Hamilton, and a host of luminaries of the middle Bar. Among them, Mr. Smith always held a conspicuous station, and his practice was consequently lucrative and

extensive. The settlement of land titles, at that period, became of vast importance to the people of the State, and the foundation of the law with regard to settlement rights, the rights of warrantees, the doctrine of surveys, and the proper construction of lines and corners, had to be established. In the trials of ejectment cases, the learning of the Bar was best displayed; and Mr. Smith soon was looked on, as an eminent land lawyer. In after years, when called on to revise the old publications of the laws of the State, and under the authority of the Legislature to frame a new compilation of the same, (generally known as Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania) he gave to the public the result of his knowledge and experience on the subject of land law, in the very copious note on that subject, which may well be termed a Treatise on the Land laws of Pennsylvania. In the same work his notes on the criminal law of the State are elaborate and instructive to the student and the practitioner.¹

Mr. Smith was subsequently appointed President judge of the district composed of the Counties of Cumberland and Franklin, where his official learning and judgment, and his habitual industry, rendered him an useful and highly popular judge. On the erection of the District Court of Lancaster, he became the first presiding judge, which office he held for several years. He afterwards removed with his family to Baltimore, where he resided a few years, and finally removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the last years of his life, and died in that city, in 1840, aged 75. Judge Smith was buried in the family vault in the Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal), 15th and Chestnut.

Charles Smith graduated at Washington College, Md., May 14th, 1783, delivering the Valedictory Oration. (See "Maryland Journal and Baltimore Adv.," July 8th, 1783.)

¹ The original manuscript of this learned and useful work is now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It was presented by his nephew, Mr. Horace W. Smith.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WEBSTER AND PRESCOTT.—William Sullivan, LL.D.,¹ in a letter to his son J. T. S. Sullivan, written a short time before his death, in 1839, gave some interesting reminiscences of Daniel Webster and William H. Prescott. The letter is in the autograph collection of Mr. F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia, from which the following paragraphs were copied:

"On Tuesday evening last, Daniel Webster and all his relations, and collaterals, with some 40 in all, were here. . . . Yesterday I was persuaded to go to dine at Mr. B. Willis's, Webster, N. Appleton, Allston, [the painter] Prescott, Dalton, Gorham, S. A. Elliot, N. Armovoy, George Lyman &c., say 14 at table. A sumptuous dinner. Webster flowed like the Mississippi—clear, pleasant, deep, though with the grandeur and variety of the Mississippi. We turned the talk on intellectual exercise. Webster said that with one exception he remembered nothing written with his own hand, as his, that appeared in print. His practice is to walk the room and dictate to an amanuensis. But Prescott's labors are a phenomenon in literature. His left eye is utterly blind; over his right one is an impervious web. He writes in the dark as well as in the light between brass lines, with a stilus or ivory stick. He never reads what he writes, but a copyist takes his productions and puts it on paper in the common form. In making up his F. and I. [Ferdinand and Isabella] from 4 languages besides his own, his course was to have these ancient authorities read to him page by page. When any fact occurred

material to his purpose, the reader copied it out, noting the author and the page. Thus having collected in this reader's transcriptions some hundreds of pages, he had them all read over to him again and again, until the mass of matter was transferred to his own mind. Then he contemplated that mass, in his long walks and rides, till it became familiar. From this heap of mashed grape by dint of contemplation, he expressed the juice, clear and refined, in English, and dictated to his scribe. This production was read over and over, altered and polished to his taste, in the progress, and with proper reference to authorities and once more transcribed for the press. . . . Webster and I demanded that he should write or cause to be written the history of the history of F. and I., and if he would not publish it in his life time, leave it as a precious legacy to his children."

In same letter Dr. Sullivan wrote: "Webster was in happiest humor, alternately serious, comic, amusing, dialectic. He told us an anecdote of the elder Adams. When his son John was President, and in Boston, the elder Adams came to town, and Webster went to visit him; and having asked him, as usual, how he did, the old man (then 90, heavy, toothless, and encumbered with loose flesh) answered, "I am not well—I am in poor circumstances—the tenement I occupy is almost a ruin; and I am pretty well assured that my landlord does not intend to make any repairs."

[NATHANIEL SALTONSTALL.¹]

Haverhill, May 28, 1705.

Sir:

Good news oft falls short of proving true: I had a report of your intent according to my desire and request to

¹ William Sullivan, LL.D. was a native of Saco, Maine, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1792. He became an eminent practitioner at the Massachusetts Bar, in the city of Boston, and was the author of a number of books. Among the most important of these are "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Events from 1783 to 1815," and "The Public Men of the Revolution." This letter is a defence of the Federalists against animadversions in Jefferson's Memoirs, and other writings. In his oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, four years after the death of Doctor Sullivan, Daniel Webster alluded to him, saying, "William Sullivan, a name fragrant of Revolutionary merit and of public service and of public virtue." For a list of Dr. Sullivan's literary works, see Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, page 2300.

¹ Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was a very prominent man at the time this letter was written. He was Colonel of the Northern Regiment in Essex County, of which Thomas Noyes, of Newbury was the Lieutenant Colonel.

meet me at Salisbury on Friday last, but I was then frustrated of my expectation with occasions, y^e difficulty I am now under; we should then have agreed how to finish y^e Review of y^e state of Newbury Foot Company. I did purpose wth the Major as ordered to appear and attend yourself as equally concerned with ourselves. But y^e face of y^e heavens put me upon other resolutions; I had so much of y^e great violent storm in my return from Salisbury that I dare not venture into another till at least y^e impression & ill effects of that upon my limbs be removed: My son had more of that pleurisy than I, & feels also the effects of it. We both do think that you might answer w^t is to be done tho^u we come not, we are willing to attend; but am now hindered as to this day. Had this day been fair, one or both of us had been with you. Or had the order been given out for this or the next fair day after it till Saturday next we might have been with you.

Please therefore see if y^e weather will admit to go thr^o this work that the people may be at liberty to attend their own affairs & be strict & effectual, having the law in mind, & I pray allow it to be y^e plain & necessary direction. So I for a good gun, with a worm fixt, & a priming wire, & one pound of powder, & 12 flints, & knapsack, & sword; but for the sword I have at present not objected against a good hatchet. Let these things appear in y^e field. Believe no man tho^u he affirms never so loudly. I have them at home; fine him this time & let him prevent it y^e next. Set down exactly w^t each man wants y^t is present, & who are absent. Take an exact amount of the N^o of each of the 3 foot Companys & prick and draw out of y^e able men into a list by themselves, one half of each company, & call them forth that are present & set them together, and charge them y^t they be ready fixt for a march at an hour's warning, & notify to y^e rest that shall happen to be absent, that they must be in like readiness. Let none escape yo^r hand: for their non appearance take some effectual way for a review of them that y^e arms

and stores be not the same that was showed by others. Take no man to answer for any absent mans arms w^h has been offered.

As soon as this is effected give me an Acco^t of the number of y^e several Foot company, from 16 to 60 years that are not legally dismiss^t & a list of y^e names of y^e men print and drawn out & notified for the half of each company as above.¹ I am in haste & pray y^t you keep this very letter safe, that I may see it again for I have no time to take a copy of it:

I am, Sir, yo^r Humble Serv^t,

J^r. Saltonstall

To LT. COL. THO. NOYES,

At Newbury."

SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.—

John Neal, of Portland, Maine, in *The Yankee*, for February 20, 1828, made the following suggestion:

"What if somebody—ourselves for example, as everybody knows that we have courage enough to tell the truth of anybody and everybody, dead or alive, friend or foe—were to publish a work in two or three volumes, containing brief *extracts* from *all* our American writers with criticisms and biographical sketches? We have an idea it would take well."

This was written a quarter of a century before the Messrs. Duyckinck undertook their *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, and many years before Chambers performed a similar service for English Literature.
J. W. D.

¹ "1705. It was indeed a time of trial to the inhabitants of the frontier towns. On the 3d of August, Col. Saltonstall writes to Col. Noyes, of Newbury, ordering him to call out one half of his command to be ready to march at an hours warning." *Chase's History of Haverhill*.

The occasion for these military movements of the inhabitants was the warfare made upon the frontier settlement of New England by the French and Indians. The latter hung upon the borders of these settlements for several years, during what was known in America as Queen Annes War, like an angry cloud charged with the thunderbolts of destruction. Blood had flowed in almost every valley on that frontier a few months before the above letter was written. Deerfield on the Connecticut River had been burned, forty of the inhabitants murdered, and almost three times that number were carried away captives. Among them was the pastor, Revd. John Williams, the romantic story of whose daughter is known to every reader of our history. It was against such enemies that the inhabitants were now called upon to arm. They collected in fortified houses, and cultivated their fields in armed parties of half a dozen or more.

The above letter was communicated to the RECORD by Mr. Frederick Kidder, of Boston.—[EDITOR.]

AUTHORS WANTED.—The volume entitled "*Miscellaneous Poems selected from the United States Literary Gazette*," published in 1826, at Boston, contains 82 pieces, of which 23 are by Bryant, 21 by Percival, 14 by Longfellow, 9 by J. A. Jones, 4 by Dawes, 2 by G. Miller, and 9 are anonymous. The anonymous poems are as follows.

1. *To my Mother's Memory*, commencing, "My Mother! weary years have passed."

2. *Omnipresence*. "There is an unseen Power around."

3. *To an Unknown Flower in a Secluded Spot*. "Sweet little flower, so gaily drest."

4. *To S * * * *, Weeping*. "Why should'st thou weep? no cause hast thou."

5. *A Last Wish*. "When breath and sense have left this clay."

6. *Love Asleep*. "Wake him not, he dreams of bliss."

7. *Rebecca to Rowena*. "Lady, I've looked upon thy face."

8. *Time and Beauty*. "Ruthless Time, who waits for no man."

9. *A Song over the Grave of a Lover*. "Aye, flowers may glow."

Can any reader of the "RECORD" furnish me the names of the authors of any of these anonymous poems? J. W. D.

THE CARTE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.¹—May 31st, 1865, the Rev. Dr. Russell, of St. Patrick's,

¹ This is the collection of Thomas Carte, a native of Warwickshire, England, who lived during the eventful period in the history of that country, between 1684 and 1754. He was a clergyman, and a Jacobite from conviction; and when George the First ascended the throne he was unwilling to take the oath prescribed for those in holy orders, and became a layman. He was for awhile Secretary to Bishop Atterbury; and at one time he was so strongly suspected of treasonable designs in favor of the Stuarts that orders were given for his arrest, and he fled to France, when £1000 were offered for his person. He was permitted to return to his country on the accession of George the Second, and he soon afterward took a high place in literature, as a most painstaking historian and biographer by the publication of his "*History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde*."

Carte had long projected a history of England. His proposals were received with substantial approbation. In 1738, £600 per annum were subscribed, and he set to work. The first volume was published in 1747, the second in 1750, and the third in 1754. The 4th volume was issued in 1755, about a year after his death. His great work was incomplete. His large collection of materials were left by his widow to her second husband during his life-time. He delivered them to the Oxford University in 1778, for a valuable consideration.—[EDITOR.]

Maynooth, and the accomplished antiquary, J. P. Prendergrast, Barrister at Law, of Dublin, were commissioned by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to examine this great collection, particularly as to its bearing upon the history of Ireland, and the result is an elaborate "Report," giving a history of the formation of the Carte collection of 272 volumes, a very complete digest of its contents and an index. The Report—a government document—ought to be in every public library, as indispensable to the student of English history during the Stuart dynasty. Here and there are papers directly touching American affairs. Among the petitioners to the House of Commons in May, 1701, was Thomas Dongan, Earl of Limerick, who had "spent the greater part of his life in foreign countries, and for the most part in the service of England." He petitioned Parliament for 17,000£, "owing to him by the Government for his disbursements against the French and Indians of Canada in America, and for arrears of a pension of 500£ per annum, granted him by the late King, Charles II, in consideration of his losses by leaving the service of the French King, and entering into the service of England."¹ Sir William Penn's name appears in the index, as do

¹ Colonel Thomas Dongan was Governor of the Province of New York, from 1683 to 1688. He was sent out with instructions to call an Assembly. It was convened on the 17th of October, 1683, and was the first gathering of popular representatives since the province had passed into the hands of the English. Then it was that the province was divided into twelve counties.

Dongan was an enlightened man, and a sincere well wisher of the American Colonies. He was a "professed Papist," a character which the colonists had been taught to abhor, but his personal goodness and liberal public policy, soon made the most bigoted opponents of his faith forget that he was a Roman Catholic. He promoted popular liberty as much as he could. He gave a charter to the City of Albany. To Robert Livingston, a Scotch emigrant, he gave a feudal principality on the banks of the Hudson, and he encouraged immigration in every way. But his chief distinction as a magistrate, was the wise course pursued toward the Indians, especially those of the Iroquois confederacy of the Six Nations over whom the French were exerting a powerful influence. Had he been properly supported by his King (James II) he might have speedily ended the French dominion in America, and saved the blood and treasure so fearfully wasted afterward in intercolonial wars. The influence of the French King, through the medium of religious considerations, over the weak English Monarch was such that Dongan, who for wise State purposes and with patriotic zeal, had done all in his power to obstruct the operations of the French Jesuits among the Indians, was recalled in 1688, and the government was placed in the hands of Sir Edmund Andros, a narrow minded tyrant.—[EDITOR.]

those of Armov, Usher, Gorges, Hutchinson and Lake. "Edward Lake, of Carmen Co., Wicklow, LL.D., to be a Baronet of Ireland, June 18, 1661," was a brother of Thomas Lake, of Boston, Massachusetts, from whom the present Baronet is descended. The family was more distinguished for energy in its earlier than its later generations. Francis Wiloughly, a prominent name in the colonial days of New England is also mentioned. The volume is interesting in illustrations of the religious strifes of the period, and the conflicts and rivalries of the Independents, Presbyterians and Papists. While the editorial sympathies are not concealed we do not detect injustice in the treatment of any parties. In arrangement, completeness, and general fidelity to the trust reposed in him by Lord Romilly, Mr. Prendergrast has equalled the thoroughness of his book on the "Cromwellian settlement of Ireland," and that is high praise.

Boston, Massachusetts.

J. W. T.

SCHAGHTICOKE.—I cannot answer the query of L. B. on page 29 of the RECORD, but may throw some light upon the *anti-quity* of the name. So early as the 20th of September, 1707, the authorities of the City of Albany in a memorial to the Governor, Lord Cornbury, set forth that when they obtained their charter, in the year 1686, among their "Rights, liberties and privileges therein granted, they had full liberty and license at their pleasure to purchase from y^e Indians y^e quantity of five hundred acres of low or meadow land lying at a certain place called or known by y^e name of Schachtecouge" &c., and described it as lying on the East side of Hudson's River, "above y^e half moon," (Waterford) and bounded by "Schackook's Creek."

I send you a copy of an autograph con-

veyance in my possession, given in 1710. which is endorsed as follows: "Transport Van Mamangquat, the Schaghtekooock Indian made over to Dirck Ten Broeck." The following is the copy:

To all People to whom these presents shall come: I Mamangquat, Cosin of Magwa-seckernock, only native Indian owner of a Certain Tract and parcel of land, Situate, Lyeing and Being in the government of Boston on both sides of a certain creek which land and creek is commonly knowne especially amongst Indians By y^e name of Nassawa, the Said Land dothe joyn to y^e West end of y^e Lands caled Nanakanckas, and Runns up on both Sides of y^e creek as aforesaid westward the length of Twelf miles er there about for and in consideration of Love, good will and affection, which I have and do bear towards my Loving friend Dirck Ten Broeck of y^e City of Albany in y^e Colony of New Yorke, have given and granted, and by these presents do freely, dearly and absolutely give and grant unto y^e Said Dirck Ten Broeck his heirs Excutors administrators er assigns the Real third part of y^e above mentioned Land caled Nassowa with all and Singular the premises thereunto Belonging er appertaining to have and to hold the third part of ye Land granted as aforesaid, and all and Singular y^e premises to y^e said Dirck Ten Broeck his heirs and assigns To the Sole and only propreuse, benefite & Behooffe of him y^e said Dirck Ten Broeck his heirs and assigns for ever. In Testimony whereof I, y^e said Mamangquat have here unto putt my marke and affixed y^e Seale in Albany this 23th Day of August, 1710.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered in the presence off

Anthony Van Schayck Junior,

Johannis Ten Broeck.

Mamangquat



his mark

Albany, 9th 23th August, 1710.

There appeared before me Robert Livingston, Junior, one of her Majesty Justices of y^e City and County of Albany, Mr. Anthony Van Schayck, Junior, & Johannis Ten Broeck witnesses to y^e within Instrument who do declare that they saw y^e Indian Mamangquat, grantee, Sign,¹ Seale & Deliver y^e within Instrument as his voluntary act and Deed.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Junior.

As the stream in the Memorial is called "Schachkook's Creek," may it not have been called after the name of a chief or Sachem?

R. B.

Albany, Feb. 1872.

VERSES ON DR. FRANKLIN'S STOVE.—In "Letters and papers relating chiefly to the Provincial history of Pennsylvania," edited by Thomas Balch, Philadelphia, 1855, I find the following regarding the verses, given in the RECORD on page 28, on a curious stove invented by Dr. Franklin:

"Through the kindness of Dr. Norris, I am enabled to give, from the Norris papers the verses mentioned at page 264. He thinks the tradition in the family is, that they were written by Miss Hannah Griffiths, a granddaughter of the first Isaac Norris; but says that Miss Norris, spoken of by Judge Yeates, was quite clever at verses. The verses themselves appeared in the works of Dr. Smith, Provost of the University, (Phila. 1803) with some verbal changes; and were by him ascribed to the Rev. Jonathan Odell; (see Sabine's Loyalists) but incorrectly, as appears from the Doctor's own account. At first he attributed them to his 'dear, deceased wife, in whose handwriting,' was the copy which he found on his writing-desk; then to 'her and her dear friend, Mrs. Ferguson;' and then on the information of B. R. M., Esq., 'to Mr. Odell.' There can be no reasonable doubt as to Dr. Smith's being mistaken, and of Judge Yeates, writing contemporaneously, being correct."

¹ The sign or mark is a rude representation of a tortoise, the totem or arms of the tribe to which Mamangquat belonged.

The foregoing refers to the following passage in a letter from Judge Yeates: *Lancaster, Dec. 26th, 1777.* "I also enclose you a copy of verses on the celebrated urn of Dr. Franklin. They are in my opinion, exceedingly well wrote, and contain the true Attic salt. The authoress, Miss Norris, acquired much political reputation by them in Philadelphia."

Philadelphia, January, 1872. F. D. S.

HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—"Another work seems also to demand the notice, and intelligent and persevering research, of some one of your number; it is a reproduction of HUTCHINSON'S History of Massachusetts, enriched with suitable notes, portraits of the Governors of the State, so far as procurable, and proper additions to the rich collection of the documents which already form one of his valuable volumes."—*Address of Rev. Dr. William Jenks, to N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society, Boston, 1852.*

A more valuable work on American History has never been written than the one above mentioned. It would require a portion of patient industry with a full knowledge of the subject to edit it. The three volumes require a copious and critical annotation.

The Prince Society (*see RECORD, page 38,*) have published "The Hutchinson Papers," in such a manner as to receive the commendation of all students of American History.

Boston, Jan., 1872.

J. C.

PORTRAIT OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.—There is a current rumor that a distinguished resident of the city of New York, possesses a portrait purporting to be that of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, painted at about the time she was married in England to Washington's father. Also that he has documentary evidence to show, by fair inference, that Washington was born in England, and was brought to this country in his nurse's arms. Can the RECORD give any information concerning this matter?

Trenton, N. J.

F. C. K.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY.]

*Camp South Side St. Johns.**September 25th, 1775.*

Sir:

I send to acquaint you that the garrison have a considerable party bringing timber out of the woods not far from your advanced guard. We judge they are preparing to lay the ways for a vessel ready to be launched. Pray don't let them carry on this work undisturbed. Their covering party are regulars, I think. I have information from a Prisoner who was taken attempting to go into the Fort on your side, that he carried verbal orders for the garrison to attempt an escape to Quebec. For God's sake have a watchful eye over them, and send an express to Allen, if he be not yet arrived; it might prevent the success of the Kennebeck expedition. Should this Garrison get down safe, we have a battery of 2 twelve pounders just ready to play on the ship yards with hot shot. Our mortar battery will be ready before night.¹

I am, Sir, with earnest wishes for your success,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

Rich: Montgomery

COL. BEDEL.

P. S. I have just received yours by Mr. Livingston. I approve exceedingly of your plan if it can be done without risque of weakening your present Post, which might facilitate the escape of the Garrison. If you go to Montreal, pay the utmost attention to good order.

¹ Montgomery had commenced the siege of St. Johns, on the Sorel, in Canada, on the 6th of September, which lasted about six weeks. Colonel Timothy Bedel, to whom this letter is addressed, was the commander of a New Hampshire regiment. He was one of the most active and patriotic of the Continental officers on the northern frontier of the Colonies, at that time. Owing to the misfortunes at the Cedars in 1776, where he was in command, and the false charge of Benedict Arnold against him, his memory until recently has been under a cloud. The filial labors of his grandson, General John Bedel, of New Hampshire, have, by means of discovered documents fully vindicated his character as a true soldier and patriot.—[EDITOR.]

[LEWIS HALLAM.]

Dear Bradford:

I was given to understand by Mr. Rodney who was in town some days ago, that Mr. North would be glad to return to his old Berth, in consequence of which Hodgkinson wrote to him, but having received no answer, I conclude that there must have been some mistake in the business.

You will oblige me by seeing him soon as you can, and knowing from him if he intends to come, or if he will fill his old Berth while the Company remains at Philadelphia. Be kind enough to let me know by the return of the Post, that I may make proper arrangements before I leave this, which I shall do immediately as I hear from you on the subject.

I expect to see Hodgkinson by the 2d or 3d of the next month.¹

I am, Dear Bradford,

Sincerely Yours,

L. Hallam

New York, August 29, 1794.

TO THOMAS BRADFORD,
Printer in ——— Street,
Philadelphia.

¹ The writer of this letter was the son of Lewis Hallam, the manager of the theatre at Annapolis, mentioned on page 42 of the RECORD. He was the "Master Hallam" in the first play-bill of that company, when they commenced their performances at Williamsburgh, Virginia, in September, 1752. He was then a child about 12 years of age. He represented Balthazar, Portia's Servant, in "the Merchant of Venice." According to his own account afterward given to William Dunlap, he was so abashed when he came upon the stage in front of the audience, that he could not remember the single line he was to speak—

"Madam, I go with all convenient speed"
and "stood motionless and speechless until bursting into tears he walked off the stage, making a most inglorious exit." Dunlap adds, "We need not say that he was the hero and favorite in tragedy and comedy for nearly half a century."—*See Dunlap's History of the American Theatre, page 9.*

Hallam, the elder, died in Jamaica, W. I., in 1756 or 1757, and the writer of this letter, after being absent from the country during the old war for Independence returned in 1785, and opened a theatre in Philadelphia, as manager. He was afterward associated as such for many years, with John Hodgkinson, who came to America in 1792. In 1797 Hallam left the business of manager. He died at Philadelphia, on the first of November, 1808, aged 68 years.—[EDITOR.]

[JOHN HODGKINSON.¹]

Dear Sir:

I received your favor. The terms of the Collins's are 28 dollars *pr. week*, she finding her own wardrobe, which I think cheap. Crosby is wanted principally for the Irishman, and as that line is to be supplied by Collins, there is not occasion for him.² Hughes is a favorite actor in Boston in the old Comic Character, *a line we want*.

His wife is a decent, sprightly actress. I beg you to use your own discretion in all these things. You cannot estimate Mr. Tyler's loss beyond what I should, as a man of ability, but I never did nor ever shall prize the services of any man who can forfeit the good opinion I labored to entertain of him, in so open a manner as he has done. I think the late misunder-

¹ Hodgkinson's real name was Medowcraft. His father kept a small ale-house in Manchester, England, and John was bound out as an apprentice to a manufacturer. He came to America in September 1792, at the age of twenty-six years. He was a play-actor from boyhood. He ran away from his master at the age of less than fifteen years, and with a crown piece in his pocket, earned by singing, he made his way to the presence of a theatrical manager in Bristol, and applied for employment. "What can you do my boy," the manager asked. "I can sing sir, and play the fiddle—and I can snuff the candles," was the reply. He was engaged, and now and then was employed in speaking a few lines in some play. So he began his theatrical life. He became a partner in management with Lewis Hallam. He was stout built and became corpulent. One gray eye was smaller than the other. His complexion was almost colorless; his hair dark brown; his physical strength was remarkable, and his memory astonishing. He was a good actor. His wife (Miss Brett) was also a good actor. She was a blonde, fair, blue eyes, and flaxen hair. He continued in the business of Manager until his death early in the autumn of 1805. This event occurred at or near Washington City. His wife and her sister Arabella Brett, had both died in 1803. This letter is without date, but is post-marked "Hartford, September 4th." It is directed to "William Dunlap, merchant, Pearl St., New York." Hodgkinson and Dunlap formed a partnership as lessees of the new Park theatre, in New York, in the summer of 1797. Before taking possession of that house, Hodgkinson went with the company to Hartford and opened the theatre there on the 3rd of July. The operation was a failure. He went to Boston on the 24th of the same month and opened the Federal Street theatre there. The letter was doubtless written while he was at Hartford afterward, settling with the dissatisfied proprietors of the theatre there.—[EDITOR.]

² These were stock actors and had been performing in Boston for some time. At about this time Collins (whose real name was Phipps) and Crosby quarrelled, and were preparing to fight a duel, when the Boston authorities interfered, and imprisoned both. Crosby was soon released, but Collins was remanded and then set at liberty on condition that he should leave the Commonwealth. Crosby was a scion of the Irish nobility, and was Sir Richard Crosby, who had wasted his fortune in dissipation. He had built a balloon, ascended in it, and fallen into the sea. Some fishermen of the Irish Channel picked him up, and he was "preserved to fall," as Dunlap says, "alien to his caste, a poor actor on the stage of the old American Company."—[EDITOR.]

standing a premeditated plan and carried even to the pitch of insult, that the Play and Farce I had fixed on and publicly given out I meant to take for my Benefit, he took and *would have*, or take *none*, even after he had thrown and I won his Right ~~and~~ I am opposed to every principle of unfair monopoly as man can be, but at the same time confess, I believe it the *first* instance where a Manager had not the power of withdrawing any piece he choose for himself in his own property, and I hope while I am concerned will be the *last*.


Add to which, the entire music of the Opera *was by right* my own private property, 'tho I had given it sometime ago to the House, a circumstance that he was perfectly apprised of, and that I had not given it out for a stock night, because I meant to take it. I suppose on Mr. Tyler's arrival in New York, you will hear his expectations from himself: I will neither *make terms with him* nor *offer him any*; only this—I was upwards of two YEARS in the Company on 16½ dollars weekly, and I don't yet see that he earns or deserves *more*, nor so *much* as I did. This I will allow; I think he ought to have as much as any male member of the Company.¹

I remitted to Mr. Hallam, at Newport, last Monday, 70 dollars, requesting him to Husband it for the necessities of the Company with economy, and if not sufficient I would send him more.² I also sent to Nicolai Jr., 20 dollars to Boston, that he might be enabled to join the Company on its commencement in New York. My Balance in hand at *present*, is 700 dollars, so you see I have enough for every

¹ Joseph Tyler and his wife, Joseph Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Brett, all celebrated actors at near the close of the last century, made their first appearance on the American Stage, in February, 1796. They were all engaged at the John Street Theatre, in New York. Tyler had practised much as a singer and comic actor in the provincial theatres of England, and was considered, Dunlap says, "a most valuable acquisition to the American Stage." He was a general favorite, and was an estimable man in private life. "Mrs. Tyler," Dunlap remarks, "was no addition to the strength of the company."—[EDITOR.]

² Hallam and his wife had been engaged by Dunlap & Hodgkinson as actors, and he was at this time, in charge of a portion of the New York Company who were performing at Newport, Rhode Island.

purpose. The Rent is 316. Friday night was unfortunate from *very bad weather* when we expected the *greatest* House there had been, had the day prov'd *favorable*.

 Monday, *Inckle* and *Yarico* and *Lyar*—Mr. and Mrs. Tyler 239 dollars 12½ cents; charges 190 dollars.

Wednesday, *Speculation* and *Adopted Child*, Jefferson and Mrs. Brett, 220 dollars, 25 cents; charges 190 dollars.

Friday, *Midnight Hour* and *Prisoner*; Miss Brett and Miss Harding, 130 dollars.

I close *next Friday*.

Your Friend Sincerely,

John Hody Pinson

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Boston, on the 19th of January, 1872, when the following named gentlemen were elected its officers for the current year.

President.—Edward Jarvis, M.D., of Dorchester.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Amasa Walker, LL.D., of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston.

Corresponding Secretary.—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, of Boston.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Boston.

Treasurer.—Lyman Mason, of Boston.

Librarian.—William B. Towne, of Milford, N. H.

Counsellors.—Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph, Hon. Joseph White, LL.D., of Williamstown, and Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., of Boston.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Buffalo Historical Society was held on the evening of the 9th of January, 1872, Hon. N. K. Hall, the President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting by the Secretary, Mr. W. C. Bryant, the Treasurer, Mr. O. G. Steele, reported a balance in Bank of \$756.20, and the amount of the Permanent Fund to be \$568.72.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Librarian, Mr. George S. Armstrong, and the Report of the Board of Managers,

by which it appears that the Society had received during the year 753 volumes, and 969 public documents, periodicals and pamphlets. The whole number of volumes in the Library is 3,981 volumes, including 914 duplicates; the number of indexed pamphlets in cases 4,137, besides a large number of duplicates reserved for exchange, and 212 volumes of newspapers bound, and 46 unbound. The library contains 29 portraits in oil of life size; 102 photographs of cabinet size; 288 photographic albums; 70 maps on rollers, and a large number in sheets arranged and indexed; a small collection of coins and relics, and 235 autograph signatures, and 53 autograph letters, arranged and indexed. The names of the principal donors to the Society during the year, were given.

The obituary records of the Society embrace the period from the year 1811 to the close of 1871, and contains the names of 8,820 citizens of Erie County, of the age of twenty years and upwards. The marriage record for the same period numbers, by estimate, about 10,000.

The number of members is 337 resident, including 59 life members, 332 corresponding, and 26 honorary. The property of the Society, exclusive of funds invested, cash on hand, books and other printed matter is estimated at over \$6,000.

On proceeding to an election of officers for the ensuing year, the presidency was unanimously offered to Mr. Hall, who declined a reelection. The following are the names of the officers chosen:

President.—Wm. H. Greene.

Vice President.—Orlando Allen.

Recording Secretary.—William C. Bryant.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.
George S. Armstrong.

Treasurer.—George S. Armstrong.

Councillors—Orsamus H. Marshall, Albert T. Chester, Gibson T. Williams, O. G. Steele, N. K. Hall, Wm. P. Letchworth, James Sheldon, William Fleming, L. C. Woodruff.

The retiring president then read a very interesting address in which he gave much valuable information of local historical interest, for which the Society thanked him, and requested a copy for publication.

The subject of a change to a safer location for the collections of the Society was introduced by Mr. Orlando Allen, which was briefly discussed. After the passing of resolutions of thanks to retiring officers, and also to the two Secretaries for the able and faithful performance of their respective duties, the Society adjourned.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The thirty-third anniversary meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held this afternoon, at which a very large number were present. Eighteen new members were elected. The reports of the President, Treasurer and Librarian were read, showing the Society to be in a highly prosperous condition. An election for officers was held, with the following result:

President.—E. J. Harden.

1st Vice President.—Dr. W. M. Charters.

2d Vice President.—Dr. J. Harriss.

Corresponding Secretary. W. Grayson Mann.

Recording Secretary.—Dr. Easton Yonge.

Treasurer.—W. S. Bogart.

Librarian.—Wm. Harden.

Curators.—S. Cohen, Dr. R. D. Arnold, J. S. F. Lancaster, T. M. Norwood, A. Schwaab, R. Falligant, W. D. Harden.

The President handed in, with his report, two MS. volumes containing the letters of Gen. Oglethorpe, from 1735 to 1744, and of Provincial Gov. Wright,

from 1774 to 1782, which were copied from the Public Records in the office in London at the Society's expense.

At 8 o'clock, a very entertaining and eloquent address was delivered before the Society, and invited guests, on the subject of "The Anglo-Saxon—his Past and Future," by the Rev. Dr. Irvine, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Augusta, Georgia.

Savannah, 12th February, 1872.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society was held at its rooms in the State Capitol at St Paul, on January 8th, 1872.

The Annual Report of the Society was read by Mr. J. F. Williams, the Secretary. It shows the Society to be in a very prosperous and successful condition. The Library at present contains nearly 5000 bound and 10,000 unbound volumes. During the past year there were added: Books, 712; Pamphlets, 856; Manuscripts, 91; Photographs, 7; Engravings, 5; Curiosities for the Cabinet, 37; Maps, 64; files of papers, 4; Total articles, 1348. During 1871, 380 books were purchased, costing \$719, or an average of about \$1.90 each, a very reasonable price, as many of the works were rare, and some, such as Encyclopedias, &c., high priced. Most of the books purchased were on American History, Biography and Travels, especially those relating to the early history of the West and North West. The latter department is becoming quite rich, and no pains are spared to forward its completeness. About 100 valuable volumes sent to Chicago to be bound, were burned there during the fire of October 8. Some of these can be replaced with difficulty. Very many valuable and generous gifts were received during the year, 151 persons and institutions being embraced on the list of donors. The largest contributor was Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, who donated 20 bound volumes and 432 pamphlets. The newspaper collection of the Society was referred to with pride. Since 1849, the Society has made a specialty of collect-

ing and preserving Minnesota newspapers. Perhaps no State in the Union has such a complete collection of its own Journals, as this State consequently possesses of its newspapers. It numbers 267 bound volumes, and every Journal in Minnesota is now received and preserved. In time this department will be of priceless value. Several portraits of early settlers and public men of the state have been received the past year, giving hopes of ultimately securing quite a gallery of historical portraits. Measures were urged to secure a reissue of the first volume of collections, now out of print. The necessity of more room was referred to, the present apartments being overcrowded, but as the other apartments in the Capitol building are too small for their requirements, but little hope was entertained that the Society could secure more room in the building. It was therefore strongly urged that measures be at once taken for erecting a fire-proof library building on the lots purchased by the Society several years ago for that purpose. In closing, the report states that the prospect for the future usefulness of the Society is encouraging.

The Treasurer reported the receipts of the year to be; from the State, \$2500; from membership fees and dues, \$253.16. Total, \$2753.16. Balance on hand Jan. 1, \$340. There is in addition to this a "permanent library fund," raised by the sale of Life Memberships, of \$300, the interest only of which is used for the purchase or binding of books.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President.—Charles E. Mayo.

First Vice President.—James J. Hill.

Second Vice President.—Judge A. Goodrich.

Third Vice President.—R. O. Sweeny.

Secretary.—J. F. Williams.

H. L. Moss presented the MS. of an important speech made by the late Lieut. Governor Holcombe, while a member of the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention, in 1847, on the subject of the State Boundary. It was accepted and referred to the Publication Committee.

Judge Goodrich spoke of the importance of collecting biographies of the pioneers of the State, the early settlers and others prominently connected with its subsequent history. It is often very difficult for our biographers to obtain any correct data concerning them after their death. He therefore moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a circular and mail to the prominent pioneers of the State, requesting an autobiography more or less at length, or materials for the same, to be preserved in the archives of the Society. The motion was adopted.

J. J. Hill, Esq., said another important matter was the preservation of the census returns. We have not in the State a copy of the Wisconsin Census of 1848, of the portion of that Territory now embraced in Minnesota, nor of the Federal censuses of 1849 or 1850. The Society ought to procure copies of these. They are certainly "historical," and would in time constitute a kind of "Domes-Day Book" of the State. The census returns of 1860 are now in possession of the Society, and should be classified and bound, and probably those of 1870 might be procured, as they are stored away in an old room of the building, liable to loss and destruction.

Hon. Edward Ely, of Winona, one of the earliest settlers of Southern Minnesota, was elected an active member. He addressed a few remarks to the Society, full of interesting reminiscences of early days in Winona County.

E. E. Thorne, of New York City, addressed the Society in a few valuable suggestions regarding the objects, province and best modes of rendering Societies of this kind useful, after which the Society adjourned.

THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This is a flourishing Association, situated at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. Its annual meetings occur in October. The present officers of the Society are the following named gentlemen:

President.—JAMES HENRY.

Vice Presidents.—REV. E. LEIBERT, REV. E. T. KLUGE, REV. W. LENNERT,

BISHOPS A. A. REINKE, E. DE SCHWEINITZ and H. A. SHULTZ, REV. EDM. A. OERTER, REV. L. R. HUEBENER, REV. C. L. REINKE, W. H. JORDAN.

Treasurer.—H. A. JACOBSON.

Recording Secretary.—EUGENE SCHAEFER.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. MAX HARK.

Librarian.—E. T. GRUNEWALD.

Managers.—REV. A. OERTER, FRANCIS JORDAN, M. C. JONES, GRANVILLE HENRY, C. R. HOEBER.

Library Committee.—J. C. BRICKENSTEIN, H. A. JACOBSON, REV. E. H. RIECHEL, E. T. GRUNEWALD.

Publication Committee.—BISHOP H. A. SHULTZ, REV. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, REV. E. LEIBERT.

The meetings of the Society are held in their rooms in the old Whitefield House, now renovated and owned conjointly by the "Society for Propagating the Gospel" &c., and the Historical Society.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of the Society was held January 4th. Hon. Eli K. Price President, in the chair.

The bill for the AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD was ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Hall reported progress.

Resignations.—The resignations of Joseph W. Drexel and Emanuel Cauffman were presented. The resignation of Mr. Cauffman was accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Drexel, that in consequence of removal from the city he became an Honorary member of the Society, and is therefore relieved of the responsibility of a resident member.

Report of Cor. Sec'y.—The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Henry Phillips, Jr., was read and approved, showing that, in the last year, 2 Resident members were elected, 16 corresponding members, and 1 Honorary member; that there were no deaths of members in 1871, so far as known; and that the following donations had been received, namely:—34 Books, 23 Coins, 6 Medals, 18 Pictures and pho-

tographs, 2 Engravings, 189 Pamphlets, 9 Curiosities, 3 Printed Sheets, 3 Autographs, and 39 Letters.

Report of Treasurer.—The Report for 1871, of the Treasurer, Wm. J. McElroy, was read and referred to committee on finances as an auditing committee.

Election of Cor. Mems.—Mr. Robert O. Sweeny, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and John R. Glover, of Brooklyn, were nominated for corresponding members.

Donations.—The following donations were made to the Society, to wit:—

Notes on early Massachusetts's ship building, Nos. 4 & 5, by Comr. Preble. Kip Genealogy from Bishop Kip. Pennsylvania German Vernacular from Prof. Halde- man. Raynal's History of the West Indies. From H. P., Jr., 17 vols.; 6 MS. Pamphlets, Political Register, 1835. Catalogue of the Philadelphia Library, July, '65, '68, '69, and January '67, '71. The President's Message, December 16th, 1859, one Broad- side, 5 Letters, 1 Photograph, American Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1. A caricature of the tea fight in 1764, and the Genealogy of the Penn family, from Mr. Duane.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

—The following paper from Wm. Shrigley, of Winchester, N. H., to which reference was made in the last number of the RECORD, was addressed to James Ross Snowden, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and read by that gentleman at the January meeting.

Through the kindness of the Librarian of the Society, a copy was obtained for publication in the RECORD. In Riechel's "Sketch of Nazareth Hall," it is stated that organs were built at Nazareth, Pa., at an earlier date than is claimed for that of Winchester.¹ The subject is an interesting one, and it is hoped will elicit other communications not only in

¹ John Gottlob Klemm born near Dresden in 1690, in which city he learned organ building, immigrated to this country in 1736, and first settled in Philadelphia. In 1745, he removed to New York, and there renewed his connection with the Brethren, whose infant association at Herrnbuttt he joined in 1726. In 1757, he was admitted into the Society at Bethlehem, where he remained until his death in May, 1762. During the year 1758, assisted by David Tanneberger, he constructed an excellent organ for Nazareth Hall, the wood for

relation to the earliest organ manufactured in this country,¹ but also whether there is any authentic account of an organ having been constructed in New England anterior to the one described by Mr. Shrigley.

Winchester, New Hampshire,

December 12, 1871.

James Ross Snowden, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

My Dear Sir:

In accordance with a promise made to your Society several months ago, that I would, at some future time, report such historical facts as I might be able to gather, in regard to the first church organ, *said to have been built in New England*; and which is now in the Universalist Church in this place; I proceed to redeem that pledge and give you all the information I have been able to obtain, in reference thereto.

My informant is Mr. Julius L. Pratt, son of Henry, the builder of the organ in question, a native, and resident of Winchester, New Hampshire, and who is himself an organ builder.

Henry Pratt was born, and resided here, until his death, which occurred in 1841. He was a joiner by trade, and withall an accomplished musician, for the period, and remoteness of the locality.

In the year 1788, when a young man; and whilst assisting his father in building a church in Hudson, N. Y., he obtained drafts of an organ, then in use in another church in Hudson, and which had been brought from England.

Upon his return home, Henry made known his acquisitions, to Captain Samuel Smith, a wealthy and influential citizen

of Winchester, and received from Mr. Smith, the following proposition; viz., that if Mr. Pratt would build an organ, he would give him a bushel of rye per day, during the time employed in its construction, and three hundred dollars in money in addition thereto, if he succeeded in producing an acceptable instrument. Thereupon Mr. Pratt commenced the work, and in the succeeding summer, [1789], he completed the organ; which after due examination was pronounced a success, and was accepted, and paid for, by Captain Smith, according to agreement; he at once presented the instrument to the citizens of Winchester, and it was used by the Congregational society, the only denomination at that time holding meetings for public worship in Winchester.

In 1842, by general vote, it was sold at auction, and became the property of the Universalist society; and was then taken apart, and repaired by J. L. Pratt, in the same shop in which it was built.

After this it did good service again for several years; but for want of proper care, it again became *demoralized*, and has stood unused, and sadly neglected for some 4 or 5 years.

The present season it has once more been resuscitated, rejuvenated, and *re-organized*, by the aforesaid J. L. Pratt, and is now employed, on each returning Sabbath day in discoursing sweet music to the assembled throng of worshippers,—and is by amateurs, acknowledged to be as good as many instruments of more modern construction.

Having given you the main historic facts, I will now briefly describe the instrument itself.

The case is of pine, grained in imitation of mahogany, and is 120 inches in height, 72 inches wide, and 36 inches deep, with ornamental gilded pipes in front, similar to those of later date. It contains 5 stops, viz., principal, open diapason, stopped diapason, 12th and 15th. The 12th has fifteen, and the 15th has 29 metal pipes, *made from the lead lining of tea chests*.

All the other pipes are of white pine.

which was procured from Philadelphia. He was employed in building organs for several of the Moravian Churches, as well as small instruments for the chapels in the different "choir-houses." Organs of his make are still in existence, and known among Moravians as "Tanneberger's," from the fact that Tanneberger, after Klemm's decease continued the business, the artistic details of which he had learned from the old Dresden organ builder.—[EDITOR.]

¹ There was an organ in the chapel at Bethlehem, Pa., previous to the year that Klemm constructed the one for Nazareth Hall, but the RECORD is not informed whether it was made there.

The keys were originally of mahogany, with a narrow strip of ivory, running through the top of the sharps; and in the centre of the natural keys there were pieces of ivory about half an inch square, which have been replaced by modern keys. There is a pedal to blow with the foot, and also a pedal to throw on and off the 12th and 15th at pleasure. I have procured for your Society, as a memento, a small piece of one of the stop diapason pipes, which I send herewith, and which may perhaps be a curiosity to the antiquary a century hence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, dear sir, Yours Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM SHRIGLEY.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Historical Society was held in their rooms in the State Capitol, on the 2d of January, 1872. This Society is one of the most active and successful in the Union.

The Treasurer reported the receipts of the year into the General Fund including a small balance in hand, to have been \$3,746.64, and the expenditures \$3,648.35, leaving a balance of \$98.29. The Binding fund is \$656.38. The Secretary read the report of the executive committee, which stated that during the year there had been added to the collection, 1211 volumes, and 3,780 pamphlets and documents, making the total additions of books and pamphlets 5000. The library now contains 50,530 books and pamphlets, of which number 23,505 are books, and 27,025 are pamphlets. These have been collected since 1854, when the Society possessed only 50 books. The Secretary gave an interesting account of the remarkable increase, showing, by comparison, that it was annually far greater than that of any other Society. He also gave a list of the additions to the library during the past year, which have been very valuable.

The Society is rich in the department of maps and newspapers. Its Picture Gallery contains 77 oil paintings; and its cabinet abounds in curiosities of every kind, such as coins, paper money, auto-

graphs, specimens of natural history, &c. It is rich too in its collections of manuscripts. The Legislature of Wisconsin gives the Society its fostering care, and has provided for the publication of one volume of its collections to be issued not oftener than once in two years.

The following named gentlemen were chosen officers for the year 1872.

President.—Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay; I. A. Lapham, LL.D., Milwaukee; Hon. James R. Doolittle, Racine; Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus; Hon. Harlow S. Orton, LL.D., Madison; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. H. D. Barron, St. Croix Falls; Hon. George Hyer, Oshkosh; Hon. A. G. Miller, Milwaukee; Hon. J. H. Roundtree, Platteville.

Honorary Vice Presidents.—Hon. Cyrus Woodman, Massachusetts; Hon. Perry H. Smith, Illinois; Hon. Henry S. Randall, New York; Hon. John Catlin, New Jersey; Hon. Stephen Taylor, Pennsylvania; Hon. A. C. Dodge, Iowa; Hon. L. J. Farwell, Illinois.

Corresp'ng Sec'y.—Lyman C. Draper.

Rec'ng Sec'y.—Col. Frank H. Firman.

Treasurer.—A. H. Main.

Librarian.—Daniel S. Durrie.

Curators.—Gov. C. C. Washburn, Hon. L. Breese and Hon. H. Baetz, ex-officio; ex-Gov. L. Fairchild, Hon. E. B. Dean, Col. S. V. Shipman, Hon. L. B. Vilas, Gen. D. Atwood, Prof. Wm. F. Allen, O. M. Conover, Esq., Hon. John Y. Smith, and B. J. Stevens, Esq.

To Mr. Lyman C. Draper the Corresponding Secretary, more than to any other man, is the Society indebted for its growth and prosperity. A resolution was properly adopted, by which the Society said, "that for our extraordinary success we are indebted more to his wise and indefatigable labors aided by the untiring efforts of the efficient Librarian, Mr. D. S. Durrie, than to any other cause," and heartily thanked him. After the transaction of some other business, and the appointment of standing committees for the ensuing year, the Society adjourned.

CURRENT NOTES.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—A meeting of the joint committee of the Philadelphia Councils on the Centennial Celebration of American Independence was held in the Select Council Chamber, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of January 16th, 1872.

Mr. John L. Shoemaker, chairman of the committee, stated that the object of the meeting was to make a thorough organization for the duties of the coming year, and recommended the formation of active standing sub-committees, which by a diversion of labor could take charge of the different branches of business, and use every effort to make the grand Centenary a success worthy of the American people.

Resolutions were passed, appointing the first and third Mondays in each month for the time of regular meetings, and to divide the General Committee into five standing sub-committees on Statistics, Independence Hall, Music and the Fine Arts, Manufacture and Production, and Executive Business.

The chairman stated that there were ten States and Territories in which no commissioners had been yet appointed. In Alabama, Virginia, Rhode Island and South Carolina, they will be made forthwith.

The following official list of United States Centennial Commissioners and substitutes appointed to January 12, 1872, and the States and Territories they represent, was then read:

COMMISSIONERS.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| E. W. Gault, | <i>Arkansas.</i> * Alex. McDonald. |
| J. D. Creigh, | <i>California.</i> * John Middleton. |
| Jos. R. Hawley, | <i>Connecticut.</i> * William P. Blake. |
| J. S. Adams, | <i>Florida.</i> * J. T. Bernard. |
| Thomas Hardeman, Jr., | <i>Georgia.</i> * Louis Waln Smith. |
| John L. Campbell, | <i>Indiana.</i> * David M. Boyd. |
| Robert Lowry, | <i>Iowa.</i> |
| John A. Martin, | <i>Kansas.</i> * George A. Crawford. |
| John Lynch, | <i>Louisiana.</i> |
| John Nye, | <i>Maine.</i> * Charles T. Kimball. |
| Wm. Prescott Smith, | <i>Maryland.</i> * John W. Davis. |
| J. Wiley Edmonds, | <i>Massachusetts.</i> * Wm. B. Spooner |
| James Birney, | <i>Michigan.</i> * Claudius B. Grant. |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| J. Fletcher Williams, | <i>Minnesota.</i> * W. W. Folwell. |
| Henry Moody, | <i>Nebraska.</i> * R. W. Furness. |
| Ezekiel J. Straw, | <i>New Hampshire.</i> * Asa P. Cake. |
| Orestes Cleveland, | <i>New Jersey.</i> * John G. Stevens. |
| John V. L. Pruyn, | <i>New York.</i> * Charles H. Marshall. |
| Henry Probasco, | <i>Ohio.</i> * Wilson W. Griffith. |
| J. W. Vertue, | <i>Oregon.</i> * A. J. Dufer. |
| Daniel J. Morrell, | <i>Pennsylvania.</i> * Asa Packer. |
| Thomas H. Caldwell, | <i>Tennessee.</i> * W. F. Prosser. |
| Wm. H. Parsons, | <i>Texas.</i> * E. Pettit. |
| John N. Baxter, | <i>Vermont.</i> * Henry Chase. |
| A. R. Boteler, | <i>West Virginia.</i> * A. J. Sweeney. |
| David Atwood, | <i>Wisconsin.</i> * E. D. Holton. |
| | TERRITORIES. |
| Richard C. McCormick, | <i>Arizona.</i> * John Wasson. |
| J. Marshall Paul, | <i>Colorado.</i> * N. C. Meeker. |
| George N. Batchelder, | <i>Dakota.</i> * Solomon L. Spink. |
| Thomas Donaldson, | <i>Idaho.</i> * James S. Reynolds. |
| Eldridge W. Little, | <i>New Mexico.</i> |
| William H. Claggett, | <i>Montana.</i> * Henry L. Warren. |
| John H. Wickyer, | <i>Utah.</i> * Wm. H. Pine. |
| Elwood Evans, | <i>Washington.</i> * Alex. S. Abernethy. |
| H. Latham, | <i>Wyoming.</i> * Robert H. Harrison. |
| James E. Dexter, | <i>Columbia.</i> * Lawrence A. Gobright. |
| | * Alternate. |

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—This flourishing and extremely useful Society has recently appointed Mr. John Ward Dean, (the first Editor of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE) to be its librarian and curator. Mr. Dean brings to the aid of the work of the Society his thorough knowledge of books, especially those on American History; a most studious habit; ripe experience as a writer; an earnest antiquarian spirit, and a courtesy of manner and generosity in the aid of searchers after truth, which will be felt in the increased prosperity of the Society.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP POLK.—Leonidas Polk, Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, put aside the mitre of the prelate, and in its place put the helmet of the soldier, when the late Civil War broke out, and became a conspicuous leader of the Confederates. One of his colleagues gives the following account of the manner of his death, in a late number of the "Westminster Review:"

"The death of the distinguished man occurred while our army lay in front of Kenesaw. Johnston, with a group of officers, among whom was Polk, was making a reconnaissance of the enemy's lines from the summit of the Pine Mountain, a lofty, solitary mount, which jutted out from the range, and formed the apex of an acute angle, on which our line was arranged. The situation was a very hazardous one, being commanded, or rather reached, by guns from any portion of the enemy's lines. The unusual assemblage in such a conspicuous place soon attracted the vigilant enemy. A battery in front immediately fired one shot, which we afterwards found out was but the prelude to one of the most fearful shellings I ever witnessed. The group was standing between young Beauregard's battery and the fifth company of Washington Artillery, Johnston being on the works looking through a field glass. The first shot could not have missed him two feet, but the only attention he paid to it was to turn his glass to the battery that fired it. Polk had, in the meantime, separated from the group and was walking thoughtfully away, with his left side to the enemy, his head down, and his hands clasped behind him. The second shell fired at the crowd struck him in the arm, and passed through the body, tearing out his heart, and then crushing his right arm above the elbow. He dropped on one knee, wavered, then fell on one side—dead. I had hardly turned my back when I heard the murmur of horror run through the line, 'General Polk is killed.' Johnston said not a word, but ran to him and lifted him in his arms. Hardee uttered a cry, and also rushed forward. He was past all human help. The members of his staff tenderly lifted and bore him from the field."

HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL CHURCH.—We briefly announced on page 96 of the RECORD, the important publication with the above title, edited by Dr. Wm. Stevens Perry. The papers issued in these volumes are transcripts of the letters, remonstrances and petitions addressed by the Church of England Clergy to their diocesan, the Bishop of London, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the reports of their labors and *notitia* of the state of their missions transmitted to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in London, and preserved in its archives. The copying of these documents was done under the supervision of the late Rev. Francis Lister Hawks, D.D. LL.D., in England, under direction of the General Convention, and at a cost to the Church of over \$4000. The eighteen folios of MS. which it is proposed to print in ten volumes

of the Historical Collections, will ever remain as a monument of the tireless industry and quenchless love of historic lore of Dr. Hawks. On his decease the printing of these MSS. a favorite idea with Dr. Hawks, but never realized save in a tentative issue of a couple of octavo volumes containing the Connecticut Church papers edited by himself and Dr. Perry—was committed by the House of Bishops to the Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., and towards the close of the year 1870, the first volume containing the Virginia papers appeared in the elegant form of large paper 4to of upwards of 600 pages. The importance of the work as a contribution to Virginia history was so apparent that the editor received the formal thanks of the faculty of William and Mary College for his labors, and the work has been pronounced by historical students of that State as the most valuable addition to the sources of Virginia history produced for many years.

The Pennsylvania Papers form the second volume of this series, and those relating to Massachusetts will be the third. These Records have a far wider range than merely the history of the church, for they necessarily embrace much of the Civil History of the Provinces as they marched side by side toward national independence. We cannot but regard this work as one of vast interest and importance, not only to churchmen but to all students of American history. And the elegant manner in which they are presented, make them especially desirable for any library.

RELIC OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.—Mrs. Lewis of Wood Lawn, Virginia, a daughter-in-law of Lawrence Lewis (Washington's favorite nephew) and Eleanor Parke Custis, has the little robe in which Washington was baptized. It is made of *white* silk lined with *red* (crimson) silk, and trimmed with *blue* ribbon—our national tri-color combination—Red, White and Blue.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.—A Society of Arts, Science, and Letters has lately been organized at Winona, Minnesota, in connection with the first State Normal School at that place, having for its object the collection of facts and materials concerning the natural history, archæology and general literature of this country.

MOUNT HOOD.—The lofty peak in Oregon known as Mount Hood, 13,000 feet in height, is said to be throwing out columns of smoke as if preparing for an eruption. It has been supposed that it was an extinct volcano, as only the traditions of the Indians mention an eruption in bye-gone ages.

WEATHER SIGNALS.—The signal service of the Republic under the able management of General Albert J. Myer its inventor, is giving to commerce marvellous benefactions by the establishment and operation toward the close of 1871, of a system of telegraphic signals throughout the country, along

the seaboard and the great lakes, for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of storms toward any given point, where the wind is expected to exceed the velocity of thirty miles in an hour. Many a ship whose master has heeded these warnings has been already saved from great peril if not from actual disaster. The advantages of this service to commerce cannot well be estimated. The RECORD expects to have a lucid description of the method employed in the working of these weather signals.

A NEW STATUE OF FRANKLIN.—On the 17th of January, 1872, the 166th anniversary of the birth of Franklin, a bronze statue of the statesman and sage was unveiled in printing House Square, opposite the City Hall Park in the City of New York. The statue was made by Ernst Plassmann of that City, by the request and at the expense of Captain Albert De Groot, who presented it to the Press of New York. The statue was unveiled by Professor S. F. B. Morse, with appropriate remarks in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, when Horace Greeley in behalf of the giver, Captain De Groot, formally presented it to the Press. The statue was received by Charles C. Savage, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Typographic Association, in a most effective speech. In the evening there was a banquet at Delmonico's, in honor of the occasion, at which the Press was largely represented.

The statue is slightly colossal, and stands upon a plain granite pedestal surrounded by a neat iron railing, with four large lamps. The pedestal and railing was made at the expense of the working printers of New York City.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.—At Sewanee upon one of the lofty spurs of the Cumberland Mountains, in Tennessee, and in one of the most salubrious districts of the South, is situated an institution of learning under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, entitled the *University of the South*. Its history is a peculiar one. It owes its origin to the late Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, who was its Chancellor in 1863 and 1864, while a leader of Confederate armies as a major-general. His idea was to concentrate the interests of the several Southern Dioceses of the church upon one great school of learning, and in 1856 he issued an address to the bishops of several Southern dioceses, upon the subject. A number of Bishops, and Clerical and Lay delegates, met in Convention on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, on the 4th of July, 1857. A committee was appointed to choose a location for the seminary, who finally decided upon Sewanee. Nearly 10,000 acres of land were secured for the University site, and buildings were rising when the late Civil War put a stop to the proceedings. After the Lambeth Conference in 1867, a successful effort was put forth in England to raise funds to finish the buildings. The University was completed, on a moderate scale in 1868, and it is now, as we learn from a recent Calendar of the institution in a flourishing state, with the Right Rev. W. M. Green, D.D., of Mississippi, as Chancellor. It is situated in one of the most picturesque regions in the world: and may be easily reached by the Nashville and Chattanooga railway as far as Cowan Station, and thence nine miles by the railway of Sewanee Mining and Railway company's road.

OBITUARY.

JAMES H. HACKETT.

Mr. Hackett died December 28, 1871, at his late residence, Jamaica, Long Island, which was the home of his maternal ancestors, and is the place where many of them were buried. His mother was a daughter of the Reverend Abraham Keteltas, of Jamaica. His father was a British officer of Irish descent, who served in the Life Guard of the Prince of Orange and who came to New York, shortly after the close of our Revolutionary war.

Mr. Hackett was born in the City of New York, at No. 72 William Street, on the 15th of March, 1800; and was therefore at the time of his death nearly Seventy-two years of age. He had reached the Scripturally allotted time, which so few attain and so few surpass; and, excepting his last brief illness, he reached it after a time of almost uninterrupted robust health. His career is somewhat remarkable for its variety. From 1805 to 1815, he was a pupil of the Union Hall Academy, of Jamaica. In 1815, he entered Columbia College. In

1817, he withdrew from the College, and entered the law office of General Robert Bogardus, New York, as a student. In 1818, tiring of the law, he became a clerk to Fish and Wilcox, wholesale grocers, 120 Front Street. In 1819, he was married to Miss Catherine De Sugg, a light comedian and singer of the Park Theatre. In 1820, he removed to Utica, New York, where he commenced business as a merchant. He resided there five years, and there his three sons were born; of whom the second, John Keteltas Hackett, survives and is the present Recorder of New York City. In 1825, he returned to New York, and entered into the wholesale grocery business, but he was unsuccessful and he failed before the close of the year.

In 1826, he made an experiment as an actor on the boards of the Park Theatre, in the character of *Justice Woodcock*, in "Love in a Village," Mrs. Hackett taking the part of *Rosetta*. His extreme nervousness on this occasion, so far interfered with his natural capacity for acting, that his friends were

discouraged, and endeavored to dissuade him from going on the stage as a profession; but he had made up his mind to be an actor, and he persisted in the attempt. A few days later, on the occasion of Mrs. Hackett's benefit, he played *Sylvester Dag-gerwood*; and following the custom of his predecessors in that part, he gave imitations of the popular actors of the day—Kean, Mathews, Hilson, Barnes, and others. His success was so marked, that all question of abandoning the stage was given up at once. Soon afterward, and by reason of his remarkable power as a mimic, he undertook the part of one of the *Dromios*; Barnes playing the other; and Hackett's imitation of his twin-brother was so perfect that the audience could not tell one from the other. Mr. Hackett next undertook what seems, traditionally, to be indispensable to an actor—an appearance before a London audience. His debut was not a success; but he redeemed the evening by such imitations of Kean and Macready as had never before been witnessed by John Bull, and that *hit* carried him through a short engagement.

After his return to America, Mr. Hackett introduced and made his own *Monsieur Mallett*, *Solomon Swap*, *Colonel Nimrod Wildfire*, and *Rip Van-Winkle*. He also showed his versatility of talent by enacting *Lear*, *Hamlet* and *Shylock* on single nights and at rare intervals; but his success in these characters was not sufficiently marked to warrant their continuance. In each instance, however, he showed his Shakesperian scholarship and his deep as well as careful study of those great characters.

Mr. Hackett's final and chief theatrical triumph was his *Falstaff*. To that character he devoted years of study, and on that his great reputation as an actor depends. He identified himself with the part as has Jefferson in *Rip Van Winkle* and Sothorn in *Lord Dundreary*. And like theirs, his study was his own; for the great models in that part, Cook, Stephen Kemble, and others, had passed away before Mr. Hackett could comprehend them. He never saw a Falstaff on the stage from whom he could learn anything. Being thus thrown upon the resources of his own genius for the development of that celebrated character, he wrought it out to so much perfection, that of late days, no actor in America has attempted to compete with him in its performance.

Mr. Hackett's is one of the few instances in theatrical annals where a man has succeeded on the stage without being previously trained to it. He overleaped the ordinarily indispensable *apprenticeship* to the art and landed among the experts, as by a parabola.

Mr. Hackett's fame as an actor is secure; and his name will go down to posterity as one of the greatest whom our country has produced; yet to his personal friends—and they are "Legion"—his genial social qualities are more to be remembered and regretted than his artistic powers. He was the very prince of companions, whether at a dinner

table, or in a social circle; in a rail-way car or a stage-coach, or a stroll through the streets. He was wise, witty, mirthful, anecdotal,—in a word, of things agreeable "every thing, by turns." He was, as Goldsmith said of Garrick,

"An abridgement of all that was pleasant in man," and his best Epitaph is the spontaneous, wide spread, universal lamentation which has followed his final *exit* from the world's stage. E. S. G.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

Major-general Henry Wager Halleck died at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 9th of January 1872, at near the age of fifty-six years. He was a native of Oneida County, New York, where he was born in 1816. After a brief student life at Union College New York, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson, where he was graduated, the third in rank, in a class of thirty-one, in June 1839. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering in the Academy, for about a year, and in 1841, published a work on "Bitumen and its Uses." In 1845, he went abroad, and visited and inspected the fortifications and military establishments in most of the countries of Europe. In the winter of 1846, he delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston, a series of Lectures on the Science of War which were subsequently published under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science," with an introductory chapter on the "Justifiableness of War."

He entered the service against Mexico in 1846, as a lieutenant, and in 1847, was made Captain, by brevet, for gallant conduct. From 1847 to 1849, he was Secretary of State of California, under the military governorship of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley; and chief of Staff to Commodore Shubrick in naval and military operations on the Pacific coast during part of that time. He was a member of the Convention to form and of a Committee to draft a State Constitution for California in 1849. He resigned his commission in 1854, and commenced the practice of law in San Francisco.

On the 17th of August, 1861, Captain Halleck was commissioned a Major-general in the United States army, and was appointed to succeed General Fremont in the command of the Western Department with head-quarters at St. Louis. Early in April, 1862, (having directed the campaign in the South West from his permanent head-quarters at St. Louis) he assumed the command of the army before Corinth, and conducted the siege to a successful issue. The disastrous results of the campaign before Richmond in June and July of that year, caused the President to call General Halleck to Washington City to act as General-in-chief of all the land forces, and on the 15th of July he entered upon that important duty. He was superseded by General (now President) Grant who was appointed Lieutenant-General early in 1864.

General Halleck was the author of several other works of note, besides those above mentioned. His "Report on Military Defences," was an able

one. He translated "The Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico," and "De Fooz on the Laws of Mines." In 1861, his international law, or rules regulating the "Intercourse of States in Peace and War," was published, and in 1866, an abridgement of it for the use of schools and colleges was issued. In 1864, his translation of General Jomini's "Life of Napoleon" with notes, appeared.

NATHANIEL T. STRONG.

On the 4th of January, 1872, Nathaniel T. Strong, an eminent chief of the remnant of the Seneca tribe of Indians, died at their reservation in Chautauqua County, New York. He was born on the Cataraugus Creek in the year 1810, and his Indian name was Honnondeuh. His father was the late Captain Strong who was a leading Sachem and warrior among the Seneca's during a portion of the second War for Independence, in 1812-'15, and participated in several engagements on the Niagara frontier.

Mr. Strong was, in many respects, a most remarkable man. He received very little education in boyhood, but possessed of a vigorous and inquiring mind, a reflective habit, a retentive memory, and a remarkable perception of the harmony of things and events, he became a profound thinker, and

through his love of books, the custodian of a large amount of useful knowledge.

He was, at one time, a man of mark in Washington and other Cities, where ever business connected with the administration of the affairs of his people called him, about thirty years ago. He was then in the prime of life, and retained much of the personal beauty which distinguished his youth, and which, added to grace of manner, fluency in conversation, and a vivacity unusual with his race, made him a great favorite wherever, he was known. His conversation was always kindly, easy, and adorned with frequent flashes of wit; and in his deportment he was the model of a courteous gentleman.

A few years ago Mr. Strong delivered a most remarkable lecture on Red Jacket, at St. James' Hall, in Buffalo, in the presence of a very large and appreciative audience. It was full of the beauty and pathos of language, and happy expressions of imagery which have so often marked the eloquence of Indian orators, and made a marked impression. Some passages from that address are given in Mr. Bryant's notes on page 114 of the RECORD.

Mr. Strong was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the full enjoyment of the Christian faith, at the age of nearly 62 years.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Announcements.—Virtue and Yorston, 12, Dey Street, New York, announce as nearly ready a "History of the City of New York, from the Discovery to the Present day," by WILLIAM L. STONE, author of "The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, &c. &c. &c." This work of which a more extended notice will be given hereafter, promises, by the well known character of the author as a careful and painstaking historian, and the table of contents before us, to be a most important work, as it will embrace the history of the dominion first known as "Niew Nederland, and then as New York," from the year 1598 to 1872.

Life and Letters of CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK, Edited by MARY E. DEWEY. New York; Harper & Brothers, 1871, 12 mo., pp. 446. For many years Miss Sedgwick held a conspicuous place in the field of American literature, as a graceful and pleasing writer of fiction. The first of her stories entitled "The New England Tale," was published anonymously in 1822. Its success determined her future course. Her latest novel entitled "Married or Single," appeared in 1857, when she was about seventy years of age. Her "Letters from abroad to Kindred at Home," published in 1841, after she had made a European tour, were very popular. She wrote many tales for magazines, and was particularly fond of writing for the instruction of children.

The volume before us contains a large number of her sprightly and interesting letters written to friends of every degree, the first to her father, dated April 1800, when she was about thirteen years of age, and the last to Mrs. Charles E. Butler, in July, 1867, which did not reach its destination, until after Miss Sedgwick's death. The first seventy pages of the book is a charming Autobiography—an account of her childhood and early youth, written to "Dear little Alice" in 1853. The notes of her after life by the Editress, and her letters, compose the remainder of the interesting volume.

Report of the Deputation of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance appointed to memorialize the Emperor of Russia in behalf of Religious Liberty. New York, Office of the Evangelical Alliance, 1871, 8 vo., pp. 32. This pamphlet gives a history of a most interesting portion of a remarkable movement in the religious world. The Evangelical Alliance, composed of Christians of different nationalities and creeds was founded in London in 1846, for the purpose of promoting liberty and Christian Union. One of its chief objects is to bring about a mitigation, if not an abrogation of penal laws in all countries against the free exercise of the rights of conscience in matters of religious belief and practice. In 1870, the subject of religious persecution

in Russia was pressed upon the attention of the Alliance, by an appeal from Switzerland. Other appeals came, and it was finally determined to send a deputation to the enlightened Emperor of Russia to ask for a change in the penal laws of the Empire against the rights of conscience. The American branch of the Alliance appointed its share of the deputation early in 1871, composed of the following named gentlemen: The Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., LL.D.; the Hon. NATHAN BISHOP, LL.D.; JOHN CROSBY BROWNE, SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States; the Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE; CYRUS W. FIELD, the Right Rev. Charles P. McILVAIN, D.D., D.C. L.; Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D.; the Hon. PETER PARKER, M.D.; Prof. PHILLIP SCHAFF, D.D.; the Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D.D.; Bishop MATTHEW SIMPSON, D.D., LL.D.; The Rev. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D.D.; NORMAN WHITE.

Professor MORSE was elected chairman, and Dr. SCHAFF Secretary, of the deputation. Some of the deputation could not leave home; the following members proceeded to England: The Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., LL.D.; the Hon. NATHAN BISHOP, LL.D.; the Hon. W. E. DODGE; CYRUS W. FIELD; the Right Rev. C. P. McILVAIN, D.D., D.C.L.; Prof. PHILLIP SCHAFF, D.D.; the Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D.D.; the Rev. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D.D. They were met by the deputations of that country and from the continent, in London, on the 27th of June, 1871. They proceeded to the continent, and a sub-committee of the deputation had an audience with the Emperor's Prime Minister, as the sovereign's immediate representative, at Friedrichshafen in Württemberg. The Report under consideration gives a minute history of this special movement of the Alliance from its conception to its conclusion, and warrants us in believing that the decree of Alexander which gave freedom to 28,000,000 Serfs, will be speedily followed by a decree giving religious freedom to every subject of his great Empire. "The Embassy has accomplished all that could reasonably be expected," says the Report signed by Professor Morse as President, and Dr. Schaff as Secretary, on the 13th of November, 1871.

The Story of a Famous Book; An Account of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography, by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston: For Private Distribution, 1871—8 vo., pp. 14. This is a paper reprinted in pamphlet form, which originally appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," in February, 1871. Dr. Green has here brought together in a pleasing manner, the curious facts concerning the Autobiography of Dr. Franklin, a work which has ever held a notable place in American literature. "It was perhaps," Dr. Green remarks, "the earliest American book that acquired and sustained a general and permanent reputation." It was written at different times, and in different places. The first part,

coming down to Franklin's marriage in 1730, was written at Terryford, England, in 1771, while he was visiting the Bishop of St. Asaph, after having made a journey with his son in search of the history of his ancestors. The second part was begun in 1784, when he was 79 years of age. It was written when he was residing at Passy, near Paris;¹ and the third part, begun in 1778, was written at his house in Philadelphia.

This work was first published in the French language at Paris, immediately after Dr. Franklin's death in 1790, and an English translation of it was issued from the press in London by two different publishers in 1793. It was again published among his works collected and edited by his grandson Wm. Temple Franklin in 1817-18. Five editions, each a separate translation from the English, have been published in Paris. Finally the autograph MS. of Franklin, to which he had made some additions only a few months before his death, came into the hands of the Hon. John Bigelow, American Minister at the court of Napoleon III. This has been published, and it is the only genuine copy from Franklin's MS. His grandson took many liberties with it; Bigelow's edition is a faithful copy from the original. Dr. Green gives a very clear and interesting account of the original MS., its translations, alterations and publications.

The Life of Hernando Cortez, by ARTHUR HELPS. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1871, pp. 307. This is one of his charming monographs which have from time to time flowed from the pen of the Oxford professor, who is one of England's most agreeable and popular writers, and who always employs classical English in his compositions. This little volume forms one of Putnam's series of "Popular Histories." The story of the life of the conqueror of Montezuma is told in a concise manner, and with such clearness that he seems to stand out in grand relief before us. The author gives us a vivid picture of the strange career of Cortez from his early youth in his native Estramadura until his death near Seville, at the age of 62 years. It unfolds in brief narrative all of the principal events in his conquest of Mexico, and sheds new and interesting light upon the character of the conqueror. The work is dedicated to Carlyle in which the author says:—

"We both believe that there is such a thing possible as good government, and that it would decidedly be desirable that men should live under good government. We also think that whatever a man does he should take great pains in doing it,—that in short, good work is an admirable thing. It is upon these points of resemblance that I also ask for your sympathy with Cortez. He was a man who loved good government, and did his work, according to his lights, thoroughly."

¹ The profile of Dr. Franklin printed on the title page of the RECORD, is from a medallion in the possession of the Editor, made of the red clay of Passy, in 1777.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1872.

No. 4.

THE OLD CROWN INN, BETHLEHEM, PA.



THE OLD CROWN INN, BETHLEHEM, PA.

The RECORD is indebted for the following interesting paper to Mr. JOHN HILL MARTIN, of the Philadelphia Bar, a member of the Moravian and the Pennsylvania Historical societies, and the author of a work soon to be published entitled "Bethlehem and the Moravians; or a Historical Sketch of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with some account of the Moravian Church," which is illustrated by engravings.

This famous old Hostelry, known in later days as the "Old Crown Inn," was originally a small log cabin, erected in

1743 by Ritsche, an old Swiss squatter. It stood upon the southern bank of the Lehigh River, opposite the ancient Moravian town of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania. In the year 1743, the tract upon which Ritsche was seated, consisting of 274 acres of land, was purchased by the Moravian Brethren from William Allen. They bought the squatter off, and in the year 1745, having previously enlarged the house, opened it for the accommodation of travel-

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

lers and visitors to the town. The Moravians in this country were always careful to locate their taverns at some distance from their settlements, so that they might not be annoyed by the prying curiosity of travellers, and their people kept free from contact with strangers; for although living in the world, they did not consider themselves of the world, but as God's people, only waiting here for their appointed time to "go home."

"Die Krone," i.e. "The Crown," was the first tavern kept in the immediate vicinity of Bethlehem, and stood upon the site now occupied by the Union Depot of the North Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley Rail Road Companies.

The picture, at the head of this article, was taken from the north side of the tavern, and is a view of the rear part of the House, which looked upon the river, the ferry and the town of Bethlehem on the opposite bank. The path represented led down to the Ferry. It was engraved from a sketch made by Rufus A. Grider, a well known Antiquary of Bethlehem. The passage across the stream was thus arranged: a flat-boat, large enough to carry a team of six horses, was attached to and ran upon a strong rope, stretched across the river, and made fast upon each bank; so that the boat being started, crossed the river by the mere force of the stream, without assistance; the flat being always started in an oblique direction to the course of the stream, with its foremost end verging towards the line described by the rope. The Lehigh at this point is a wide, shallow stream, running swiftly in one direction, being far above tide-water. In 1782, the ferry was under the charge of Massey Warner; previous to which time the landlord of "The Crown" was the ferryman.

The front of "The Crown" faced the public road leading to Philadelphia, in those days distant a three day's journey; so that the traveller coming from that place, after toiling for several days over the rough roads and high hills, found himself descending the Lehigh mountain by the side of a small rippling stream of clear

cool water shaded by the overhanging branches of the forest trees, until at last he reached the cleared lands of the "Crown Farm," when he saw before him on the opposite side of the river, rising out of the wilderness, on a high hill, the stately buildings of ancient Bethlehem, those large and massive structures, many of which remain standing at the present day; while opposite him upon the river's edge, stood the welcome Inn, a large log-house, two stories in height, with the small windows so common in those times, the low porch with carved pillars, the high peaked roof, the long well sweep with its dangling bucket, the river, the luxuriant trees, and many other objects that gave a charm to the surrounding scene. Down by the river side stood an ancient buttonwood tree, and upon a large iron hook driven into it, hung the horn used to summon the ferryman upon the opposite bank, if the traveller desired to visit the Brethren, or the town of Bethlehem.

The Brethren before opening "The Crown," in May, 1745, stocked the house with gill and half gill pewter wine measures, with two dram glasses, two hogsheads of cider, one cask of metheglin, one cask of rum, six pewter plates, iron candlesticks, and whatever else could minister to the creature comforts of the tired traveller. Here he was served with a breakfast of tea or coffee at four pence, a dinner at six pence, a pint of beer at three pence, a supper at four pence, or if *hot* at six pence; with lodgings at two pence, and a night's hay and oats for his horse at twelve pence; for in those days all travel in that part of the country was done on horse-back, the roads were merely bridle-paths, leading through rough forests, or along the Indian trails.

Upon one of the panels of the double doors of the entrance to "The Crown," there was in those days of loyalty to the House of Brunswick, painted the British Crown. The old front doors, and the door of the room in which General Washington once slept, when he stopped over night with his suite at the old tavern while on a

visit to General Lafayette, who lay wounded in Bethlehem, are still carefully preserved, as relics, by a gentleman of South Bethlehem, and the rest of the old structure still remains as the Continental Hotel of the same place, it having been removed several years ago from its old position, near the old bridge across the Lehigh, by Mr. D. I. Yerkes, who purchased it. There appears to have been an old sign board displayed in front of the Inn, perhaps stuck up on a pole, such as is still commonly used in the United States yet, with the sign swinging in a rectangular frame. This sign-board had emblazoned on it the British Crown, which an old writer says, "had often served as a mark for the wild Indian boys of Teedyuscang's Company." This sign was taken down in the year 1794, and the old tavern converted into a farm-house; the bridge across the Lehigh having been completed, so that travellers could put up at the "Sun."

The reception room of "The Crown" was a long apartment, with a low ceiling, at the further end of which, in a corner, was the Bar, an old fashioned affair with a semi-circular counter, above which extended to the ceiling long round rods, which made the landlord, behind them, look like an animal in a cage; a few decanters and glasses were within the bar, while besides the usual furniture of the room, might be seen, what would appear curious enough in our days, things then quite common, powder-horns, meal-pouches, guns, deer-horns fixed up against the walls and over the mantel piece. In a little frame six by nine inches, hung the license, on which it might be read, that it was granted in 1746, in the 33d year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, &c., to the Moravian Congregation at Bethlehem.

Jost Vollert, was the first landlord employed by the congregation to keep "The Crown," after him, it was kept successively by Hartman Verdries, J. Godfrey Grabs, (a good name for a tavern-keeper) Nicholas Schaeffer, in 1756, Ephriam Culver, in 1763, and Valentine Fuehrer, in 1782.

Soon after their purchase of this place, the Brethren built several houses near "The Crown," and thus a small village grew up around the old Inn. A school for girls, and afterwards one for boys, "*Auf der Geduld*," was temporarily conducted in this little settlement in 1747.

When the Moravians first settled at Bethlehem there was but two families of white persons residing in the vicinity, on the south side of the river. Their names were said to be, Yesselstein, or Kieolstein, and Lee. The former family lived at the foot of the Lehigh Mountain, on the north side, and their burial place is on the Trone property, indicated by a large pile of stones. The Lees lived on the top of the Lehigh Mountain, south of Bethlehem. Their former residence is now known as Billard's place. Mrs. George Keisling, and Mrs. Levi Fenner, of Bethlehem, are both descendants of the Lee family. Nicholas Schaeffer, who took charge of "The Crown" in April, 1756, married Jeanette, the eldest daughter of Isaac Yesselstein. Frederick Schaeffer, who died in Nazareth, in the year 1830, was their son.

There was a graveyard laid out by the Brethren, on the south side of the Lehigh river, on the hill near the Crown Inn, in the year 1747, as a burial ground for the use of the members of the congregation who resided in Saucon. Its site is now included within the grounds surrounding the handsome residence of E. P. Wilbur, and it is said that his hot-houses cover a portion of the identical burial grounds. Old burial places are very much neglected and desecrated in this country. The burial place of the Revolutionary soldiers who died in the "Brethren's House" at Bethlehem, during the Revolution, when that old building was the General Hospital of the American Army, is now a part of it covered by a barn, and the remaining portion of it a barn-yard. It is to be hoped that the Grand Army of the Republic in that section of the country, will rescue the bones of their Revolutionary sires from desecration, and erect a suitable Monument over their remains.

In the palmy days of "DIE KRONE,"

when little else was spoken in that region than the German; and the Moravians were full of kindness and pity for their Red Brethren, the Indians loved to resort to Bethlehem, where they were well fed, and got warm clothing. Large companies of them were oftentimes entertained at the expense of the congregation; for the Indian of this country is naturally indolent, and fond of "Fire-water;" if any one doubts this, let them examine the charges for meals, quarts of beer, and gills of rum, furnished to them at "The Crown." The old accounts will be found printed in the 1st volume of the Memorials of the Moravian Church, edited by the Rev. Wm. C. Riechel, the able Moravian Historian. The entries are very quaint and curious. In September, 1757, the King of the Delawares, Teedyuscung, took up his quarters in a Lodge which he had erected near "The Crown," and there remained with "his company," till the 16th of the cornplanting month, (April). There he held court; gave audience to wild Embassies from distant Indian tribes that acknowledged him as their leader; visited Philadelphia, and passed the time in jollification; giving great trouble to his Moravian friends, and on the going out of these spirits, "The Crown," was swept and garnished, and Ephraim Culver the publican had rest.

Toward evening on Sunday the 7th of August, 1757, Governor DENNY and his retinue arrived unexpectedly at Bethlehem, crossed the ferry, and spent the night at "The Crown." He declined accepting the hospitalities of the Brethren, although he was waited on in their behalf by Brother Boehler. The young Brethren entertained him during the evening with the music of wind and stringed instruments, from boats on the Lehigh in front of his lodgings.



SEAL OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The cut here given was made from an impression, and is a *fac-simile* of the seal of the Moravian Church. The true emblazon of this seal is:—Gules, a Paschal Lamb, (or Holy Lamb) proper, upon a Mount Vert. Motto: VICIT AGNUS NOSTER EUM SEQUAMUR, i. e. Our Lamb is victorious, let us follow him.

MAZZEI'S NARRATIVE.

Continued from page 109 of the RECORD, and concluded.

Mr. Mazzei after the reception of the papers, signifies to the Executive that he would spare no trouble to find out the cause of such a delay; and from his flattering letters it appears, that Doctor Franklin never honored him with an answer on that subject, and that the answers of Mr. Penet were evasive. He concluded that they must have been retarded in the hands of both the said gentlemen, on which supposition the Doctor himself in a conversation with Mr. Mazzei in the spring last, convinced him that he had not been mistaken. Mr. Mazzei, in letter 25 above mentioned,

took notice that the board of trade in their letter had forbidden him to purchase the goods for the army, on the terms prescribed in his instructions, without empowering him to treat on any other; and that certain instructions for executing some business intended at first to be transacted by Mr. Smith, as mentioned in one of the Governor's letters, were not in the bundle of papers, which by the account he had of it from Mr. Favi must have been opened. He repeated that nothing could be done in regard to the loan, without new powers, and foretold that the money

in which the Governor in one of his letters, dated Richmond, 31st May, 1780, orders him to draw on Messrs. Penet & Co., would not be paid. It was his intention, at first, to make his situation known to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and so procure what money he might need, but he was afraid that it might raise doubts in the mind of that Sovereign concerning the ability of Virginia to pay interest on her loans, if she could not remit sufficient money to her agent to keep him from actual want.

The following letter written by Mr. Mazzei to Mr. Jefferson, gives a summary of transactions and causes for complaint:

"Sir:

"Near five months being elapsed, since the capitulation of Cornwallis, and several vessels being arrived in France from America, and even Virginia, which sailed after that epoch, I find myself greatly disappointed and mortified, by your Excellency's silence. I do not complain for having been neglected before that time while the situation of affairs in Virginia must have taken up the whole attention of Government within the boundaries of the State. It is probable that my new instructions be not as yet prepared, owing to the necessity of getting new powers from the Legislature. It may be that it had not been possible to send me yet some remittances. But I must beg leave to say, that it would have been very easy to relieve me from the present distressed state of uncertainty with a few lines. I have so often said all I could think of, to prevent people of importance deriving disadvantageous conjectures from the silence of my countrymen to me, that I am at last reduced to the disagreeable necessity of owning, that I cannot conceive it myself. My situation is indeed very humiliating!

"I have had accounts of the arrival of vessels in America, in which two copies at least were sent of every one of my letters from number 1 to 24. In letter 6, dated Nantes, February 18, 1780, I gave your Excellency a full account of Mr. D'Acosta's evasive and scandalous behavior

which was testified by the correspondence between him and me, therein enclosed. His character must have appeared in still worse light to you, on account of his having so much imposed on me at first, as to induce me to write so favorably of him, as I did in letter 1, dated Nantes, 27 November, 1779. In letter 13, dated Paris, April 20, 1780, I demonstrated, as I had hinted in letter 6, that Mr. Penet stood on a very precarious footing, and added that his conduct was not at all laudable, and that we ought to be on our guard with him. In letter 8, dated 4 March, 1780, I had mentioned that some of my letters had been interrupted both in Nantes and Paris, declared that I apprehended from certain people in Nantes everything that was roguish and infamous, and desired that my letters might be sent under cover to Mr. Mark Lynch, merchant in Nantes, or Doctor Franklin. In regard to the Doctor, from the correspondence between him and me, the copy of which I enclosed to your Excellency in letter 6, I had no reason to expect that he would go much out of his way to serve me, or indeed (by what I had already heard, and understood afterwards) to serve any other American in Europe; but did not believe that he would think it too much trouble to give or send to Mr. Favi the Tuscan Agent at Paris, the letters which might be directed to him for me as soon as he should receive them; especially as he agreed to it, had been very kind to me the first two months I was in Paris, and had expressed a great satisfaction that I had not taken amiss his backwardness to assist me when I had applied to him from Nantes. However, after considering what had past between him and me, so expressed in letters 13, 14 and 20, dated Paris, 21st April, 3d May, and 22d June, 1780; reflecting on his age and philosophical indifference, for which reason, perhaps, his nephew appeared to have the whole management of everything; and being uneasy for having not yet received the honor of a line from your Excellency, I resolved to desire as I did in letter 23, dated Florence, 5 January, 1781, that my letters might be

directed to the said Mr. Lynch, or Mr. John Adams, or Mr. Favi. And in letter 24, dated Leghorn, 8 April, 1781, Mr. Adams being then in Holland, and considering that Mr. Lynch was more conveniently situated than any other, has correspondents in all the neighboring seaports, and could easily send them safe to Mr. Favi, I desired that they might always be enclosed to him. One copy of said letter 24 was sent in each of the following vessels, viz., in the *Active*, Captain Barne for Boston, in the *Nonsuch*, Captain Wells, and in the *Somerset*, Captain Jones for Baltimore, and in the *Amiable Elizabeth*. The last only was taken, and the three first arrived safe. Had any letter for me, enclosed to Mr. Lynch, ever arrived in Europe, I should certainly have received it safe through the channel of Mr. Favi. Young Mr. Mason received letters from his father and friends; all other Americans (by what I know) are equally lucky; and I am the only unfortunate one to my knowledge. Permit me to repeat sir that my situation is really very humiliating. In regard to the principal object of my mission, your Excellency must have seen in the said letter 13, that the loan would not be obtained within the limits of my powers, not being authorized to give more than five per cent. interest, while Doctor Franklin had unsuccessfully offered six for Congress. In letter 21, dated Genoa, 19 August, 1780, I said that in my last conversation with the Doctor I had understood, that one out of the six had been intended for commissions, brokerage, and other expenses; and added that I had found in Genoa that three or four per cent. at first, and forever, would have been enough for the said charges; which would come much cheaper to the borrower than one per cent annually. But as I was empowered, as I am still to give only five per cent. interest, and not to allow anything for charges, I could not have procured the loan, had I even had at that time the duplicates of my first commissions; which were not sent me but after they had been a year in France, as I mentioned in letter

25, dated Florence, 8 August, 1781, and proved with documents in letter 29, dated Florence, January, 1782. From your own knowledge of European affairs, you must be sensible, sir, that the difficulty of obtaining a loan becomes greater every day, and still more so the obtaining it on our terms. The terms of annuities lately offered by the King of France are such, that I expect the Genoese will employ there every shilling they have; and the Grand Duke has lately disposed of his money to pay off a great part of the debt left by the family of Medicis, which did bear an interest of only 3 per cent. It is very cruel sir, that I should have been so long in Europe, without powers to act when I had so fair a prospect of succeeding completely in a business in which if even I should succeed whenever I shall now receive my new powers, there will hardly be a chance for obtaining the whole sum, the terms will be harder, and the service probably of much less importance to us than it would have been in time past. From letter 22, dated Florence, 20 October, 1780, it appears that had I had my first commissions and instructions I might have sent you the goods I had been ordered to purchase, on your own time. But when I received the duplicates of them the summer last, there was in the same bundle a letter from the Board of Trade, forbidding me to contract on those terms, without empowering me to contract on any other. In regard to the business intended at first to be transacted by Mr. Smith, and afterwards by me, as mentioned in your Excellency's letter of 12th May, 1780, I already signified in letter 25, dated Florence, 8th August, 1781, that I have received no instructions relative to it. Consequently I do not know the nature of the business, and see my hands tied up in every respect. I have not even had in my power to encourage adventurers, which I could have done, had I been informed of the actual state of our loan offices, a favor I have so often requested.

"As to my finances, I shall not repeat what I have said on the subject in many letters. Your Excellency knows very well

that I have not even received the money you authorized me to draw on Messrs. Penet, D'Acosta & Co., since the 31st of May, 1780. I have lived too long already on my own credit. My honor is at stake. You know that I have not applied to this sovereign for assistance, not to hurt the credit of our state as I have expressed in letter 26, dated Florence, 2d October, 1781. How distressed my situation must be, your Excellency will more easily conceive than I can describe. I shall put an end to this letter by desiring most earnestly, that your Excellency will be pleased to let me have the honor of your commands without delay, and to order that a number of duplicate propositions to the risqué be made out and shipped by the first opportunity, from any port of the Continent. If it is thought that I can yet be of service in Europe, that the honor of being employed in the public service should continue upon me, and that the situation of our affairs do not permit you to furnish me as yet the means of subsistence, I only ask for an ostensible letter, conceived in a manner as to raise no doubt in regard to the possibility of paying the annual interest of the loan, with which I think I could be supplied, as I have often said, by this sovereign, whose friendship for us is great, and whose partial curiosity, I had the mortification never to be able to satisfy with direct American news, which is the first thing he asks every time he sees me. But in case it should be resolved otherwise, I must beg the favor of an immediate remittance to enable me to discharge with honor my engagements in Europe and to return to my home. I make no doubt but your Excellency will think that I have a right to expect one or the other; and in the meantime I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's, &c.

"P. S. I take the liberty to enclose, in the first and second copies of these letters, three of the pieces I have written in Europe concerning our American affairs. They are those which have made the deeper and more general impression in our favor. You will observe in the first

of them, concerning the justice of our cause, that I only touch those points apt to satisfy society only. It was not my intention to prove by it the sacred rights of mankind. I had great reasons for doing so, and can boast of as good success as I could wish. In regard to the insufficiency you will observe in those pieces, and particularly in the first, you must consider, sir, that I have not had a book or a friend to consult."

In letter 33, dated Florence, 26 April, 1782, the first directed to Governor Jefferson, Mr. Mazzei makes an apology for directing to him as governor, having not been officially informed of his election to the place of first magistrate in our Republic; which (he continues) "I wish it had been the case for several reasons too obvious to need mentioning." This want of information did humiliate him much more than all the neglect he had heretofore experienced. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, and other people of importance there, had more than once asked him if it was true that Mr. Jefferson was no more a Governor, to whom he had always answered that, having received no such account, he took the report to be an English story as usual. Whether his credit and honor did, or did not suffer by it, cannot be ascertained; but he is apt to think it did; therefore he requests of his country a public declaration, apt to clear him from suspicion injurious to his character.

On the 19th of July following, Mr. Mazzei signified his determination to return to Virginia, and on the 31st of August he received a letter of recall from the governor and council of that state. In that letter, which conveyed expressions of confidence in the purity of his motives, and sincerity of his actions, they reminded him that "no advantage hath hitherto arisen to the state from his appointment, and none likely to arise in future." In his reply he reminded them how embarrassed he had been for the want of funds, not having received a farthing from the Treasury of Virginia. "I find with pleasure," he said, "that justice is done to my good intentions, which have constantly

been joined by my endeavors to serve our State in particular, and the American cause in general."

Mr. Mazzei went from Italy to Holland, and thence to Paris, when, after a considerable stay he made his way to Virginia, having during the whole time of his

mission abroad in behalf of that State, supported himself entirely from his own private means. He found the treasury of Virginia empty on his return, and it was never full enough while he remained in America, to reimburse his expenses according to the terms of his appointment.

WOOD ENGRAVING IN AMERICA.

The History of the art of wood engraving in this country covers the space of only about eighty years. It is a history of the art almost as an invention moving on from the rudest achievement to one stage of perfection to another, until it has accomplished the grandest results.

For two hundred years the art had been so neglected that it could scarcely claim the dignity of such a name, metal having taken the place of wood in engraving. Bewick revived it suddenly in England during the last quarter of the 18th century, but it was utterly unknown in this country until in the last decade of that century. Then the late Dr. Alexander Anderson, who had been making illustrations on type-metal after the manner of wood engraving, happening to fall in with Bewick's works, copied them on wood, became delighted with the results, and so introduced the art into this country. That was in 1793, when he was twenty years of age. It was in September, 1794, that he made the first elaborate engraving on wood; and thenceforward, until a few months before his death in January, 1870, when he was almost ninety-five years of age, he was a constant practitioner of the beautiful art of wood engraving.

Before this introduction of the art, the few illustrations made for books were engraved on type-metal, and some of the best specimens were given in Noah Webster's Spelling Book, first published in 1783, of which a fourteenth edition printed in 1791, belonging to Mr. C. C. Moreau, of New York, is before the writer. A fac simile of the frontispiece

to that edition of the book—a portrait of Washington, then the first President of our Republic,—is here given that the readers of the RECORD, who are familiar with the exquisite productions of the wood engraver's art at this time, may judge of its progress by comparison.¹ The smaller cuts which illustrate the fables and moral stories in the reading lessons, are equally rude, and give a fair idea of the state of engraving for typographic printing, at that period. Not long afterward Anderson brought out the beautiful art of engraving on wood in much perfection, after the manner of Bewick, and he was employed by Webster's publishers (Messrs. Bunce & Co.) at the close of the year in which he introduced the new method, to make a new set of engravings for that work. They were greatly superior to anything that had ever been executed before in this country, and the designs then made by Anderson continue to be used in the work, I believe.

The History of "Webster's Spelling Book" is a remarkable one. The first part was published in Hartford in the year 1783, under the title of "First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language." The second and third parts speedily followed, and composed the famous Spelling Book. It was the first work of the kind ever made in this country,

¹ This fac simile has been made by a new process of producing pictures on metal, to be printed typographically as in the case of wood engraving. By this process called "Actinic Engraving," in which the photographic art is used, fac similes may be made of original drawings and pictures engraved on steel or by any other process.—[EDITOR.]

and obtained a wide spread popularity and an immense sale. For more than twenty years the income from its sales, on which the author received less than one cent a copy, was sufficient to support himself and family, while he prepared his great Dic-



tionary. It is yet a popular book and sells extensively. No work in any language has had such a sale, within the same space of time—nearly ninety years—for

over *fifty million* copies have been published and sold. It was said of the author, when he died, "He taught millions to read, but not one to sin."

THE MICHIGAN AND OHIO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. William Duane, of Philadelphia, for the following sketch:

The Fifth Article of the Ordinance of 1787, relating to the North Western Territory, provided as follows for the States to be thereafter formed of it:

"There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established, as follows, to wit: the Western State in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincent due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line; the Wabash from Post Vincent to the Ohio; by the Ohio; by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the great Miami to the said territorial line; and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line; the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line. *Provided, however,* that it is further understood and declared, That the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

On the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed an act entitled, "An Act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes."

The second section of this Act of Congress made the following provision for the

boundaries of this eastern State, now the State of Ohio: "The said State shall consist of all the territory included in the following boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line; on the south by the Ohio river, to the mouth of the great Miami river; on the west by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the great Miami aforesaid; and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid."

The true extent and position of Lake Michigan were unknown in 1802, as well as in 1787. Mitchell's map, issued in 1755, gives to this lake a direction from west of north, to east of south; and in the maps published as late as 1820, the lake is incorrectly laid down. It was owing to this ignorance that the Act of 1802 provided that the northern boundary of Ohio should be an east and west line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan until it should intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line. This east and west line might, on actual survey, be found not to reach Lake Erie at all, but to strike the territorial line in the Detroit river.

On the 11th of January, 1805, Congress passed "An Act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments." The first section of the act provides "that all that part of the Indiana territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called Michigan."

When the States of Indiana and Illinois

were created and admitted into the Union, the direction in the ordinance as to the east and west line which was to separate them from the State or two States to the north of them was overlooked. Indiana stretches about ten miles north of that line, at the expense of Michigan, and Illinois about fifty-two miles north of that line, at the expense of Wisconsin. Michigan City should be in Michigan; and Chicago in Wisconsin.

Whilst Michigan remained a territory with a scanty and scattered population, the question as to its southern boundary attracted but little attention. The encroachment of Indiana, endorsed by Congress, was past remedy; as to Ohio, the definition of its northern boundary was consistent with that of the southern boundary of Michigan, as mentioned above. The east and west line which separated them *did intersect* Lake Erie, agreeably to one of the two alternatives mentioned in the Ordinance of 1787.

About the year 1825, the current of emigration commenced to flow into Michigan with much force, and having continued for several years, the population became sufficiently numerous to warrant an application for admission into the Union as a State. Among other flourishing towns in the territory was Toledo, lying on the left, or northwest bank of the Maumee river. It promised to become an important place, and this promise has been fulfilled. It lay a short distance north of the east and west line, which formed part of the boundary with which Ohio was admitted to the Union.

No sooner had the people of Michigan commenced preparations for the formation of a State and its admission to the Union, than the citizens of Ohio began to plan the annexation to their own state of a portion of Michigan, including Toledo and the mouth of the Maumee river. The pretext for this was that the east and west line would not strike the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, in Lake Erie, but would fall several miles to the south of it, and that, consequently the line should incline to the

northeast. But, as we have seen the Ordinance of 1787, did not require that meeting in Lake Erie; for the east and west line was to strike *either* Lake Erie *or* the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. It did strike Lake Erie, and thus fulfilled one of the two alternatives. The following map will exhibit the difference between the boundary established by the east and west line and that proposed by Ohio.



BOUNDARY MAP.

The Senate of the United States at the session of 1832-3, passed an Act annexing the disputed territory to the State of Ohio, but it was rejected in the House of Representatives.

The Hon. George B. Porter,¹ the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, having died in office, Stevens Thompson Mason, the Secretary of the Territory, succeeded him as Governor. Mr. Mason, a native of Kentucky, though sprung from an eminent Virginia family, was not much over twenty-one years of age upon assuming the duties of the executive chair. In the Message which he addressed to the Legislative Council of the territory, on the 1st of September, 1834, he stated to

¹ Governor Porter died at Detroit, on the 6th of July, 1834, aged 43 years.

them that Michigan "has but one course left for the assertion of her equal rights. It is to ascertain her population, which is, beyond doubt, more than sixty thousand; to proceed in that event to the calling of a convention for the institution of a state government, and to the election of a Representative and Senators, to Congress." Among other motives for taking this action, he mentioned "the consideration and ultimate decision of the dispute with Ohio in relation to our southern boundary."

The population of the territory was found to be 87,273; and thereupon the Legislative Council passed "an Act to enable the people of Michigan to form a Constitution and State Government," which was approved by the Governor on the 26th of January, 1835.

The delegates to the Convention having been duly elected, that body assembled at Detroit on the 11th of May, 1835, and organized by electing John Biddle, of Wayne County, the President of the Convention,¹ and appointing other persons to fill the usual offices.

On the following day the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members "to take into consideration the claim advanced, and the proceedings commenced and threatened, by the authorities of the State of Ohio, in relation to the southern boundary of Michigan, and to report a declaration of her rights and views on that subject." On the 14th of May, the Convention, by a vote of 80 to 4, resolved "that the measures adopted by the Legislative Council and Executive of Michigan, for maintaining the integrity of her territorial limits, the inviolability of her soil, and the exclusive supremacy of her laws and jurisdiction in and over the same, meet the cordial approbation of this Convention."

On the 14th of May, the President of the Convention was directed to forward a copy of this vote of approbation to the

President of the United States, (Andrew Jackson) accompanied by the thanks of the convention "for his patriotic and firm determination, whenever, in the unconstitutional proceedings of the authorities of Ohio to extend the jurisdiction of that State over a portion of the territory of Michigan, the crisis shall arrive in which the civil officers shall be inadequate to the execution of their duties to employ all the means placed in his hands by the constitution and laws to maintain their supremacy; and for the intimation, that however painful it may be, this is a duty which he is resolved to perform."

On the 1st of June, the Convention gave its consent to the running of the line claimed by Ohio, called Harris's line, accompanying this with an express declaration, "that while they are disposed to make this effort at conciliation, they are determined to assert their own jurisdiction by all the lawful means in their power; and that the authority and jurisdiction of this territory will be maintained over all the district of country, extending to Fulton's line, the southern boundary between this territory and the State of Ohio; the laws duly enforced over all persons therein; and any attempt to introduce any other authority, except that of the United States, or of this territory, by any person or persons whomsoever, will be immediately repelled, and the laws on the subject vigorously enforced." This was unanimously adopted, and the President of the Convention was directed to transmit copies of it to the President of the United States, the Governor of Ohio, and the speakers of the two houses of the Legislature of that State. At the same session the Convention adopted an Appeal to the people of the United States."

The Constitution adopted by the Convention, which sat from May 11, 1835, to June 24, 1835, declared in its opening sentence, that it was formed by "the people of the Territory of Michigan, as established by the Act of Congress, of eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and five, in conformity to the fifth article of the ordinance providing for the govern-

¹ Mr. Biddle was a brother of Nicholas Biddle, the President of the United States Bank.

ment of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio.

In the Appeal to the people of the United States, issued by the Convention, the territory upon her southern border, claimed by Ohio, was stated to be six hundred and fifty square miles. It is alleged that Ohio had "abandoned the ground of supplication to Congress, which she has occupied for more than thirty years, and assumed a tone of menace and violence toward Michigan. Her legislature passed a law for taking forcible possession of the country."

In pursuance of this action, the Governor of Ohio proceeded to commence running the boundary line claimed by Ohio, which it was proposed to substitute in the Constitution of that State, "with the assent of Congress," for the line previously considered as the northern boundary of Ohio. "Jurisdiction," says the Appeal, "was attempted to be assumed: officers were commissioned, a corps of about five hundred militia was collected and embodied within six or seven miles of the boundary, and commissioners were appointed to run the line." The Legislative Council of Michigan declared any attempt to run the line a penal offence, and the Attorney General of the United States pronounced this act of the Council constitutional; under it, some persons were arrested, of whom one was rescued by persons from Ohio. The Governor of this latter State then suspended proceedings for running the line. As above stated, the Convention gave its consent to the completion of the survey, without prejudice to the rights of the territory.

On the 1st of March, 1836, Mr. Clayton, from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate made a report proposing the cession of the disputed territory to the State of Ohio upon two grounds, *first*, of a supposed right in the State of Ohio, arising from a proviso in the Constitution of that State, adopted in November, 1802, that "if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect

the said lake east of the mouth of the Miami, of the Lake, then and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of the State shall be established by, and extended to a line running from the southerly extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the great Miami river, as aforesaid, thence northeast to the territorial line, and by the said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line," and *secondly*, upon the ground of expediency, inasmuch as it was desirable that the mouth of the River Maumee, or Miami of the Lakes should be within the State of Ohio.

On the following day, Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on the Judiciary made a similar report to the House of Representatives.

The Congress of the United States accordingly passed "an Act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed." This Act was approved on the 15th of June, 1836.

The first section defines the northern boundary as "a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee (Miami) Bay, after that line, so drawn, shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana; and from the said north cape of the said bay, northeast to the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Upper Canada, in Lake Erie; and thence with the said last mentioned line, to its intersection with the western line of the State of Pennsylvania." This conceded to Ohio all that she had claimed.

The second section admits Michigan to the Union, with the constitution formed by the people in convention, upon an equal footing with the original states, "*provided always*, and this admission is upon the express condition, that the said state shall consist of, and have jurisdiction over all the territory included within the

following boundaries, and over none other;" and then follows a description of a part of the southern boundary, identical with that established in the first section for the northern boundary of Ohio; after which the boundary line passes through the Detroit River, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal River, and thence by a number of boundaries to Green Bay and Lake Michigan. This annexed to the State of Michigan a large portion of the northern part of Wisconsin Territory, and it was evidently intended as a compensation for the portion ceded to Ohio.

The third section of the Act provided that the boundaries thus established should receive the assent of a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the sole purpose of giving that assent; that as soon as the assent should be given, the President of the United States should announce the fact by a proclamation, and thereupon the admission of the State into the Union should be complete, without any farther action on the part of Congress.

In the following month, July, 1836, the Legislature of Michigan passed an Act for the holding of a convention to take the new boundary into consideration. The Convention being duly elected, met on the 26th of September, 1836, and on the 30th of that month *resolved*, by a vote of 28 to 21, that as the giving of such assent would be a palpable violation of the constitution of Michigan, the Convention could not give their assent to the proposition contained in the proviso, and the same was thereby rejected. The Convention unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the right of Congress to attach any such condition to the Act of admission, as being contrary to the articles of compact contained in the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitution of Michigan.

On the 14th of November, 1836, a Committee of the Democratic Convention of Wayne County issued a Circular recommending the holding of another Convention. It set forth that the Representatives of Washtenaw County had voted in the first Convention against giving the assent

of the State to the terms of admission; that if their votes had been given for accepting these terms, the result would have been different, that since the holding of the Convention, the people of Washtenaw County had chosen members of the Legislature favorable to accepting the terms by a very large majority, and had adopted resolutions for the immediate holding of another Convention. It was urged that speedy action was necessary to "save to the State her share of the surplus revenue and the five per cent. on the proceeds of the sales of public lands" amounting to at least six hundred thousand dollars. The Committee, therefore, recommended the people of the State to elect delegates to a new Convention on the fifth and sixth days of the following month, December, and that the Convention meet at Ann Arbor on the 14th of December.

Governor Stevens T. Mason, in a letter to the people of Washtenaw County, informed them that, in his opinion, the consent of the Legislature to the holding of a new Convention was not requisite.

Delegates to the new Convention met at Ann Arbor on the 14th of December, 1836. The county of Monroe, the southeastern county of the state, containing Toledo, and a larger part of the disputed territory than any other county of the state, was not represented in this second Convention. Some of the smaller counties were also unrepresented. The Convention unanimously adopted a long preamble and a resolution "by the people of Michigan in convention assembled, that the assent required in the foregoing recited act of the Congress of the United States is hereby given."

A letter to the President of the United States, informing him of the result of the Convention, was adopted by a committee, signed by the President of the Convention, and entrusted to a committee of two to proceed to Washington, and deliver it to the President of the United States.

The validity of the doings of this Convention was recognized at Washington City, and Michigan took her place in the Union.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

Continued from p. 116 of THE RECORD.

A TRADITION OF THE SENECAS.

The following memorandum concerning a Tradition of the Senecas, once the most warlike and powerful of the Six Nations of Indians that formed the Iroquois Confederacy, was made by the late Honorable CHARLES H. RUGGLES, of the Court of Appeals, of the State of New York, while on his way to Washington City, in March, 1838. Not long before his death, he gave a copy of it to the Editor of the RECORD.

Two aged Chiefs of the Seneca Indians, one of them residing on the Allegany river, and the other on the Tonawanda were, during the present month, travelling in the stage to Washington as delegates from the tribe on business with the general government. They spoke no language but their native tongue. They were grave and taciturn. They had with them a younger man of their tribe as an interpreter.

The conversation of their fellow-travelers turned on the condition of their tribe; upon their progress in civilization, their religious belief, and on the melancholy probability of their entire extinction in the course of a few years.

Some of the observations appeared from time to time, to be communicated by the interpreter to the Chiefs. At length some question in relation to their faith having been put to the interpreter, and by him to the eldest Chief, the latter voluntarily offered to relate the tradition of his tribe with respect to the origin of the world. He accordingly recited the tradition in the language of the Senecas, in short distinct portions, some of which were delivered with great emphasis and animation.

It was interpreted by the young man substantially as follows:

In heaven there was a Being and his wife, having the human form. They dwelt under the shade of a beautiful tree which spread its branches widely on every side.

They had everything to make them happy, and yet they were not content to remain always in the same place. They

resolved to remove the tree which was their dwelling place and their shelter, from the spot where it had always stood.

With great toil they uprooted their tree for the purpose of descending with it to the earth which they saw afar off, below them.

At this time the earth was overspread with the waters of the sea. The sea was inhabited by the great fishes; and upon its surface were multitudes of wild fowl. There were no other inhabitants.

When the water-fowls were informed that the beings in heaven were about to come down to the waters to live they said to one another, Here is no land, on which they may plant their tree, and they will be drowned in the deep waters. Let us make an island for them that they may live.

They dove into the depths of the sea to gather earth for an island on which the heavenly beings might plant their tree and live. But their effort was unavailing. The waters were too deep. They could gather no earth, and they despaired of saving the heavenly beings from being drowned in the sea.

In exploring the depths they found the Lobster and informed him of the calamity that awaited the Beings from above. The Lobster made it known to the great Tortoise whose dwelling was in the deep caverns of the ocean, and the Tortoise resolved that the Celestial Beings should not die.

He therefore gathered a great quantity of earth upon his back, and rose slowly and majestically to the surface of the wide water, and there awaited the descent of the inhabitants of heaven.

In the meantime the male being who was about to descend from the regions of heaven was stricken with disease, and never appeared upon the earth. But the female with her sheltering tree came down and alighted on the island which the great Tortoise had prepared and which he con-

tinued to sustain. The tree took root and flourished; and the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea were the woman's food.

She had a daughter born on the earth and that daughter had two sons. The eldest brother was just, benevolent, powerful and good. He was the great and good spirit. The younger brother was cruel, malevolent and evil minded. He was the evil spirit. The grandmother loved the evil minded grandson far better than she loved his elder brother who was just and benevolent.

The mother of these two brothers, died. The grandmother and her two grandsons made her a grave not far from the tree under which they dwelt. They covered the grave with earth, and wept for her there with loud lamentations. When the spring time came, a fair and vigorous plant sprang from the midst of the grave; it grew and flourished,—its long green leaves expanded, its top blossomed, and its fruit appeared. It was CORN.

The good brother who was the great spirit made man and woman, and all the beasts of fields and forests, and all the plants that grow on the earth, which serve for the nourishment and support of any living thing. Everything was given to man for his use. It was all good, and man was happy.

The evil minded brother saw it and was enraged. He created a great serpent with poisonous fangs and powerful horns,

that he might destroy all the good things that the great and good spirit had made for man's use.

And the good brother perceiving that the great serpent would destroy all the good things that he had made for man's use, created the Thunder. He commanded the Thunder to kill the great serpent; and the Thunder slew the great serpent which the evil minded brother had made, so that he did no more evil.

And the evil minded brother, being enraged that his serpent was destroyed began to plot in his mind still greater mischief toward man and the things the good spirit had made.

The good spirit who knew all things perceived this and dug a deep pit in the earth; and being stronger than his evil brother, he laid hold on him, and thrust him into the deep pit, and gave him stones for food. He is still kept there, to prevent him from destroying the good things that are made for man's use.

And men multiplied on the island; and the island grew larger and larger, and spread far and wide, and became covered with trees and with grass, and plants and fruits from the frozen lands of the North to the delightful islands and shores of the South.

And until the white man came here all this land was enjoyed by the red man for his cornfields and his hunting grounds, as the great and good spirit had given it to him.

COLONIAL SEALS.

Sigillum est cera impressa—"A seal is an impression in wax," was the definition given by Lord Coke, and according to this definition were made the pendant seals of the Anglo-American colonies which were attached to charters, deeds and other written agreements. They were made of beeswax put upon each side of a piece of linen cloth, to which was attached some tape wherewith to connect the seal with the writing. The seal was stamped

upon both sides. On one side was impressed the royal arms of England, and on the other the effigy of the British Sovereign and some other device, with the name of that sovereign and the particular colony to which the seal belonged. The impression of both sides of a pendant seal first came into use in the twelfth century, when the word "seal" was applied equally to the metal die and the impressed wax.

In more ancient times, the seal was quite small, and to the eye of the numismatologist with an antiquarian spirit, the smaller and thicker the seal the more ancient it is, and therefore more precious. For example: the seals of the Merovingian Kings of France (from A. D. 428 to 742) are only about an inch in diameter, while that of Francis the First of the same kingdom (A. D. 1515 to 1547) are about four inches in diameter, or about half an inch smaller than the colonial seal of Vir-

ginia, of an impression of which a drawing is here given on a reduced scale. The seals of all the Anglo-American colonies after the act for securing the Protestant succession to the throne of England known as the Act of Settlement, passed by Parliament in the reign of William the Third, were changed with the accession of every monarch so long as the House of Stuart seemed determined to regain that throne. Care was taken not to allow this insignia of royalty to remain in existence after the



COLONIAL SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

death of one monarch and the accession of another, or even two seals issued by the same sovereign.

The above picture of an impression of the Virginia colonial seal is copied from one in possession of the writer, issued late in the reign of Queen Anne. The seal was received by the Governor at Williamsburgh on the 31st of May, 1714, or about two months before the death of that Queen. It is described in the subjoined

document which bears at its head the autograph signature of Queen Anne, and an impression of the seal of the Privy Council; and it is signed by Lord Dartmouth, one of the principal Secretaries of State. The impression is somewhat defaced. It will be seen that the legend on the seal is not placed in the same order of expression, as on the letter of Lord Dartmouth.



To Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin George, Earl of Orkney, Our Lieutenant and Governor General of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Colony for the time being, GREETING: With this you will receive a Seal prepared by our order for the use of our Government of Virginia, which Seal is engraven on the one side with our Effigy and an Indian on his knee presenting tobacco to us. This inscription being under the said Effigy: EN DAT VIRGINIA QUARTAM, and this inscription round the circumference: SIGILLUM PROVINCE DE VIRGINIA IN AMERICA; on the other side of the said seal is engraven our arms, garter, crown, supporters and motto, with this inscription round the circumference: ANNA DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA FIDEI DEFENSOR. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby authorize you and our Lieutenant or Commander in Chief of our said colony for

the time being, to affix the said seal to all patents, and grants of lands, and to all public acts and instruments of Government which shall be made and passed in our name within our said colony, and that it be to all intents and purposes of the same force and validity, as any former seal appointed for the public use of the Government in our said colony, hath heretofore been, which former seals are not to be further made use of, or affixed to any public acts or instruments whatsoever, but to be defaced and broken; and we further will and require you upon the receipt of the said seal to cause the former seal to be broke before you in Council, and then to transmit the said former seal so broken, to our comm^{rs} of trade and plantations to be laid before us in Council as usual. Given at our Castle of Windsor, the sixth day of December, 1712, in the eleventh year of our reign.

By Her Maj^{ty}'s Command.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE IN LOWER MERION.

To the Editor of the "*American Historical Record and Repertory of Notes and Queries*."

I wish to inquire whether the present "Friends'" meeting-house, "situate in Township of Lower Merion, in the County of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, is the original building, or the successor of an earlier one?—whether the present house which has inscribed on its N. W. end the date

of 1695, be the old Meeting-House, or one of subsequent erection? My object in submitting this query to the readers of the HISTORICAL RECORD, is to aid my efforts in attempting to give a faithful and lucid account of the lower part of the township.

That a "Friends' meeting-house," did actually exist here at a very early date is rendered certain by documentary evidence.

All writers on the history and topography of this neighborhood regard this House as one of the oldest in this county, and if it were erected in 1695, as the date imports, the claim might, probably, be sustained. The earliest notice however, which my researches have enabled me to discover is the donation of Edward Rees, the owner of a considerable plantation consisting of about 192 acres of land, it being a part of 5,000 acres which William Penn deeded in trust to Edward Jones and John Thomas, for which they paid 100 pounds.

In 1695, Edward Rees, a respectable Welshman from Bela, by Indenture donated half an acre and six perches to four trustees, for the sole and exclusive purpose of a graveyard for the burial of members of the Society of "Friends." That was six years before the "amended" or resurvey was made, which was done "in pursuance of a warrant from Penn's Commissioners of Property" directed to Thomas Pennington, dated the 16th 10th mo., 1701. In this resurvey, made by David Powell, no mention is made of any such structure as a place of worship; but in a resurvey of Edward Jones' estate, by D. Powell, which adjoined Edward Rees' land, I find as follows: "Thence N. 6-14, W. 32 perches to a stake, in the ground of the Merion meeting-house, by the line of Robert Roberts' land. This proves that there was an edifice dedicated to public worship there so early as the year 1701, but its precise site is matter of doubt.

In the will of Cadwallader Morgan, dated 10th 7th mo., 1711, he directs his Executors to pay the sum of 50 pounds in money, as money is to be paid by Act of Parliament in America to the "Friends," of the quarterly meeting of Philadelphia, to be kept in stock, &c. "I also," he says, "give and bequeath the sum of 20 pound in money aforesaid, toward building Merion meeting-house, *when it is a building*. Also, I give and bequeath the sum of 10 pounds, 10 shillings, toward building Gwinedd meeting-house, to be paid at the building thereof. . . . I also give and bequeath to my son-in-law, Robert Evans,

the sum of 30 pounds, and to my daughter-in-law, his wife, the best feather bed, and all the clothes and furniture belonging to it, the largest pan and chest of drawers, and all the seats and chairs,—the evening meeting being held in their house." In another will of like date and character made by Richard Walters, then owner of the property of the late Dr. Jon. Clark, deceased, bequeathed to "Friends" of Merion meeting, 6 pounds, to be paid four years after his death. Hence it will be seen that a Friend's meeting-house existed in this vicinity, at or before the date of Edward Rees' donation in 1695.

Moreover, the site of the present edifice is built on land which was not given for that purpose until the year 1747, when by Indenture, dated 18th 3d mo., of that year, made between Robert Roberts, of Merion township and four trustees, therein mentioned, a certain piece of land situated in Merion aforesaid, then in the County of Philadelphia, which is described as beginning at the western corner of said graveyard, containing three quarters of an acre and twenty-three perches to the end and purpose that they, the trustees, "shall stand and be seized of the aforesaid piece of land to the use, benefit and behoof of the poor people of this Society, and to build and maintain one or more meeting-houses, or places of religious worship."

Now, at what precise period the present Friends' meeting-house was erected is the query I wish resolved. That it is the one now used by Friends is disproved by documentary evidence and architectural detail, is certain. In the will of Cadwallader Morgan, before cited, there are two items which would seem to demand special attention, viz.—What is the import and exact meaning of the passage, "when the meeting-house is a building:" "I give all the seats and chairs, *the evening meetings being held in their house*." The property which this will effected, was located about half a mile east of the old graveyard before mentioned, and both were attended by the same sect and the same race of people.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

Lower Merion, 6th Feb., 1872.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

On page 130 of the RECORD, "F. C. K.," of Trenton, N. J., speaks of a rumor that a portrait of the mother of Washington is possessed by a distinguished citizen of New York, and that he has documentary evidence to show by fair inference, that Washington was born in England. I can speak plainly about the portrait and the documents, as follows:

The portrait is in the possession of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, LL.D., who received it from Mr. George W. Harvey, the Artist, who received it in accordance with the last Will and Testament of Mr. George Field, of England, who received it in the way mentioned in a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Harvey, a copy of which is given below.

Mr. Harvey, in a written narrative given to Professor Morse, says, that while in England in 1847, and lecturing, by request, on the "Scenery, Resources, and Progress, of the northern part of the United States," he made the acquaintance of many distinguished men in the world of letters. Among them was George Field, author of several important works on Art and Philosophy, who informed Mr. Harvey that he had the original portrait of Miss Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, and invited him to his house to see it. He accepted the invitation, saw the picture, and was struck with its resemblance to the best authenticated portraits of Washington. On his return to Boston, Mr. Harvey mentioned this fact to his friends. To satisfy their incredulity, he wrote to Mr. Field for a statement in writing, concerning the portrait, and received the following letter from that gentleman, dated "Sion Hill Park, February 25th, 1851:"

"My Dear Sir,

"I have still the portrait you mention (Mrs. Washington) and shall be doubly happy in affording yourself the opportunity of copying either that of your great ancestor, or the mother of the immortal Washington.

"As I entered my 75th year on the day you date your letter, it may fairly be supposed my memory has declined tho' I am not conscious of any change from my earliest recollections—and I will state to you the facts I mentioned when you were here, in proof of the authenticity of the Portrait of Mrs. Washington. It happened when I was a boy, that being in the neighborhood of Cookham in Berkshire with an uncle of mine, he pointed out a pretty country cottage in which the parents of General Washington resided, and from which they removed to America. Our road led to a green or common, where there resided a Mrs. Ann Morer, whose maiden name, I believe, was Taylor, who then showed me the portrait of Mrs. Washington, and other reliques of the family given to her when they quitted the place for America, to which country her aunt or mother she told me 'took their child G. W. in her arms.'

"I believe I use her own expression. Some years after this, happening to be in the neighborhood of Cookham, I called on Mrs. Morer, who again showed me the portrait, and mentioned that two American gentlemen, friends of Washington or family had sought her out, as the nearest relative of his nurse, and presented her with two guineas.

"Again about 1812, when residing on the edge of Windsor Forest, my wife hired a servant, Hannah Taylor, and finding she came from Cookham I inquired if she knew Mrs. Morer? when I learned that she had recently died, and that her effects were about to be sold by auction; on which I requested Hannah immediately to write to her mother, and desire all the pictures to be bought for me—which was done, and I obtained the portrait in question with the other heads, and have kept them ever since, as I showed it to you. As there can have been no purpose beyond the truth in this statement, I have never doubted, and continue to believe it firmly. I have shown the portrait to

numberless persons, and was induced to address a letter to Judge Washington at Mount Vernon, in 1824, supposing him to be the representative of the family, offering to restore the picture—but did not receive an answer.

"Mr. Chapman, an American artist, known to the family, took a slight sketch of the head, in which he recognized a family likeness of the Washingtons—nor is it without resemblance to Washington's portraits.

"Mr. Justice Carlton, of New Orleans, to whom I showed the portrait, mentioned in confirmation of my statements, the circumstances of the marriage of Augustine Washington with Miss Ball (the parents of the great George W.) in this country, and her emigrating with him to America.

"You will find an imperfect account of it in Colton's 'Lacon, vol. II, CVLVII, page 112.' (This relates to an accident of Augustine Washington in Cheshire, where he was kindly cared for by the Balls.)

"I confess none of the memoirs of Washington that I have seen give any account of his birth in this country—and I have had the Church Register of Cookham searched without finding any entry of his christening;—but it is not improbable that, as he was taken over in his nurse's arms, he was christened in Virginia. This will account for the statement of his birth in America copied from one printed life to another."

Mr. Harvey allowed extracts from this letter to be copied into a leading Boston newspaper, which brought, he says, so many "intrusive visits" to his studio, that he "transferred the further investigation of the affair to the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, and gave Mr. Thornton its Secretary, a letter of introduction to Mr. Field, with whom there resulted the interchange of many courteous letters and much information which Mr. Thornton had obtained in America tending to confirm Mr. Field's statements."

Mr. Harvey went to England again in 1853, and instituted personal inquiries at

Cookham concerning the Washington family. The Rector of the Church informed him that "a rascally lawyer had obtained possession of the Baptismal and Marriage Register before his (the Rector's) time, and at a great fire they had been destroyed; but that the record of the deaths of the period of the Washingtons were all safe." From these records Mr. Harvey obtained extracts.

Mr. Harvey says: "It was to possess the property to which Augustine was heir to that took him to England, and as he had buried his first wife he was free to marry again. Here the accident recorded in Lacon, threw Washington upon the hospitality of the Balls, which eventuated in his marrying Miss Mary Ball, who, the artist thinks, was from the character of the portrait, a court beauty." From the parish register of Cookham Mr. Harvey obtained a copy of the following entry:

"John Ball, was buried 26th May, 1770.

Mary Ball, was buried Oct. 3d, 1729."

He presumes these to have been the parents of Mary Ball, whom Augustine Washington, the father of George, married in March, 1730. If John Ball was her father, she must have been at least twenty-two years of age at the time of her marriage. Mr. Harvey says: "Of the Brookses there are many records of which name was one of the sponsors [Richard] at George's baptism; and doubtless the names of the other two [Beverly Whiting and Mildred Gregory] might be found in the registers of adjoining parishes."

Mr. Harvey says he saw in Berkshire a very aged man named Greathurst, who introduced him to a gentleman who had lived in the house where Washington was born," and from whom he obtained permission to copy a drawing of the house, then supplanted by a pretty villa." In the garden he saw and sketched a large walnut tree planted by Augustine Washington "while he was awaiting to find a purchaser of the property."

In a letter to Sir Isaac Heard, dated at Philadelphia, 2d of May, 1792, in reply to inquiries respecting his family, President

Washington wrote—"George, eldest son of Augustine Washington, by the second marriage, was born in Westmoreland County." In Henry Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, may be found an engraved fac simile of the record of his birth in the Bible that belonged to Washington's mother, and supposed to be in her handwriting. At the time it was copied (1844 or 1845) it belonged to George W. Bassett, of Farmington, Hanover Co., Virginia, who married a grand-niece of Washington. The following is a copy of the record:

"George Washington, son to Augustine, and Mary his wife, was born y^e 11th Day of February,¹ 173½, about ten in the morning, and was baptised the 3d of April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting and Captain Richard Brooks, Godfathers, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, Godmother."

-I have nowhere noticed the names of Whiting, Brooks, or Gregory, as that of any of the old families of Virginia. Bishop Meade in his "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia" takes no notice, I believe, of any such families. But the family of Ball settled as early as 1650, in Lancaster County, and around old White Chapel Church, under the venerable pines are heavy tombstones, nearly all of which are inscribed with the name of Ball. Bishop Meade quotes from a writing on the back of the original description of the arms of the Ball family, in which, after giving an account of William Ball, the first of the name who came to Virginia, the writer says, "William left eight sons, (and one daughter) five of whom have now (Anno Domini, 1779,) male issue. Joseph's male issue is extinct. *General George Washington is his grand-son, by his youngest daughter Mary.*"

Mary had a brother, Joseph Ball, who married a Miss Ravenscroft, of England, and settled in London as a practitioner of the law. Bishop Meade quotes a letter from him to his sister, the mother of Washington, dated 19th of May, 1747, in

which he advises her not to consent to her son George, then fifteen years of age, going to sea, as he desired to do.

This, as far as I know, is all the information we have respecting the mother of Washington in her earlier life. In his letter to Sir Isaac Heard, Washington only wrote concerning her—"Augustine then married Mary Ball."

On the morning of the 13th of last December, I saw at the house of Professor Morse in New York City, the portrait said to be that of Washington's mother. It is a three-quarter length, in a sitting position, and supposed by Mr. Harvey to have been painted by Thomas Hudson, the tutor of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who resided in the neighborhood of the Washingtons and Balls. Her costume is that of Sir Peter Lely's style—low bosom, short over-sleeves, et cetera. The dress is of the shadow-of-gold color. Her hair auburn, or rather that of a blonde, which she is, with blue or rich grey eyes. The form and general expression of the face, especially of the forehead, eyes and nose, are those of Washington's in a remarkable degree, as portrayed by Houdon in his statue at Richmond, and by Rembrandt Peale whose portrait of him was pronounced by the intimate personal friends of Washington, to be the best likeness ever painted of him. She holds between her forefinger and thumb, very daintly, a pretty white flower. It is the portrait of a young woman apparently from twenty-two to twenty-five years of age.

Mr. Field bequeathed the picture to Mr. Harvey, in the following words which are copied from his will made on the 19th of January, 1852: "My portrait of the mother of Washington the First President of the United States, I give to the disposal of George Harvey, Esq., of Boston, in the United States," et cetera.

The RECORD would like to be informed whether there is any documentary evidence to show where Augustine Washington married Mary Ball, or that Washington was born and baptized in America.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Old Style: 22d New Style.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Continued from page 117 of the RECORD.

The first work at hand with a list of subscribers, chiefly Southern people, has this title:—"Twenty sermons on the following subjects, viz., Christianity a Rational Religion," and so on, to the number of nineteen subjects—all theological. "Preached in the Parish of St. Philip, CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA. By the REVEREND SAMUEL QUINCY, Lecturer of said PARISH, BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND: Printed and sold by JOHN DRAPER, in Cornhill, M.DCC.L., "8 vo., pages 370.

We are unable to give a very particular account of the reverend author, as there is nothing in the volume to enlighten us. Dr. Allen mentions him in his American Biographical Dictionary, but did not even know his Christian name. He says, Mr. Quincy was born in Boston, but how he knew that he does not mention. In an account of the Quincy family in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (for January, 1857,) we find two Samuel Quincys, but nothing regarding *this* Samuel. Hence we are inclined to the opinion that he does not belong to the Quincys of Quincy and Boston. One circumstance, however, may be against this theory, as his book was printed in Boston. Had he not been of New England origin it may be presumed his work would have been issued from a London press.

There is a singular silence in all the works consulted relative to this author. It would be reasonable to expect some notice of Mr. Quincy, in a discourse upon the burning of St. Philip's Church, in which he preached, but his name is not mentioned. This discourse, or sermon, by Daniel Cobia, "Assistant Minister of St. Philip's," was preached five days after the fire, Feb. 15, 1835. The author informs us that St. Philip's "was commenced, A. D., 1711. First used for worship, A. D., 1723. Completed 1733. Destroyed by fire Feb. 15, 1835."¹

¹ A picture of this church will appear in a future number of the RECORD.

Our expectation was not realized as we had hoped, in consulting "Dalcho's Church, of South Carolina," although we find a few important data there. Those are as follows:—"The Rev. Samuel Quincy was born in Boston, ordained Deacon, Oct. 18th, and Priest, Oct. 28th, 1740, by Dr. Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle; arrived in Charlestown, South Carolina, June, 1742. (His wife died soon after his arrival,) and elected cure of St. John's College, July 8; remained there till 1745, then resigned. In 1746, appointed to the care of St. George's Parish, Dorchester. In 1747 he resigned, on his appointment as assistant minister at St. Philip's Church, Charlestown, S. C. In 1749 he resigned this position, and removed to Boston, N. E., and the next year published the volume of sermons," the title of which stands at the head of this article.

When our researches had extended thus far we were put in possession of the following very interesting memoranda, from a source the most reliable:—"The statement in the above extract from Dalcho, that the Rev. S. Quincy was born in Boston, must be incorrect, unless it refers to Boston in Lincolnshire, England. He evidently was an Englishman by birth; probably was a descendant of a collateral branch of the family of Edward Quincy, who came to Boston, N. E., in 1633, and who had several brothers in England at the time of his emigration."

The Author "returned to England with his daughter, Anna Quincy (before the American Revolution,) who continued to correspond with the family of her name in Boston. The writer has three letters from this lady to Edmund Quincy, of Boston, which were found among the papers of his daughter, Mrs. Hancock. They are dated at Kittering, Northamptonshire, in 1785 and 1787. As she does not refer to her father, he had probably been dead many years, but in 1785, she mentions the decease of his only surviving

sister at the age of 84. Her letters are those of a cultivated woman, and do her, both in the handwriting and the orthography, great credit: she sends messages to all the ladies of the family here, by name, wishes to see them again, and signs herself 'your affectionate kinswoman,' but refers to England as her home. She visited Mrs. Abigail Adams, during Mrs. Adam's residence in England, and here all knowledge of her and her family terminates."

We now pass to the subscribers for Mr. Quincy's sermons, after extracting his Dedication as follows:—

"To his Excellency, JAMES GLEN, Esq.; Captain-General, Governour, and Commander-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province, of South Carolina, and Vice Admiral of the same; To the Honorable WILLIAM BULL, Esq.; Lieutenant Governour; To the Honorable CHARLES PINCKNEY, Esq.; HECTOR BERENGER DE BEAUFAIN, Esq.; Edward Fenwick, Esq.; Members of His Majesty's Honourable Council, This volume of SERMONS is humbly inscribed by His Excellency's, and their Honour's obliged, and most obedient humble Servant.

SAMUEL QUINCY."

It will be noticed that residences of subscribers are given in but few instances.

The Hon. Edmund Atkins, Esq.; Col. Robert Austin, Esq., 2 Books. Mr. George Austin, Merchant. Mr. John Ainslie, Merchant, 2. Mr. William Anderson, of *Dorchester*. Mr. Benjamin Addison. James Akin, Esq. William Allston, Esq. Mr. John Allston. Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, A.M., of *New York*. Mr. Sephen Ayrault, of *Newport*. Mr. Daniel Ayrault, Jun. Joseph Atkins, Esq. *Newbury*. Mr. Thomas Aston, Apothecary in *Boston*. *The Hon.* Theodore Atkinson, Esq.; of *Portsmouth*. Mr. Joshua Amy, of *Newport*. Mr. John Aplin, Attorney at Law in *Providence*. *The Hon.* Hector Berenger de Beaufain, Esq., 2. *The Hon.* William Bull, Jun., Esq., 2. Nathaniel Broughton, Esq. Mr. Alexander Boughton, Merchant. Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq. Richard Beres-

ford, Esq. Mrs. Deborah Beswick. Mr. Joseph Brailsford, Merchant. Mr. Samuel Brailsford. Mr. Morton Brailsford. Dr. William Bruce. Mr. Anthony Bonneau. Mr. William Burrows, Attorney at Law. Mrs. Susannah Barlow. Mrs. Jane Blythe. Rev. Henry Barclay, A. M., *New York*. Peter Bours, Esq., *Newport*. Jahleel Brenton, Esq.; [A direct descendant of the Hon. WILLIAM BRENTON, an early governor of Rhode Island.] Mr. John Brown, Merchant. Mr. Peleg Brown. Mr. John Brown, Jun. John Brett, M. D. Mr. John Belisho. Mr. Joseph Bull. Mr. Charles Bardin. Mr. Peter Bours, Jun. Mr. Samuel Bours. Capt. Henry Barnsley, Esq., of his Majesty's Ship *America*. Rev. William Beach, A. M. 3. Rev. Charles Brockwell, A. M. King's Chaplain in *Boston*. Mr. William Bowdoin, Merchant; [Son of Gov. JAMES BOWDOIN, of Massachusetts.] Mr. James Boutineau, Merchant. Andrew Belcher, Esq. Mr. Belthazer Bayard. Mr. John Box. Mr. Henry Bowers. Edward Bass, A. M. Thomas Corbett, Esq. Mrs. Lucy Corbett. Childermass Croft, Esq. Mr. Edward Croft. Mr. Edmund Cossens, Merchant. Mrs. Elizabeth Cossens. Mr. David Caw, 2. Rev. Mr. William Cotes, of *Dorchester*. Mr. Alexander Cramahé, Merchant. Mr. John Crocatt, Merchant. Mrs. Martha Chalmers. Mrs. Sarah Champneys. Wm. Cattell, Esq. Mr. Wm. Cattell, Jun. Mrs. Mary Cooper. Rev. Mr. Henry Chiffelle, Rector of St. *Peter's, Purrysburgh*. Mr. Eleanor Cogley. Mr. Wm. Caraithen. Mr. Samuel Carne, Apothecary. Rev. Henry Caner, A. M., Minister of King's Chapel, *Boston*. Col. Wm. Coddington, Esq., *Newport*. Mr. Henry Collins. Capt. Walter Chaloner. Mr. John Chaloner. Mr. Walter Cranston. Mr. John Cole. Mr. Daniel Coggeshall. Mr. James Collins. Mr. Jeremy Childs, Jun. Mr. Wm. Campbell, Purser of his Majesty's Ship *America*. Mr. Wm. Coffin, *Boston*. Mr. John Collson. *The Hon.* Col. Alexander Vander Dussen, Esq. Capt. Geo. Darby, Esq., of his Majesty's Ship *Aldborough*. [The well known Admiral Sir George Darby; of the Revolu-

tionary period.] Rev. Levi Durand, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, 2 books. Thos. Dale, Esq. John Dart, Esq., Commissary General. Thomas Drayton, Esq., 2 books. John Drayton, Esq., 2. Mr. David Deas, Merchant, 2. John Dutarque, Esq. Mr. Robert Daniel. Mr. Walter Dallas. Mr. Simon Dunbar, Merchant. Mr. John Dobell. Capt. Michael Dalton, *Newbury*, 2. Mr. John Dennis, *Newport*.

Mr. Joseph Dowse, Merchant, *Boston*. Capt. James Day. Mr. Anthony Davis, and a large number more.

I will close this article with a few corrections of errors in my first. The notice of Willard's "Body of Divinity" being made from memoranda made long before the date of the publication of that work was erroneously assigned to MDCCXXXVI, whereas it should have been MDCCXXVI.

ETIQUETTE OF THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

When Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, he found it necessary to establish fixed rules concerning the reception of visitors, in order to have time to attend to his official duties properly. The precedents of monarchy might not be followed with consistency, but at the same time there were good reasons for the chief magistrate assuming a certain degree of dignity and reserve on all occasions. The rules that should govern the Republican court had, therefore, to be made without a precedent. Accordingly Washington addressed a note to Colonel Alexander Hamilton, telling him it was his wish to adopt such a system as, without overstepping the bounds of Republican simplicity, would best maintain the dignity of the office, and secure the President such a command of his time as was necessary to a proper performance of his official duties, and asking Hamilton to make suggestions. This he did, about a week after the inauguration; and to Colonel Humphreys, a former aid-de-camp to Washington, and who had then recently been Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, was left the arrangement of the details of etiquette. It was decided that the President should not return visits; that formal invitations to dinner should be given only to official characters and distinguished strangers, and that visits of mere courtesy should be confined to the afternoon of Tuesday in each week. Washington was compelled, at times, to settle instantly a point connected with

official etiquette, himself. In his Diary for Sunday, the 15th of November, 1789, he wrote: "Received an invitation to attend the funeral of Mrs. Roosevelt, (the wife of a Senator of this [New York] State) but declined complying with it—first, because the propriety of accepting any invitation, of this sort, appeared questionable—and secondly (though to do it in this instance might not be improper) because it might be difficult to discriminate in cases that might thereafter happen." This separation of the President's public life from that of a private citizen during his administration, has been kept up until within a few years.

After the arrival of Mrs. Washington at near the close of May, (1789,) it was arranged that she, too, should have a weekly reception. Accordingly the drawing room of the presidential mansion at New York was open from 8 till 10 o'clock every Friday evening for visits to Mrs. Washington, at which her husband was usually present until nine o'clock, when he not only retired from the room, but to his bed, that being his accustomed hour for such retirement at his home at Mt. Vernon. At Mrs. Washington's reception, was generally seen the cultivated portion of Society—persons (and their families) connected with the Government, and all whose social position entitled them to recognition in refined circles. On such occasions, all were required to appear in full dress.

The President soon adopted the rule of giving a dinner party every Wednesday,

to members of Congress and of his Cabinet, Ambassadors and other eminent persons who were always formally invited by card, of which the engraving is a copy from an original in possession of the writer.

*The President of the United States
and M.^{rs} Washington, request the Pleasure of*

Company to Dine, on _____ next, at _____ o'Clock.

179

An answer is requested.

WASHINGTON'S DINNER INVITATION CARD.

Sometimes he would have few, and sometimes many, at these dinner parties; and frequently the Secretaries or ministers only, would be invited, for the purpose of discussing cabinet questions over a bottle of wine. Mrs. Cushing, wife of Judge William Cushing, of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office to Washington at his second inauguration, wrote from Philadelphia on the 2d of April, 1795:—"We dined to-day with the President and Mrs. Washington, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, the Chevalier and Madame Frere, (who is truly an elegant woman,) Don Phillip Jaudennes and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Van Berckel, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Pinckney, and Mr. and Mrs. Coxe, Madame Frere and Madame Jaudennes were brilliant with diamonds." Mr. Hammond was the British Minister; Mr. Van Berckel was the minister from Holland; the Chevalier Frere was the representative of Portugal, and Jaudennes was the Spanish Minister.

Washington gave a farewell dinner on

the eve of his retirement from public life, on which occasion he sent out his invitation cards for the last time. "To-morrow," he wrote to General Knox, on the 2d of March, 1797, "at dinner, I shall, as a servant of the public, take my leave of the President elect, of the foreign characters, the heads of Departments, &c." To that dinner as many were invited as could be seated at the table. The late venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania was present. "During the dinner," he afterwards wrote to a friend, "much hilarity prevailed; but on the removal of the cloth it was put an end to by the President—certainly without design. Having filled his glass, he addressed the company, with a smile on his countenance, saying, 'Ladies and gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health, as a public man. I do it with sincerity, and wishing you all possible happiness.' There was an end of all pleasantries." It is said that tears suffused the cheeks of several who were present, especially of some of the ladies who had become much attached to the President and Mrs. Washington.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MINUTES OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

—"The Elders and Messengers of y^e Churches assembled in Council April 7, 1686, at y^e desire of the Church in Maldon,¹ having upon adjournment mett at Boston, May 20 and 27, and June 10, and there taken the state of that church into further consideration, do declare and advise as followeth:

"I. Inasmuch as wee understand that M^r. Thom^s. Cheever² has now declared, that as to y^e scandalous words which have been testified and proved against him, he doth know and with shame and sorrow confess that he has spoken words of y^e same nature more than is charged upon him, and doth not deny, but he might use those very expressions which are by y^e witnesses mentioned, and that he doth judge himself before God and man, as one that has exposed Religion and y^e ministry to Reproach, opened y^e mouths of y^e wicked, saddened y^e hearts of y^e Lord's servants, for which he begs Pardon of God and his People. And considering that some of y^e Brethren testify, that they have observed his late conversation to be humble and penitent, wee conceive that y^e church in Maldon may, without breach of y^e Rule so far confirm their love to him, as to Restore him to their communion, and to grant him a loving Dismission to some church according as himself shall desire. We therefore commend to their consid-

eration these Scriptures following: 2 Cor. 2, 7, 8. 1 Cor. 13, 4, 7. Deut. 29, 29.

II. Since it is not probable that Mr. Cheever's continuance in Maldon, nor yet the present exercise of his ministry there, will tend to y^e peace of that place, or to y^e edification of y^e church, nor to his own comfort: wee advise him, the said Mr. Cheever to request his dismission, and we advise y^e church to comply with his desire therein. This counsel we conceive to be grounded on such Scriptures as these: 2 Cor. 10, 8, and 12, 19. 2 Thess. 3, 16. 1 Tim. 3, 7. 2 Cor. [torn.]

III. Wee advise the Church and Congregation of Maldon duely to encourage and to hold in Reputation their Reverend and faithful Teacher Mr. Wigglesworth, according as God in his word does require them to do. 1 Thess. 5, 12, 13. And that they conscientiously endeavor to live and love as Brethren, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you, so also do yee.

"Thus do we commend you to y^e grace of o^r Lord Jesus Christ.

*Jn^o W^o Mather Mod-
rator*

*In y^e name & with y^e unani-
mous Consent of y^e Council.*

¹ Malden, County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, known as "Mystic Lyde," from 1634 to 1649, when it was set off from Charlestown, and incorporated.

² Copied from the original MS. in the autograph of Increase Mather, now in possession of Mr. Artemas Barrett of this town.

Thomas Cheever, on whose account this Ecclesiastical Council was called, as we learn from Dean's "Memoir of Michael Wigglesworth," and the "Bi-centennial of Malden," was the son of the celebrated school-master Ezekiel Cheever, and was born Aug. 23, 1658. He graduated at Harvard College in 1677, began to preach in Malden, as colleague to Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, Feb. 14, 1679-80, and was ordained July 27, 1681. After his dismission, as above, he lived in retirement nearly thirty years, when he was settled as pastor of the First Church in Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 19, 1715. He continued in this ministry nearly thirty-five years, when he died Dec. 27, 1749, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Two of his sermons, preached at Malden, in 1722, and 1725, were printed in 1726.

Melrose, Mass., Feb. 8, 1871.

E. H. Goss.

EDITOR AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

I give you an incident connected with the telegraph, which is worthy of preservation. The only line of telegraph wires in the year 1844, was between Baltimore and Washington. In May, of that year, the Democratic party met in Baltimore, to make its party nomination for President. Silas Wright, of New York, was nominated for the office of Vice President. His friends were under the impression that he would decline the nomination. They communicated with him by the wire. He

immediately replied, refusing to accept the nomination. As the presiding officer of the body, I read the dispatch; but so incredulous were the members as to the authority of the evidence before them, that the Convention adjourned over to the following day, to await the report of a Committee, sent over to Washington to get *reliable* information upon the subject.

In the remarks made by the members, after the reading of the dispatch, the broad ground was assumed, that information received, in this manner, was totally unreliable; and to treat it as matter of fact, would be to place the body in a ludicrous position, and make them the proper subjects of public censure and ridicule.

After twenty-four hours of delay the report of the Committee, however, indorsed the work of the wires, and we proceeded to the nomination of Mr. Dallas.

There were very many, however, who could not accept the fact, that correct information could possibly come through such a channel.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 22, 1872.

LIQUID FIRE.—The late Colonel Robert Carr, son-in-law to William Bartram, the proprietor of the celebrated Botanical Garden near Philadelphia, and his successor in the ownership of it (and who was often employed as an errand boy by Dr. Franklin) in a letter to the Editor of the RECORD, written a short time before his death in 1866, mentioned "liquid fire," in the following manner:

"At Sackett's Harbor, in September, 1813, a person from New England called on General Brown, to exhibit some preparation which he called *liquid fire*, or some such name. General Covington called at my tent, and invited me to go with him to witness the trial, to be made that morning; but, as I was a member of a Court Martial, then sitting, I could not go with him. On his return he informed me that the affair was most astonishing. The liquid resembled *ink*, and he had it in two small porter bottles, one of which he

threw against a small hemlock tree, which was instantly in a blaze, from top to bottom. The other bottle he also broke against another tree, with a similar result. He asserted that water would not extinguish it. General Covington remarked that it might be called "*hell fire*."

I never heard of it afterwards. I believe that Lieut. Col. F. Upham, of the 21st infantry, and Lieut. Col. F. Aspinwall, of 9th infantry, (after the war Consul to London or Liverpool) who were then at Sackett's Harbor, went to see the exhibition, and, if living, may remember it."

The RECORD would like to know whether such fire was ever brought into use afterward, in that war, or any other.

GEOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.—To the list of strange mistakes committed by Thackeray, in his novel of "The Virginians" (mentioned in the February number of the RECORD, page 90,) may be added some slips of the same kind by a living British novelist, Mr. Charles Reade.

In his story of "Jack of all Trades," he describes a voyage from England to New York, during which the sun was seen going "down crimson in the gulf of Florida." Where this gulf of Florida is, the geographies do not inform us, but, if it is in the vicinity of the State of Florida, it is far from the usual track between England and New York. Afterwards an elephant is described as falling through a pier *on the Delaware into the sea*, whilst the "Jack of all Trades," who was sitting on her back found his knees in Chesapeake Bay, a situation which would have required his thighs to be about twenty miles long.

In the burlesque story of an Englishman's adventures in the United States, entitled "John Bull in America," and written, I believe, by the late James K. Paulding, the traveller confounds Charlestown in Massachusetts, with Charleston in South Carolina. About ten years ago an English newspaper did the same thing, informing its readers that Bunker Hill was in the vicinity of the latter city. W. D.

Philadelphia.

SHIP "SHIELD," OF 1678.—Particular information is desired respecting this vessel which bore to the Delaware River, in December, 1678, a considerable number of passengers belonging to what was termed the West Jersey Colony.

Smith's History, of New Jersey informs us that she came from Hull, but the journal of a youthful passenger, Mary Smith, quoted in Barber and Howes' Historical Collections of New Jersey, state that it sailed from *Stockton*, but, that some of the passengers went to Hull for provisions, thus establishing the fact that Hull was not the port from which it cleared.

For the purpose of clearing up this difficulty, a distinguished antiquary, occupying a high official position at Hull, recently instituted a careful search of the books of that corporation, but failed to find any mention of such a ship at that period. He suggests that she may have sailed from some creek or port in the river Humber, and thus only have escaped the Collectors of Poundage or Buoyage. *Stockton* was the centre of considerable trade.

As very many prominent families claim lineal descent from members of the West Jersey Colony, of that period, it is hoped they will communicate all the information they possess in relation to the ship, and the names and places of birth of its passengers.

J. H. C.

Philadelphia, February, 1872.

KNOXVILLE.—An article of news from KNOXVILLE appearing a few days ago in one of the public papers, a gentleman present desired to be informed, whereabouts *Knoxville* was? for that he had never before heard of it! For sometime nobody could tell; at last, a Boston ship-master answered, that *Knoxville*, he apprehended, was an Island, known by the name, of the Little Brewster, in Boston Harbor, where *Knox* the pilot now lives, and where he keeps the light house; that this is the second or third generation of *Knoxes* who have been Boston pilots; that *Nich Knox*, the present light-house keeper

(*non fumum ex falgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem*) is of the older branch of the family, which emigrated from the North of Ireland (with Johnny Morehead and Whiskey Knox, the fiddler) sometime about the year 1741. *Parva leves capiunt animos*, says OVID.

N. B. *Whiskey Knox* settled, in the peltry way, at Knoxfield, near Knoxborough, in Knoxfordshire, Rhode Island.

N. Y. Journal and Patriotic Register, January 25, 1792. W. K.

WILLIAM TRENT.—If "A. T. G." who asks for information regarding Wm. Trent, in your last number is the Editor of the "*Journal of Captain William Trent*," published at Cincinnati in 1871, he will confer a favor if he will give the references for the following facts mentioned in his book, his birth in Lancaster Co., Pa: the commission given by Congress to raise a force in Western Pennsylvania and his being with General Stanwix in October, 1759.

The writer hopes to furnish a portion of the information required in the next number of the RECORD.

Philadelphia.

* * *

MONKEY SPOON.—In Sedgwick's life of Livingston it is stated that "At the funeral of Philip Livingston in New York, February, 1749, the lower rooms of most of the houses on Broad street where he resided were thrown open to receive the assemblage. A pipe of wine was spiced for the occasion, and to each of the eight bearers with a pair of gloves, mourning ring, scarf, and handkerchief, a monkey spoon was given."

What is a *monkey spoon* and how did the term originate?

SEGO.

WHALE FISHING IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Monday last two Whales, supposed to be a Cow and Calf, were seen to spout and play before this City, several boats went after them but could not hinder their escaping.

The American Weekly Mercury, Philadelphia, April 19, 1733. W. K.

EARLY FORTS IN OHIO.—In the first number of your "HISTORICAL RECORD" the inquiry is made, when and by whom were the forts *Junandat* and *Sanduskie* built?

From my English collections relating to the wars of 1755, I make the following extracts:—"The five nations, called *Iroquois* by the French, are the *Mohawks*, *Oneout* or *Onidos*, *Onondawegawes*, *Kayow-gaws*, and *Senekas*; the *Tuskarorahs* make a sixth. Their country extends from *Skenektadi* 16 miles northwest of Albany, to the *Niawgra* streights of Lake *Erri* 320 miles." This evidently points out Lake Erie. After making reference to all the principal English and French forts in America, the writer continues, "In 1731, the French built Fort *Frederick* at *Crown Point*. 120 miles south of *St. Lawrence* river. In 1750, they seized two parts in three of *Nova Scotia* by erecting forts at *Shegnikto*, *Bay Verte*, and at the mouth of *St. John's* river in 1752 and 54; and two more on *Lake Erri* in 1752 and 53."

As there were but two forts on Lake Erie in the war of 1755, it is safe to conclude that the two more built on "Lake Erri," one in 1752 and the other 1753, are those mentioned by your correspondent as laid down on the French map of 1754.

Baltimore.

W. T. R. SAFFELL.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—I have a pamphlet in quarto form, bearing the following title: "A Versification of President Washington's Excellent Farewell Address to the citizens of the United States. By a gentleman of Portsmouth, N. H. Published according to Act of Congress. Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Printed and sold by Charles Pierce, at the Columbian Book store, No. 5, Daniel Street, 1798." Who was the "Gentleman of Portsmouth?"

L.

THE FIRST GAZETTEER.—What was the first Gazetteer of the United States? Joseph Scott published a very handsome one, with maps of all the States, in 1795. Who has any earlier one?

D.

If it be unquestionable that the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation was destroyed at Chicago there are still two copies in existence, entirely in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln, one on foolscap, the other on ordinary letter paper. These were both written by the President for insertion in a volume of fac similes published for the Baltimore Sanitary Fair. The first copy on foolscap not answering the purpose, Mr. Lincoln, with his proverbial kind-heartedness, wrote out entirely a second, and this latter will be found in the volume referred to.¹ The original is probably in the possession of Col. Bliss, (one of the Editors of the work) now with Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of Legation.

F. M. E.

CAVALRY OBSTRUCTIONS.—The instrument referred to on page 79 of the RECORD is known in war as a "crows-foot." Mahan's Field Fortification, page 48, describes them as "formed of four points of iron, each spike about two-and-a-half inches long, and so arranged that when thrown on the ground one of the points will be upwards." During the late war I have seen them prepared and held in reserve, but never saw them used." I think they are perfectly legitimate as a means of defence, but are very seldom used, as there are other means to hinder the approach of cavalry more easily prepared and far more effective.

David's Island, New York Harbor, Feb. 5, 1872.

A. W. CORLISS,

Lieut. 8th Company, U. S. A.

McFINGAL,—An edition copiously annotated by the Editor of the RECORD, was published in a neat form, by G. P. Putnam, New York, in 1860. There was also a superb large-paper edition of one hundred copies published at the same time. The notes in Putnam's edition cover as much space as does the text of the remarkable Poem.

¹ The copy here referred to must have been written for a second edition of the work, for it is not in the first edition.—[EDITOR.]

CAVALRY OBSTRUCTIONS.—The smith to whom your Knoxville correspondent alludes (page 79 of the RECORD) was Theophilus Anthony, a great uncle of mine, who was employed with George Stuart, Isaac Van Duzen, and James Odell, in making the chain for the obstruction of the Hudson River at Fort Montgomery, in 1776. I have one of the instruments you give a picture of. It is evidently a sort of "Caltrop," mentioned in old military works, and described by Hollingshed as follows: "An instrument with four iron points so disposed that three of them being on the ground the other projects upward. They are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses feet." It was used by Bruce at the Battle of Bannockburn. Scott in his "Antiquary" mentions the misfortunes of

a visitor who sat down upon one in the study of Jonathan Oldbuck. E. T. G.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—In the January number of the RECORD "A. R. P.," of St. Louis, asks if there is a perfect fac simile of the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in existence. Hon. A. Boyd, of Syracuse, has a copy in his possession—one of the five attested by President Lincoln himself. There is also a copy deposited in the State Library at Albany, N. Y. This last is the copy sent to the Albany Relief Bazar in January, 1864, and sold to Gerrit Smith, Esq., for \$1100. It was presented by him to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, from whom it was purchased by the State of New York for \$1000. NOTES.

Pittston, Feb. 7th, 1872.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[THOMAS JOHNSON.¹]

Fredk, 16th July, 1780.

Sir:

Samuel Cook, a young man of some property, and of a very creditable family, is desirous of serving in our extra Regiment, and has requested me to recommend him to your notice. He thinks himself capable of a first Lieutenancy, and I believe he is very worthy of it. He went in Cresson's rifle company to Boston, served his time out and returned with a good character. He marched with the Militia when we went to the Jerseys in the beginning of 1777. His going was altogether voluntary. He staid after the battallion with which he went out was discharged, served in and returned with another which went after his own. He behaved with great activity in the Jerseys, and in several skirmishes, his conduct was so good as to occasion his being particularly-mentioned to me. I believe I may venture to assure

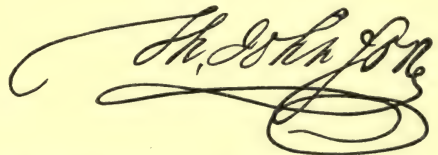
you that he is a well behaved, steady, spirited young man.

I am, Sir,

With all Respect,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Humble Servant.



HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS SIM LEE,

Governor of Maryland.

[LAFAYETTE.]

Provins, July 12th, 1830.

Dear Sir:

I am happy to have it in my power to oblige our friend Mr. Davis, and before I left La Grange for this electioneering place, I put in the hands of Colonel Carbonel, who was returning to Paris, the very badge that General Washington used

¹ See Reminiscences of Thomas Johnson, page 100 of the RECORD.

to wear, not as president, but as a member of our Cincinnati Society. You will easily conceive my reluctance to let this precious relick, a *porteur* of the family, be exposed to the mistake that might take place at a jeweller's house. But to the measurement or drawing which you do request, either you, my dear sir, or any body by your authority is very welcome. The inclosed note will serve as an introduction to my friend, Colonel Carbonel.¹

Most truly yours,

LAFAYETTE.

A Monsieur, SAMUEL B. DENISON.

Rue de Clery, No. 10,

A Paris.

[MAJOR W. CROGHAN.²]

Fort Pitt,³ July 6th 1782.

Dear Colonel:

I am just now informed that there is orders in the Virginia newspapers for all officers of the State prisoners on parole to make a return to you when and where taken. I suppose I need not inform you I was taken at Charlestown, the 12th of

May, '80, and unhappy to find I am not yet exchanged. I have been the first Major for exchange for upwards of a year. I wish much to join the army, and request for your assistance in getting me exchanged.

General Irwine commands at this post where he has so few Continentals (about 200 for duty) that 'tis not in his power to go from the garrison against the Indians, who are daily committing murders through this country. The Pennsylvania militia formed an expedition against the Indians about three months ago, but instead of going against the enemy's of the country, they turned their thoughts on a robbing, plundering, murdering scheme, on our well-known friends the Moravian Indians, all of whom they met, they in the most cool and deliberate manner, (after living with them apparently in a friendly manner for three days) men, women and children, in all ninety-three, tomahawked, scalped and burned, except one boy, who after being scalped made his escape to the Delaware Indians, (relations of the Moravians) who have ever since been exceeding cruel to all prisoners they have taken. About six week's ago 500 volunteers of this county, commanded by (our old) Colonel William Crawford,¹ went on an expedition against the Indian towns—the men behaved amiss (were cowardly), no more than about 100 having fought the Indians, who came out from their towns to meet them, the firing continued at long shot with rifles for near two days,—the second evening our party broke off and retreated in the most disorderly manner. Colonel Crawford and a few others finding the men would pay no attention to orders

¹ This letter was written, as the date shows, only nineteen days before the breaking out of the Revolution in France, which dethroned Charles the Tenth, (Bourbon) and enthroned Louis Philippe, (Orleans), and in which Lafayette bore a conspicuous part. The letter is post marked "*Provins Juillet, 13, 1830.*" The Badge of the Cincinnati of which he writes, is the Order or insignia with which every original member was furnished, and which now belongs to the masculine descendant of such member. It was designed by Major L'Enfant. It is a medal of gold and enamel in the form of an open-winged eagle with an elliptical medallion on its breast bearing an appropriate inscription, and figures representing the delegation of Roman citizens approaching Cincinnati at his plow. The head of the eagle is within a wreath of olive branches. The Order of the "President," to which Lafayette alludes, was presented to Washington by the French officers who served with him in the Continental Army, and is studded with about two hundred precious stones. The leaves of the olive branches are studded with emeralds, the berries with rubies, and the beak of the eagle is an amethyst. Above the eagle is a group of military emblems, and a little girdle clasping a wide blue ribbon edged with white. These, as well as the eagle are studded with diamonds. This Order is always in the custody of the President-general of the Cincinnati Society. That officer is now (1872,) the Honorable Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State of the Republic. Pictures of the two Orders may be seen in The "Home of Washington," by the EDITOR of the RECORD. The above letter is in the possession of Mr. Elisha C. Denison of New York, and was copied for the RECORD by Mr. Henry T. Drowne of that city.—[EDITOR.]

² This is copied from the original draught of Major Croghan's letter to Colonel William Davies, "Commissioner at War," Richmond, Virginia. Major Croghan was a son of the distinguished frontiersman, Colonel George Croghan.—[EDITOR.]

³ Now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

¹ William Crawford was a native of Virginia. He emigrated from Berkley County, in that colony, with his family, in 1768, and settled on the bank of the Youghogheny river, a little below New Haven, where Braddock's army crossed that stream. He served as Captain in Forbes' expedition that year, and his cabin was several times the lodging place of Colonel George Washington. Crawford was one of the bravest of those frontiersmen, and was often employed against the Indians across the Ohio river. At the beginning of the old war for Independence, he raised a regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel, by commission from the Continental Congress. In 1782, he accepted, with much reluctance, the command of an expedition to ravage the Wyandot and Moravian Indian towns on the Muskingum river. He was then fifty years of age. He was made prisoner and tortured to death after the manner described in this letter.—[EDITOR.]

were going on coolly in the rear, leaving the road to avoid the pursuit of the Indians, (in case the Indians should pursue) until the second day, when they thought they might venture on it, (the road) but before they had marched two miles, (on the road) a body (a party) of Indians fell in between them and the rear of the party and took them prisoners. We had no certaintys of this unhappy affair until yesterday, when Doctor Knight who was taken with Crawford came into the garrison in the most deplorable condition man could be in and be alive (living),—he says that the second day after they were taken they were carried to an Indian town, stripped, and then blacked, (when) they were made to march through the Indians, who, men, women and children, beat them with clubs, sticks, fists, &c., in the most cruel manner. Col. Crawford and the Doctor were confined together all night; the next day they were taken out, blacked again, and their hands tied behind their backs, when Colonel Crawford was tied by a long rope to a high stake, to the top of which the rope about the Colonel was tied. All round the stake a great quantity of red hot coals were laid, on which the poor Colonel was obliged to walk bare-foot, and at the same time the Indians firing squibs of powder at him, while others poked sticks (on fire) into every part of his body; thus they continued torturing him for about two hours, when he begged of Simon Girty,¹ a white renegade, who was standing by to shoot him, when the fellow say'd, "don't you see I have no gun?" Some little time after this they scalped him, and struck him on the bare skull several times with sticks, and being nearly exhausted he lay down upon the burning embers, when the squaws put shovelfulls of coals on his body, which dying as he was made him move and creep a little; the Doctor was obliged to stand by to see this cruelty performed. When the Colonel was scalped they slapped the

scalp over the Doctor's face, saying this is your great Captain's scalp, to-morrow we will serve you so. The Doctor was to be served in the same manner in another town some distance off, (from this place) and on his way to his place of torment he passed by the place where Colonel Crawford's dead body had been dragged to and burned, and where he saw his bones. The Doctor was guarded by but one Indian. On the way the Indian wanted a fire made and he untied the Doctor, ordering him to make it, the Doctor appeared willing to obey, was collecting wood till he got a good chunk in his hand with which he gave the Indian so severe a blow as levelled him, the Indian sprung up, but seeing the Doctor seize his gun ran away, the Doctor could not get the gun off other ways would have shot the Indian. He steered through the woods, and arrived here the twenty-first day after he left the Indian, having no clothes, the gun being wood-bound, he left it after carrying it a few days; for the 21 days, and two or three more while under sentence of death, he never eat anything but such vegetables as the woods afforded. None of the prisoners were put to death but those that fell in the hands of the Delawares, who say they will show no mercy to any white man, as they would show none to their friends and relations the religious Moravians. "I believe I have not told you that the whole of the 500 who went out with Crawford returned except about 50."

The people of this country will not suffer Pennsylvania to run the line as Virginia agreed to, but insist on Pennsylvania running its bounds agreeable to charter, which will leave Virginia a very valuable country, which Pennsylvania otherwise would have. I am with every sentiment of esteem,

W. Croghan

"Colonel Harrison and Mr. William Crawford, relations of Colonel Crawford, were likewise taken prisoners, but fortunately fell into the hands of the Shawnees who do not kill their prisoners."

¹ Girty was the offspring of crime. He was adopted by the Seneca Indians and became a great hunter, and he exercised with them his innate wickedness to its fullest extent. For twenty years the name of Simon Girty was a terror to the women and children of the Ohio country.—[EDITOR.]

[JOHN HOLT.¹]

Saturday, 24th January, 1784.

COLL. BENSON.

Sir :

In answer to the message you delivered me last night from the Honorable, the Senate, signifying their desire to know, *Whether I could print the Notes of their House, regularly in the time prescribed by the Constitution; and on what terms I would do the work?*

I was indeed surprised at the message, because as I had uniformly, during the

¹ John Holt was a native of Virginia, and carried on the business of a merchant in Williamsburg, of which city he was, at one time, Mayor. Being unsuccessful as a merchant, he went to New York, and soon afterward joined James Parker in setting up a printing establishment in New Haven, Connecticut. There he conducted the business for a while, and then went to New York, and had the direction of "Parker's Gazette" about two years. In 1762, he hired the printing materials of Parker, and published "The New York Gazette and Post Boy" on his own account. In 1765, he opened a book store in New York, and the following year he left Parker's printing house, and commenced the publication of "The New York Journal," carrying with him a large portion of the subscribers to the "Gazette."

Holt was a high churchman but a zealous Republican, a combination of character seldom found in those days. His able advocacy of the Whig cause made him so obnoxious to the British, that just before they took possession of New York, he removed with a press and some types, to Esopus, in Ulster County, N. Y., where he published his "Journal" during the earlier portions of the war. He afterwards went to Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, where he continued his paper until the close of the war. He was the State printer after the State was organized under the Constitution of 1777, and he continued to do the public printing until his death on the 30th of January, 1784, or just six days after the above letter was written, when his widow was appointed to that office.

Soon after his death Holt's widow printed the following memorial of him, upon cards, which she distributed among her friends and acquaintances.

"A Due Tribute
To the Memory of
JOHN HOLT

Printer to this State,
A Native of Virginia,

Who patiently obeyed Death's awful Summons

On the 30th of January, 1784,

In the 64th year of his Age.

To say that his Family lament Him,

Is needless;

That His Friends Bewail Him,

Useless;

That all Regret Him,

Unnecessary;

For that He merited Every Esteem,

Is certain.

The Tongue of Slander can't say less,

Tho' Justice might say more.

In token of Sincere Affection

His Disconsolate Widow

Hath caused this Memorial

To be erected."—[EDITOR.]

whole course of the war, rendered the state and the common cause of America, my faithful and best services, at the expense of all the property I had been able to save from the rapacious hands of the enemy, and at the hazard of my life, it was equally improbable that I should incline to quit the post, or should be dismissed from it in fair weather, when the storm and danger was over. And as I settled my account with the State (except my annual salary) at Albany, I think, in the year 1779, by a committee of both Houses of the Legislature, I proposed to make that settlement the basis or rule of settlement for my account since and in future. Tho' where alterations in the circumstances have happened, proportionable alterations might be made in the price. But as yet, no alteration, considerable enough to deserve notice, have taken place. The price of paper at Philadelphia is rather less than it was, but that article is more than balanced by workmen's wages, which are more than doubled, and most of my paper has upon it the additional charge of carriage from Poughkeepsie, beside that of carriage to that place from Philadelphia. There was, I think, a copy of my account left in the hands of the committee, and I also have a copy of it; but cannot now get at it, because, in my present inconvenient situation I am not able to assort or open my papers, but shall soon be able to produce it; meanwhile I can only assure the gentlemen that I shall not be unreasonable in my charge, which will also be subject, on occasion, to the correction of a committee.

I am Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

[GENERAL AUGUSTINE PREVOST.¹]*Dear Sir:*

The bearer my friend, Mr. Bardee, precedes me of a few weeks. I beg leave to recommend him to your good offices, he is to settle somewhere on the Schuylkill with his family. The house that he takes will serve both our turn for a like time. I wish to settle him somewhere near Fort Pitt; he is a relation very distant—a prudent and industrious young man. I beg of Mrs. Gratz to show some like attention to his wife until he can dispose of himself. He has addressed his baggage to your care. May I request you will do the necessary and oblige, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and
Obliged Servant,


*New York, 8th Sept. 1783.*MESSRS. B. & M. GRATZ'S.²[GENERAL SIR ROBERT PIGOT.³]*Mr. Wheeler:*

Will you be so good as to let my landlord or his brother know if you can find an opportunity, that I do not intend to be

¹ General Prevost was born in Switzerland. He first appears in American history as a British Brigadier-general, coming up from St. Augustine in Florida, with some troops, and entering Georgia early in 1779. He penetrated South Carolina, and chased General Moultrie to Charleston in April, of that year, but precipitately retreated. At the date of this letter, he appears to have been with the British army in New York, which evacuated that city on the 25th of November following, when, probably, he departed with it.

² These were Swiss merchants in New York.—[EDITOR.]

³ Sir Robert Pigot was a Brigadier-general in the British army stationed at Boston, in the autumn of 1774. When, after the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord the following spring, the British troops hastily retreated to Boston, and a force was sent out to occupy Bunker's Hill and Charlestown Neck, Pigot was put in command at Charlestown. He and General William Howe led the van of the British troops in the attack on the Americans in the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June following; and by the address of the above letter, written five weeks afterward, he appears to have remained in command at Charlestown. He was in command of the British troops in Rhode Island, (having succeeded General Prescott) in 1778, and his deportment was such as to win the respect of the inhabitants, for he was no marauder, and scorned to do what Tryon, Wallace and Grey seemed to take delight in.—[EDITOR.]

his Tenant any longer after the year expires, as I am obliged to reside on this side the water,¹ and can have but little use and no enjoyment of his house. If he has no objection, my Serv^t, shall continue in it, and a sentry kept at the gate till he can provide a Tenant, or will find any one to take care of it.

I am Sir,
Your Very Hum^l Ser^y.


Bunker's Hill, 24th July, 1775.[JOHN HENRY.²]*Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1786.**Sir:*

Our expense in erecting the Theatre in this town has been very heavy, and the

¹ The British officers who came to Boston expected to crush out the "rebellion" in a few weeks, and return home. The events of the spring and early summer of 1775, taught them that they had much hard work to do, and that they were likely to be compelled to "reside on this side of the water," a long time.—[EDITOR.]

² John Henry joined Hallam soon after the return of the latter to America in 1785, and became his partner in business. While the company were in New York, the managers censored a theatre to be built in Baltimore, a city then outstripping Annapolis in commercial importance. The play-house was first opened with performances on the 16th of August, 1786, or little more than a month before this letter was written. Dunlap says, "Henry was full six feet in height; and had been an uncommonly handsome man." His wife was a very meritorious actress. He was greatly afflicted with gout, sometimes, and was compelled to keep a carriage to move about in. It was small yet large enough to carry himself and wife to the theatre. He was the only actor in America then, who kept a coach. Aware of the rather hostile feeling of the public toward players, and anticipating the inevitable sneer about an actor keeping a carriage, he had painted on the doors in the manner of the coat-of-arms of the European aristocracy two crutches, in heraldic position, with the motto—"This or these." "I put this marked motto and device on my carriage," Henry said, "to prevent any impertinent remarks on an actor keeping his coach. The wits would have taken care to forget that the actor could not walk."

Henry sold out his interest in the business in 1794, when Hodgkinson became Hallam's partner. Henry and his wife and daughter survived this change only about a year. His daughter eloped and soon afterward died. Henry died on board a small coasting vessel while on a voyage to Rhode Island, and was buried under the sand of an island in Long Island Sound. His wife, who was with him, seems to have been so shocked by the occurrence that she lost her reason, and died at Philadelphia late in April, 1795.—[EDITOR.]

persons of whom we have had the material, workmen, &c., are being very pressing for their money, has rendered it out of my power to take up the bill for 100 dollars you have of mine, and as I doubt it will be full as much as we can do to wind up our affairs in this place with any tolerable decency, you will confer a very great favor on me, if you could wait for payment until we go to Annapolis, when if you send it any time in the first or second week of next month, it shall be most punctually honored, and very particularly oblige, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

John Murray

—GILMOUR, ESQ.,

Water Street.

[JOSEPH JEFFERSON.¹]

Monday morning, April 5.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to trouble you with my thanks for your kind attention and liberal present. You are a most humane Physician,—not only prescribe, but furnish the Medicine without Fee.

My first glass was to your health, in which Mrs. J. joined most *cordially*, (then making no wry faces at such Physic.)

I hope soon to meet you on a better *footing*, when the Gout has left me in *toe toe*. Till then I am and ever shall be your grateful,

Humble Servant,

J. Jefferson

¹ Joseph Jefferson was one of the most popular of the comic actors of his time. He was the son of Mr. Jefferson an English actor and a personal friend of Garrick. He was a youth

[GENERAL CORNWALLIS.]

Head Quarters, 5th August, 1781.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 23d of July.

No Negroes have been taken by the British Troops by my orders, nor to my knowledge, but great numbers have come to us from different parts of the country.

Being desirous to grant every indulgence to individuals that they can reasonably claim, or that I think consistent with my public duty, any proprietor not in arms against us, or holding an office of trust under the authority of Congress, and willing to give his parole that he will not in future act against His Majesty's interest, will be indulged with permission to search the camp for his negroes, and to take them if they are willing to go with him. And if horses have been taken from persons of that description, they will be restored or paid for. Having given orders some time ago to release such persons as you describe Messrs. Archer and Ryell to be, I hope they are before now at their own houses.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient and most
Humble Servant.

Cornwallis

GOVERNOR NELSON, &c. &c. &c.

when he came to this country in 1795, and joined the old American Company. He was small and light in figure, well formed; had laughing blue eyes, and a flexibility of features which gave him uncommon power for exciting mirth. He was connected with the theatre in this country thirty-six years, and was always highly esteemed as a man. He died in 1832. Joseph Jefferson the eminent impersonator of Rip Van Winkle at Booth's theatre in New York, is his grandson. The letter of the elder Jefferson here given is without date or address.

The letters of Montgomery, Peale, Kosciuszko, and Rush, of the revolutionary period, and those of Hallam, Hodgkinson, Henry and Jefferson, eminent members and managers of the old "American [theatrical] Company" established at the middle of the last century, printed in this and the February and March numbers of the RECORD are from the collections of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer, of Philadelphia, and were contributed by him.—[EDITOR.]

[LIEUTENANT GENERAL, THE COUNT DE
ROCHAMBEAU.]

Williamsburgh, February, 9th 1782.

Sir:

The Legion de Lauzun¹ has left Hampton to go to Richmond, whence it shall push forward either to Cumberland Court-house or to Peytonsburch according to the account that shall be given by Mr. Dumas² of the possibility of its establishment at either of those places. One of our frigates has unluckily been shipwrecked at Cape Henry and is entirely lost. I send to your Excellency a copy of the Captain's relation of it. He is an officer of distinguished merit and has always behaved himself with great courage on all dangerous occasions. He speaks with the greatest gratitude of the succors afforded him by Colonel Hughes, and all the inhabitants on that coast. I beg of your Excellency to write them how much we are grateful for them. The unhappy pilot Chambers, had behaved with a great deal of obstinacy and ignorance. I have been told he has been taken on board the British frigate the "IRIS."

I am with respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient
and Humble Servant,

Le Cte de Rochambeau

I send to your Excellency my answer to an unsealed letter which is come to me from a Major I am acquainted with in

North Carolina. I beg of you to get it translated for your own reading, and to send it to him by the first opportunity.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR HARRISON.

[CHEVALIER DE CLONARD, NARRATING THE
LOSS OF THE "DILIGENTE."]

Copy of a letter from the Chevalier de Clonard, captain of the Frigate *La Diligente* to Mr. De La-Villebrune, Commodore of his most Christian Majesty's naval forces, at York, in Virginia.

*In Princess Anne's county, two miles
South-west of Cape Henry, near
Lynn Haven Bay.*

Tuesday 5th Febr., 1782.

Sir:

It is with the greatest sorrow that I give you an account of the entire loss of the frigate, *The Diligent*, which I had the honor to command. This unlucky accident has happened, the 2d of February, in the evening two miles to the Southward of Cape Henry, owing to the ignorance, to use no stronger expressions, of the Pilot Chambers, who was come to me from the *Hermione*. The inhabitants say that we are very lucky to have saved our lives, as it was impossible to be shipwrecked in a worse position. My crew has been called over, and it appears that there has been twenty-three men drowned, a soldier of Bourbonnois, another of Royal De ponts and the Pilot Chambers, included. All the officers have been luckily saved, and it is owing to their intelligence and the good example they gave that so many brave people have been saved. You know we set sail, on the 2d of February, in the morning, with the *Hermione* who sailed much faster than we did. Half after three in the afternoon, we were off Cape Henry; at six the *Hermione* brought to, and Mr. De La Fouché told me that he would crowd sail all night and that he and his Pilot,

¹ The Duke de Lauzun, an accomplished but very voluptuous and unprincipled man, who commanded a legion of cavalry in Rochambeau's army which had assisted the Americans in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in October previous to the writing of the above letter. Lauzun was young, gay, handsome, witty and winning, and was very popular in both armies. After his return to France, he became acquainted with Talleyrand, and accompanied him on a mission to England, in 1792, when one of his most familiar associates was the equally unprincipled Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth. Lauzun became involved in the stormy scenes of the French Revolution, and was guillotined on the 31st of December, 1793.—[EDITOR.]

² The French army was now moving northward toward New York. Count Mathieu Dumas is here referred to. He was one of Rochambeau's aids, and was an accomplished young officer. He behaved gallantly at Yorktown. After his return to France, he entered into the French military service. In 1789 he was elected a member of the French Legislative Assembly, and from that time until the close of Napoleon's career in 1815, he was continually engaged in active public service. He fled to England with his family

at the beginning of the "Reign of Terror." He soon returned, and was quickly compelled to fly to Switzerland. He was elevated to a seat in the Chamber of Peers, under Napoleon, and was with him at the battle of Waterloo. After that he prepared "Memoirs" of his own times, extending from 1773 to 1826. He took an active part in the French Revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France. He died in 1837, at the age of almost eighty years.—[EDITOR.]

advised me to go and cast anchor at Hampton, and wait for more favorable winds than those which then blew from the North East, and he sent me there the Pilot aforementioned. As soon as he was on board, he persisted in his opinion of going to Hampton. I in vain advised him to ply to windward by tacking all night, or to cast anchor in that spot, adding that night approached. He eluded all my advices, telling me that he trusted more to his head than to his eyes, on which we tacked about.

At 7 o'clock, we found 8 fathom water; land was not to be seen; the Pilot assured me we were in the good road and that it would be shallow by degrees. Three quarters after seven, we found all on a sudden 5 fathom water. We stayed the frigate, but it touched the ground and missed tacking. I caused the anchor to be cast, and as soon as we had the head to the wind, I slipped the cable, intending to go aloof on one side or the other, but unluckily the rudder was unhung, and the billows threw us again on the coast. We then found 6 feet water in the hold. As the masts were tearing open the frigate, we cut off the main mast and the mizzen mast and left only the fore mast standing to approach nearer to the coast. The water was as high as the orlop deck. The only resource we had was to approach the coast more and more to land the crew. To that purpose all the great guns were thrown overboard. We tried to put the long boat to sea, but the violent pitching of the frigate broke the tackling.

We staid in this situation until next morning, the frigate opening very much and the billows throwing it on the coast. At day break we saw land a musket-shot distance before us. The waves were very high and the currents ran parallel to the shore instead of bearing upon it, which gave us a great deal of uneasiness. Some seamen tried to go ashore swimming; two arrived, a third died with cold on shore and several were borne down by the currents and drowned. At two in the afternoon, Mr. Boucherot swam ashore and carried with him a bit of rope which broke.

At five I sent Mr. De St. Vincent, with four men on a raft; he was lucky enough to carry a pass rope ashore, with which a great raft with a 100 men, and all the officers were landed, at 8 o'clock. The bad weather obliged us to leave off landing more men. The frigate sunk deeper and deeper in the sand, and the quarter deck was even with the water. I staid aboard with 80 men more dead than alive, wet to the skin, and worn out with fatigue, hunger, thirst and cold, and having no shelter; such a horrible night! ten of the men died with cold.—On the 4th in the morning, I proposed to send the men ashore as the day before, but the pass rope was broken. It was in vain I tried to persuade the seamen to carry another ashore; they were so spent they could not risk it.—In this distress, two men and I embarked on two planks and having struggled a quarter of an hour with the waves I landed, almost perished with cold, with a rope which helped to land the rest of the crew, I was so weak that I could not return to fetch them, as I had promised. On the 4th at noon, all the crew being landed, without clothes, dying with cold, I sent for carts for the sickest of them. I have put them in a few inhabitant's houses; the surgeons are with the sick and the officers with their Brigades, they will rest themselves two days and I hope that Friday night we shall be at Portsmouth; we cannot travel fast we are so worn out. From Portsmouth we will go to Hampton and thence to York.

We have the greatest praises to bestow on the American inhabitants who have helped us as much as it laid in their power; they have taken our hand notes for their payments, for we are without a shilling.

I have appointed Mr. Desagenots with 12 men to remain in sight of the frigate to take up what will come to the shore, but the inhabitants assure that she will soon be buried in the sand and that few things will come ashore. By the advice of the officers, I am to make a bargain with the inhabitants to let them have one third of what they bring on shore and the two thirds remaining for the King. If this bargain takes place, I will take away

the men and leave only Mr. Desagenots to inspect the proceedings. I am exceedingly sorry to have such an unlucky piece of news to tell you, but I am comforted to think that this event is not brought about by my fault, and that I have filled my duty both as Captain and officer to the last moment. I have not leisure to write to Mr. De Docmaria. I beg of you to com-

municate my letter to him. I do not write neither to the Count de Rochambeau.

I have the honor to be with a most sincere attachment.

Sir.

Your most humble and
most affectionate servant.
DE CHEVALIER DE CLONARD.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW LONDON (CONN.) HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This association was formed by a number of citizens of the County of New London, and organized on the 17th of October, 1871, under a charter granted by the State Legislature, by the appointment of the following named gentlemen as officers:

President.—Hon. Lafayette S. Foster.

Vice President.—Judge Charles J. McCurdy, Dr. Ashbel Woodward, and Col. F. B. Loomis.

Advisory Committee.—Rev. T. P. Field, Rev. H. P. Arms, John T. Wait, Geo. W. Goddard, Henry J. Gallup, James C. Griswold, Daniel Lee, Hiram Willey, H. P. Haven, Wm. H. Potter, Learned Hebard, Richard A. Wheeler, Rev. T. L. Shipman, John W. Stedman, Ralph Wheeler, Ledyard Bill.

Secretary.—John P. C. Mather.

Treasurer.—William H. Rowe.

From the character of these gentlemen, it is to be expected that a large amount of useful work will be done. They are in a region of country rich in historical facts and events from the aboriginal period to the present time. The acts of the Mohegans and Pequods, and the stirring events of the periods of the revolution and of the war of 1812, have made that whole region classic ground. The late Miss Caulkins did noble work as a pioneer in preserving the history of that country; the New London Historical Society ought to be her faithful follower and coadjutor.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Georgia

Historical Society was held on the 4th of March. Seven new members were elected. The Library Committee recommended about \$60. worth of books which were ordered to be purchased. Mr. G. W. J. De Renne presented a copy of a map of Georgia, which he had made from the original in the British Museum, last summer, which original was executed in the year 1772. Mr. C. S. Hardee presented a copy of the "Boston Gazette," of 12th March, 1770, (which contains an account of the Boston Massacre, with the woodcuts copied on page 123 of the HISTORICAL RECORD.¹ for March) and the "New York Morning Post," of 7th Nov., 1783. After transacting the usual business, the Society adjourned.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society was held at the Library, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6th. James W. Beekman, Esq., second Vice President in the chair. The Domestic Corresponding Secretary, (Mr. Hoppin) presented in behalf of Mr. William A. Fitzhugh, of Geneva, Livingston Co., N. Y., a series of twelve autograph letters of Washington, addressed to William Fitzhugh, of Maryland, an ancestor of the donor.

The Librarian, (Dr. Moore) reported the donations during the month of January; and noticed particularly the deposit by

¹ Admirably executed counterfeits of this number of the BOSTON GAZETTE, were issued a few years ago and distributed as originals. The RECORD made use of an original presented to the Editor by a friend, last year, in whose family it had been for fifty years.—[EDITOR.]

Col. Andrew Warner, of the Records and papers of the Board of Trustees, of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, chartered Jan. 24, 1865. These papers embrace the proceedings from Dec. 17, 1863, to Feb. 8, 1866.

At the suggestion of Col. Warner, the Librarian solicited the active interest of the members of the Society, to recover if possible, and preserve among its collections the record of other institutions which have ceased to exist; or of existing institutions which have failed to preserve all their records. Among these he mentioned the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, from which originated the Bank for Savings, (Bleecker St. Bank) the oldest savings bank in this State; The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, (House of Refuge) in whose organization James W. Gerard took a leading part; the Board of Governors of the Lying in Hospital, of the City of New York, organized in 1798, and chartered in 1799, of which the minutes prior to 1813 have long been missing. The last trace of them was in the hands of William Houstown, the Secretary prior to that time.

Dr. Moore further reported that since the last meeting, the Library had been enriched by the addition of the entire collection of MSS. books, etc., formerly belonging to the late Hon. Buckingham Smith, of Florida. The MSS. had been given to the Society, by a bequest in the Will of Mr. Smith, subject to certain conditions, and were already in the possession of the Librarian. The books, etc. belonging to the estate had been offered for sale, and upon a representation to Mr. John David Wolfe of their interest and value, and the great importance of keeping them together with the MSS. that gentleman authorized the Librarian to purchase them, and furnished the amount of money necessary for the purpose. Dr. Moore addressed the Society upon some of the principal features of the collection thus generously added to its treasures. The paper of the evening on "*Nineveh and the recent discoveries there in connec-*

tion with Jewish History," was read by James W. Gerard, Jr., Esq. On its conclusion the Rev. Dr. Osgood made some complimentary remarks upon the merits of the essay, after which the Society adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Library, on Tuesday evening, March 5th, Charles P. Kirkland, LL.D. in the chair. The Librarian announced several valuable additions to the Library, and made a further report on the donation of John David Wolfe, Esq. An interesting paper was read by Judge William W. Campbell author of the "Annals of Tryon County" etc. entitled "The History of the Law of Libel in New York."

Mr. Edward F. De Lancy presented to the Society on behalf of Dr. Edward N. Bibby a gold medal struck at London in the year 1681, in honor of the liberation of the Earl of Shaftesbury from the Tower. It was formerly the property of Jacob Leisler, and he is said to have engraved on the edge, while in prison, the popular distich: "*Remember well and baer in mynd, a faithful frind is hard to find.*"

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, January 3, 1872.

The Librarian reported the whole number of bound volumes in the library to be 9,214, and the whole number of pamphlets 28,115. A large collection of books and pamphlets belonging to the Dorchester Antiquarian Society, have been placed in the Library of this Society. For the security of its collections of manuscripts and rare volumes which might not be duplicated, the N. E. Hist. Genl Society has provided fire-proof apartments in its building.

The publication committee reported that during the past year they have only prepared and printed the "New-England Historic Genealogical Register." The Historiographer of the Society, Rev. Doru Clarke, D.D., prepared and read before the Society during the year, memorial

sketches of twelve of its members, and the assistant Historiographers six.

A sealed box left in the custody of the Society in 1854, by David Sears, of Boston, was opened, and found to contain 80 bronze medals; also a sealed package on which was written: "To be delivered to the eldest lineal male descendant of David Sears and Ann Winthrop Sears, in 1954."

The financial statement rendered, showed the condition of the several funds belonging to the Society; also that the cash assets on the first of January, 1872, were \$11,221.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the year 1872:

President.—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. George Bruce Upton, of Boston; Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland; Hon. Ira Perley, LL.D., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Hampden Cutts, A. M., of Brattleboro'; Hon. John Russell Bartlett, A. M., of Providence; Hon. William A. Buckingham, LL.D., of Norwich, Ct.

Honorary Vice Presidents.—Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL.D., of Buffalo; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago; Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport; Hon. Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., of Milwaukee; Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington; Solomon Alofen, Esq., of Jersey City; Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia; Rev. William G. Elliott, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Hon. Thomas Spooner, of Reading, O.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M., of Boston.

Recording Secretary.—Samuel Hidden Wentworth, A. M., of Boston.

Treasurer.—Mr. Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston.

Historiographer.—Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., of Boston.

Assistant Historiographers.—Charles W. Tuttle, A. M.; John Ward Dean, A. M.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A. M.

Directors.—Hon. George Bruce Upton;

Hon. Edward S. Tobey, A. M.; Charles W. Tuttle, A. M.; Mr. John Cummings; Mr. John Foster.

Committee on the Library.—Mr. James F. Hunnewell, of Charlestown; Jeremiah Colburn, A. M.; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M., Mr. Harry Herbert Edes, of Charlestown; Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden.

Committee on Publication.—Albert H. Hoyt, A. M.; John Ward Dean, A. M.; William H. Whitmore, A. M.; William S. Appleton, A. M.; William B. Towne, of Milford, N. H.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Mr. Frederic Kidder; Samuel Burnham, A. M.; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D.; Mr. William S. Gardner; Mr. David Greene Haskins, Jr.

Committee on Heraldry.—William H. Whitmore, A. M.; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A. M.; Augustus T. Perkins, A. M.; William S. Appleton, A. M.

Committee on Finance.—Mr. William B. Towne; Mr. Henry Edwards; Hon. Charles B. Hall; Mr. Percival Lowell Everett; Hon. John A. Buttrick.

The next stated meeting of the Society was held on the 7th of February, when the Librarian, (Mr. John Ward Dean) reported that 64 volumes, 351 pamphlets, and a large number of MSS. had been added to the library, by gift, during the month of January; also 19 rare coins. Among the manuscripts was a volume presented by the Rev^d Mr. Slafter, entitled "Mercurius Anti-mechanicus, or the Simple Cobler's Boy," supposed to have been written by Nathaniel Ward, the author of the "Simple Cober of Agwam;" also from Mr. William Duane, of Philadelphia, his translation of the Journal of his Uncle, Benjamin Franklin Bache, kept while abroad in his youth. Dr. Clarke read brief memorial sketches of Andrew Emerson, of Boston, and Hon. William Saxton, of Quincy. Mr. Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, read a very interesting paper entitled "Sir Alexander Cumming among the Cherokees, or facts in the early History of Georgia." Mr. Drake has Sir Alexander's MS. narrative.

Mr. Benjamin A. G. Fuller read and presented to the Society a collection of unpublished autograph documents, letters, &c., written by Benjamin Franklin to his sister, Mrs. Mecom; also letters to him from different members of the Franklin family.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A stated meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania held on the evening of the 11th inst. was made the occasion for dedicating the new Hall of the Society on Spruce Street. HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the chair. A very large audience assembled to listen to an address from the Hon. JOHN WM. WALLACE, of which the following is a brief outline:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

With peculiar pleasure—with pleasure arising from more than a single source—do I welcome you, FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, this night, to this new hall.

I see in the arrangements now happily accomplished, evidence of an interest in the history of our state and city more wide than, till this day, some have been willing to believe in; and a proof that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which less than fifty years ago was but a thought—"a small seminal principle," "a little speck scarce visible in the mass of our city's interests"—has grown to "the strength of a well-formed body;" and that by the progressive increase of improvement—the liberality of the living even more than the benefactions of the dead—it is becoming an institution worthy of our state and city; this city, which was the birthplace of our mighty nation, and on whose soil the majestic edifice of American Constitutional Liberty, was reared.

The origin of our own Society, I learn, was on this wise:

In 1824 a gentleman of our city, himself honorably associated with names historic in the state and province,¹ happened

while visiting New York, to be thrown into relations of intimacy with the late De Witt Clinton, then governor of that state. The New York Historical Society was at the time a subject of public interest in our sister city. Mr. Clinton's regard for the institution was always warm and active. He spoke much of it to his visitor; unfolded its plans and objects, expatiated eloquently on its prospects and usefulness. Our friend, upon returning to Philadelphia, suggested to certain citizens the formation of a similar society among ourselves. The suggestion was well received. Minutes of a historical association, kept with admirable order, by its first secretary, now come to our aid. Thus they read:

At a meeting of gentlemen, native citizens of Pennsylvania favorable to the formation of a Society for the purpose of elucidating the history of the state, held on the 2d day of December, 1824, at the house of Thomas I. Wharton,

Roberts Vaux was called to the chair, and George Washington Smith appointed Secretary.

There were present:

Roberts Vaux, Thomas I. Wharton, Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Stephen Duncan, William Rawle, Jr. Dr. Caspar Wistar, George Washington Smith.

On the 28th of February, 1825, the Society met again, and proceeded to an election, when the following gentlemen were elected.

President. William Rawle.

Vice-Presidents. Roberts Vaux, Thomas Duncan.

Corresponding Secretary. Daniel B. Smith.

Recording Secretary. G. W. Smith.

The first place of regular meeting of the new association was in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, then as now on the west side of Fifth Street below Chestnut, and looking upon the State House grounds. Everything contemplated appears to have been upon the most modest scale; since the whole expense of fire and candles for the year was fixed at \$50. A scheme of large usefulness was planned and

¹ George Washington Smith, Esq.

marked out by its accomplished President; standing committees to give every part of it effect were appointed and the glories of this present day, *scænis decora alta futuris*, were beheld not dimly. In 1844, we departed from the ancient precincts in which our infancy and youth were passed. Our new quarters were in a room in the second story of a house then No. 115, now 211 South Sixth Street.

Our residence in this abode was short. In about three years—the present Athenæum, on Sixth Street, being completed—we transferred ourselves to the upper rooms of it; and there we have remained—a term of five and twenty years—happy years they have been, too—until our transfer to this commodious place in which we now first meet.

In all this term, of near fifty years—from the foundation of our Society till this day—we have had no assistance from the state, whose honor in the past we seek to preserve in perpetual lustre; nor any from the city, equally interested with the state in supporting our endeavors. To private liberality, rarely in large sums, but constant and from many sources, and always unostentatiously rendered, we are indebted for all that we have about us.

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Our ancient Senate chamber remains, indeed, a spacious chamber still; but changed and turned to common use. Hundreds enter it daily; but who in the crowds and conflicts of a county court room is awed by any recollection that in that same hall—in the presence of an assemblage not less august than was convened for the first occasion—Washington was a second time inaugurated President; that there for eight years, in the apostolic era of our country, assembled the Senate of the United States; the Senate of Ellsworth and Cabot, and Schuyler and King, and Morris, and Ross, and Bingham, and Stockton, and Izard; the patriotic White its chaplain? Who, now entering it, be-thinks him that in that same hall it was, and of senates *there* assembled, that John Adams has declared that he had been “an admiring witness of a succession of in-

formation, eloquence, and independence which would have done honor to any senate in any age.”

And our ancient Hall of Representatives! how changed in form! how marred in use and aspect. Who, in the scenes of a Quarter Sessions, amidst the trials of thieves and burglars, or in a Common Pleas, which has recently displaced the disgusting jurisdiction,—who among the petty wrangles of a tax collector's office—could believe, if he were told it, that he was within those same walls where Fisher Ames defended, in his memorable speech, Washington and the treaty of Mr. Jay; within those same walls where John Marshall vindicated the action of the Executive under it.

What irreverence do we not do to even greater memories, with which that place should still be redolent!

It was there, as the old debates in Congress tell us, on the 4th of March, 1797, when John Adams was about to make his inaugural speech—the Senators and Representatives of the land being assembled with unusual state and the ambassadors of foreign nations glittering with the ensigns of royalty around—that the modest Washington, on that day closed his long and splendid public career.

These, citizens of Philadelphia, are the halls that we have desecrated; the men, the memories, the events that we dishonor.

The chief public monuments of our once Federal metropolis—the chambers which should have been ever telling that here in better times than these—assembled, the Congress of the United States and that higher court which, on issue raised, may validate its acts or annul them all—are converted into places where complaining people pay reluctant imposts; where petty suits are litigated or felons tried for crimes!

In point of decency, is not this disgraceful? In point of selfish interest, is it not most stupid? What would we think of Stratford-upon-Avon if she were to demolish Shakspeare's house to erect upon the spot a corn exchange? of Edinburgh, if she should convert old Holyrood,

to shops, that bring a "splendid rent?" of London, if thinking to make her Tower "serviceable," she should convert it to "porochial" offices, and a throne for Mr. Beadle Bumble? Let us demand that when our new municipal buildings are finished, our city RESTORE to the people and the nation old Congress Hall, which

it has captured and defiled—restore and forever preserve it as it was; that our own people and all the world may see that we value our ancient dignity no less than our present strength, and that all who visit it, may derive the refreshing influence of the great and virtuous men who once assembled there.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE DEATH-RATES IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE—According to the last census of this country, the number of deaths in the United States in a year, in proportion to the number of inhabitants is almost one-half less than that of Europe, the former being one out of every 42 inhabitants, while the latter is only one out of 81 inhabitants.

The following table shows the death-rate in some of the leading States in Europe:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| England, | 1 death to every 46 |
| Denmark, | 1 death to every 45 |
| Belgium, | 1 death to every 43 |
| Norway and Sweden, | 1 death to every 41 |
| Austria, | 1 death to every 40 |
| Prussia, | 1 death to every 39 |
| France, | 1 death to every 32 |

The death-rate in the United States varies with the location. The following classification of the States and Territories, show interesting facts, concerning the yearly proportion of deaths to population in different parts of the Republic.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| New England States, | 1 in 68 |
| Middle States, | 1 in 88 |
| Southern States, | 1 in 70 |
| Western States, | 1 in 81 |
| Northwestern States, | 1 in 120 |
| Pacific States, | 1 in 115 |
| Atlantic States, | 1 in 80 |
| Gulf States, | 1 in 63 |
| Mississippi Valley States, | 1 in 80 |

These statements show results highly favorable to our country. The greater longevity of our whole people may be accounted for partly by the facts that they live upon more wholesome and a greater quantity of food, and are not so hard worked as are the people of Europe.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—The annual report of the Librarian of Congress shows a large increase in the number of books, in that library from December 1870, to December 1871. At the first named date, the aggregate number of volumes of books, was 197,668, and about 30,000 pamphlets. On the first of December, 1871, there were 236,846 volumes of books and about 40,000 pamphlets. Of that number 28,302 volumes belong to the law department of the Library. There were 23,070 volumes of copy right books transferred to

the Congress Library from the Patent Office, under the Act of July 8, 1870. Copy rights are now issued from the office of the Librarian of Congress. According to his report, 19,826 articles were copy righted during the year as follows: Books, 5,599; Periodicals and Pamphlets, 3,40; Musical compositions, 5,085; Dramatic compositions, 70; Photographs, 769; Prints, Engravings and Chromos, 4,571; Maps and Charts, 331; Already the space in the Capitol occupied by the Library is too limited, and in view of the rapid growth of the collection, the Librarian suggests the erection of a building on purpose for it.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES—Professor Marsh in the "American Journal of Science" reports the discovery during his Scientific explorations in 1871, of a very remarkable fossil bird, in western Kansas. It is of the division of swimmers, of a form different from any known recent or extinct species.

The fossil skeleton is about five feet in height. Dr. Hayden observed, while making explorations in the summer of 1870, about the Yellow Stone Lake region, that the trout caught there were very much infested with a kind of worm which Professor Liedy of Philadelphia says, presents a new species or type of worm of the genus *Dibothrium*. Species of that genus have long been known as infesting salmon and other members of the trout family, but they are entirely different from those of the Yellow Stone region.

According to a recent report of the school-ship *Mercury* in the tropical Atlantic Ocean deep sea soundings between Sierra Leone and the island of Barbadoes, to the depth of from five hundred to thirty-one hundred fathoms, revealed the fact that all over the bottom of the sea in the line of those soundings twenty-eight hundred miles in extent, there is a stratum of water the temperature of which is below 50° of Fahrenheit.

THE PREBLE MEDAL—The original dies of the Preble Medal, of which an account is given on pages 59 and 60 of the RECORD, were, a few weeks ago used at a clerk's desk at the Navy Department at Washington, as paper weights. They ought to be sent to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, for preservation, where so many precious dies are deposited.

WHO WAS HE?—A correspondent of the "Nashville Union and American," Mr. George W. Lomax, has recently described a discovery made on the banks of the Duck River, in Hickman Co. Tennessee, at a point where the ancient inhabitants of our continent had a burial place under mounds of earth. During the last Christmas holidays, a party of gentlemen were there, and under a shelving rock of a precipitous bluff they detached a large flat stone of several tons weight in order to make a great splash in the river. The removal of the rock revealed what appeared to be an Indian grave. There, in a stone coffin lay a skeleton of a man who had been evidently buried in armor, for some of it, which had become almost entirely oxidized, remained. By his side was the form of a gun, the iron being all oxidized but remaining in shape; and on his head had been a copper helmet, which, also, was reduced to dust the moment it was touched. At the head of the coffin was a stone set up edgewise, upon which was the following inscription, cut deeply into it in this form:

| | |
|----|----|
| B | D |
| 15 | 40 |

BERNALDES DÍAZ.—

ÆTAT 42 DEC. 1539. REQU ****

with a partly defaced continuation in Latin.

Who was this soldier who perished more than three hundred years ago? May he not have been one of De Soto's famous six hundred who fought the aborigines on the Coosa in the autumn of 1540 and wintered in the land of the Chickasaws, which included the region of Hickman County?

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF GEORGIA.—The Georgia Historical Society, by resolution in April, 1871, authorized Mr. G. W. J. De Renne of Savannah, to procure copies of such MSS. relating to the early history of that State as he might find on record in London during his visit to that city last summer. At the meeting of the Society in February, 1872, a letter from Mr. De Renne was read in which he told the Society that he had caused to be copied all the letters of General Oglethorpe, and a selection of the letters of Sir James Wright the last of the royal governors of that province, written between the years 1775 and 1782, many of them during the British occupation of Savannah. Mr. De Renne says there are seventy-eight MS. volumes, and one of maps, in the Public Record Office in London, relating to Georgia, of which sixty are from the Board of Trade and eighteen from the Colonial Office.

The Historical Society of Georgia, and the Savannah Library Association, have become one

Society, and much activity in the line of historical research is manifested. At the meeting above alluded to, the Rev. Dr. Irvine of Augusta addressed the Society on the Anglo-Saxon, in which he took the ground that the Anglo-Saxons, are the descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

ROCK CARVINGS.—It has lately been stated that on the eastern slope of Clarke Mountain, in Nevada, and near its summit, there is a perpendicular cliff two hundred and fifty feet in height, on the face of which, at about one hundred feet from its base are cut a cross and the letters I L D of immense size, being not less than sixty feet in perpendicular height, and cut two and a half feet deep. This cross and the letters, it is said, may be seen at a distance of five miles. The letters being of the Roman character, and preceded by a cross, suggests the question Whether this colossal sculpturing was not done by Jesuit missionaries who penetrated our continent from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and perhaps crossed it, in their marvellous wanderings. The Indian tribes in that region have no tradition concerning it. The RECORD would like to know more about it.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL ANDERSON.—The body of General Robert Anderson was taken ashore from the United States Steamer *Guerriere* which brought it from Cadiz in Spain, to the chapel in Fortress Monroe on the 6th of February, attended by a solemn funeral pageant and honored with imposing funeral obsequies. Minute guns were fired while the procession, first on water and then on land was moving. The casket containing the remains, was received by General Barry, in accordance with whose orders, the procession was composed and arranged as follows:

Band of the Artillery School,
Col. Barry, Second Artillery, commanding.
Escort Battalion of the United States Marines,
Captain Haywood commanding.
Battalion of United States Artillery,
Major De Russey, commanding.
Chaplain and Surgeon.
Pallbearers.
Chaplain Chevers, U. S. A.:
Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, U. S. A.:
Rear Admiral Davis, U. S. N.;
Surgeon Sumner U. S. A.:
Captain Creighton, U. S. N.
Band of United States Ship New Hampshire.
Detachment of United States Sailors.
Officers of the United States Army.
Officers of the United States Navy.
Societies. Citizens.

A lot in Greenwood Cemetery was offered by the Association for the final repose of his remains, but a burial place at West Point, where, at the Military Academy he was graduated, and also was an instructor of some of its classes, had been already chosen.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—There has sometimes been drawn a parallel between the events of St. Bartholomew's Eve in Paris, in 1572, and the events in England, in 1662, that clustered around the feast of that Saint when the Royal Parliament and the perfidious king rigorously enforced the Act of Conformity to the Prayer Book by all ministers of the Gospel, in the realm, who were required to sign it before that festival, on penalty of a forfeiture of their livings and other disabilities in case of their refusal. The struggle that ensued, has been called the good fight for religious liberty, in which many suffered, and not a few were compelled to flee to New England for refuge. It is now proposed to erect a hall in London, as a

memorial of the fight, one feature of which is to be a gallery of portraits of Puritans and nonconforming ministers, of whom New England had many. Copies of the portraits that have been painted of these worthies, are asked for this memorial gallery. All communications upon the subject may be addressed to Mr. John Ward Dean, Librarian, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.

Professor Church of the West Point Military Academy has discovered a method of removing the unpleasant odor from the great disinfectant, carbolic acid, and substituting therefor a delicate perfume of geranium leaves.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN JOHN SPAULDING, D. D.

The Right Reverend M. J. Spaulding, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, died at the episcopal residence on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1872, after being sick a long time. He was of an old American family, and was born in Marion County, in Kentucky, on the 23d of May, 1810. He studied theology in St. Mary's College near Lebanon, Kentucky, and in St. Joseph's College near Bardstown, in the same state. His education was completed in Rome, where he was ordained a minister. Having acquired much reputation as a polemic, and being distinguished by great ability and fervent zeal he was elevated to the bishopric in September, 1848, and placed over the nominal diocese of Ligone. In 1850, he succeeded to that of Louisville, which included nearly all of Kentucky, where he remained until the death of Archbishop Kendrick of Baltimore. He was elevated to that prelate's exalted station on the 6th of May, 1864. His jurisdiction extended over all the region of Maryland lying West of the Chesapeake Bay and the District of Columbia.

When the second National Council of his Church in the United States was held in 1866, he was called to preside over that body; and he took a conspicuous part in the General Council held at Rome in 1869 and 1870 to consider the doctrine of the papal infallibility, and other matters of importance. Archbishop Spaulding was an industrious and able writer, especially upon religious and controversial subjects. He never assumed originality, but took hold of existing arguments and wielded them with rare force. One of his most carefully written works is a "History of the Protestant Reformation," in which he displays a thorough scholarship and an extensive acquaintance with sources of information. In person he was about the middle height, with small features, and polished manners. As a preacher he was forcible and popular, and as a ruler in the Church and an adminis-

trator of ecclesiastical affairs, he was energetic. He had been it is said, a prominent candidate for the office of cardinal for America.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

On Wednesday, the 7th of February, 1872 the Honorable James W. Grimes died at Burlington, Iowa. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, on the 16th of October, 1816. His education was begun at Hampton Academy. He entered Dartmouth College at the age of sixteen years, and was graduated in 1836. He emigrated to the then "Far West" soon after he left College, and settled in the Territory of Iowa. In 1838, when only twenty-two years of age, he began his political career in that new country, by being elected to a seat in the first Territorial Legislature. In 1854, eight years after Iowa was admitted into the Union of States, he was elected its governor, and continued in that office five years, when in 1859 he was promoted to a seat in the Senate of the United States, where he took a conspicuous position. He was elected for the long term (six years) and served faithfully during a portion of that time as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and also that of Naval Affairs. He was also an active member of the Committee on Public Lands, and on public Buildings. In Feb. 1861, he attended as a delegate, the famous Peace Congress or Conference Convention held at Washington City, to consider the state of public affairs and for proposing amendments to the Constitution; but he did not take an active part in the proceedings of that convention, because he perceived the futility of its efforts.

Mr. Grimes was reelected to the Senate to serve from 1865 to 1871, but the arduous duties to which he had been called during the Civil War, had so affected his health, that he was compelled at about the middle of his term to retire from public life, in which, at the close of that war, he had acted as a member of the "Special Joint Committee on the

Rebellious States"—a misnomer—and that on Contingent expenses of the Senate and on Appropriations. He went to Europe and for sometime his health seemed to improve, and his friends were led to hope for his speedy return in vigor. But an insidious and fatal disease had seized him, and he returned home to die. In 1865, Senator Grimes, received from the Iowa College the honorary degree of LL. D. which he well deserved. The following year he was one of the Senators appointed

to attend the funeral of General Scott. Ever faithful in the discharge of his public duties, he was never found shrinking from any that required his service, for he was always bold in executing what his convictions taught him it was right to perform. A good debater, he enforced his opinions with emphasis and power, for they were never formed excepting after careful thoughtfulness. By his death, the country has lost a treasure in being deprived of a really honest man.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Land of Desolation, being a Personal Narrative of Observation and Adventures in Greenland, by ISAAC I. HAYES, M. D. New York: Harper and Brothers; 12mo. pp. 356. Almost like one of the ancient Scandinavian Sagas reads the narratives of human life in connection with that far off northern region where the icebergs are born, with which this volume abounds. It is from the pen of one of the most eminent of the explorers of the polar seas, who, in the summer of 1869, made a leisurely voyage along the coast of Greenland more than a thousand miles, terminating a good way beyond the last northern outpost of civilization on the globe. That memorable voyage was made in the steam-yacht of William Bradford the artist, who went there to gather materials from that land of desolation for his easel.

Dr. Hays has given us a remarkable picture of social life in Greenland of the remains of the old settlements of the northmen, who from those coasts crossed the stormy Atlantic to America five hundred years before the *Pinta* bore Columbus over the sea; the formation of the Greenland glaciers and icebergs, and adventures across the Arctic Circle and beyond the abode of civilized man. These narratives are arranged under the three heads of "Ruins," "Palaces of Nature" and "Under the Midnight Sun," and give a most vivid picture of Greenland Scenery and life, and the wonderful operations of nature there. The sketches concerning the formation of the icebergs—a subject hitherto little written upon—are of great interest to the scientific world. The book is copiously illustrated. Among the pictures of greatest interest, is one of the most northerly house on the globe, which stood upon a bleak rock fifty miles from any other habitation, in which dwelt a Christain family—father, mother and three little children born there—of Danish and Swedish blood, named Jensen. It is only a thousand miles as the crow flies, from the north pole.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, is a veteran among American "periodicals." Its title expresses its character. It is published quarterly, under the

direction of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society of Boston, and with the number for January 1872, it reached the 26th year of its publication. It is now edited by Albert H. Hoyt, A. M. This opening number of the volume contains nineteen articles of an interesting character. In its department of "Notes and Queries," may be found the following poem in celebration of the wedding of Edward Winslow and Susannah White—the first wedding in New England, mentioned on page 14 of the RECORD. It was written by the late Miss Frances M. Caulkins the historian of Norwich and New London:

First bride, first bridegroom of the land,
Under the Christian banner;
The straitest of a strait-laced band,
Young Winslow and gentle Susannah.

Hail to the nuptials, shining fair
At the head of our puritan story;
It brightens all New England air,
With a stream of wedding glory.

No bells, no pomp, but side by side,
Pure in soul and pure in manner,
Such methinks was the wedding tide,
Of Winslow and his fair Susannah.

O could I sway the countless years,
Downward o'er our country flowing,
All the weddings of all the spheres,
Should with these pattern tints be glowing.

Such weddings with such groom and bride,
So linked with grace and duty,
Ten thousand fold be multiplied,
In all their homely beauty.

Not games or banquets mark the day,
Plain robes not costly dressing:
Solemnities and not display,
Few friends, and hearty blessing.

When faith is pledged and hearts unite,
'Tis a type of heavenly union;
Sacred should be the nuptial rite
To home born heart-communion.

Memorial of William Spooner, 1637, and of his Descendants to the Third Generation of his Grandson, Elnathan Spooner, and of his descendants to 1871, by THOMAS SPOONER. Private Edition. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.; 8vo. pp. 242. Only 150 copies of this elegantly printed work forms the edition, which is intended only as the herald of a large book upon the same subject now in preparation for the press. With great painstaking the author has traced out the career of William Spooner (who appears to have been one of the "old settlers" in the Plymouth Colony) and of his descendants, by means of the most extensive correspondence and reading. By this method he has obtained a register of the names of almost 13,000 of the descendants of William Spooner, coming from about 3,000 families. In addition to this register of names, he has that of births, marriages, and deaths, with a great deal of a historical character showing the connection of the family with the events of the colonial period and since. The work is valuable to others besides the Spooner family, for it contains biographical sketches of much interest, connected with historical events.

History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, with Illustrations, New York: Harper and Brothers; 8vo. pp. 584. For many months the readers of "Harper's Magazine" were pleased with a picturesque and pictorial account of the life of Frederick beginning with his boyhood and tracing it through all its varied and marvellous phases of peace and war, success and disaster, crime and folly, until his death in the summer of 1786, after a reign of forty-six years. These successive chapters compose the volume here noticed. It presents a sad commentary upon the title of "Great," for Frederick, like his half insane father, was a brutal tyrant over his own household as well as over a kingdom. He made war his pastime, holding human life cheap; and while he was regarded as a brave and skilful warrior, he was despised as one of the meanest of his race. His contempt for his own species is seen in a clause in his will, in which he directed that his body should be buried at Sans Souci by the side of his dogs—a clause which was disregarded. The narrative has all the charm of a wild romance, some of the facts and events assuming phases at times, which the novelist would hardly dare to invent, on account of their seeming exaggeration.

Border Reminiscences, by RANDOLPH B. MARCY, U. S. Army, New York: Harper and Brothers; 12mo. pp. 396. General Marcy is a distinguished veteran officer, and has seen long and varied service on the Indian frontiers of the republic, as they have receded, in the course of years, toward the Pacific. This volume is composed of lively and well-told narratives of personal experiences and adventures in the service, in which the varied and oftentimes picturesque and absurd characters with whom the author was brought in contact are ad-

mirably delineated with his pen, and in several instances as admirably delineated by the pencil of Reinhardt, Worth and others. Some of the stories are exceedingly amusing, and others have a graver tone and possess peculiar interest. The concluding chapters contain much valuable information concerning the northwestern region of the Republic. The author speaks, as one having authority, concerning rail-road routes to the Pacific, for he has crossed the Rocky Mountains at five different points in the pursuit of his official duties. General Marcy is no novice with the pen, having already given to the world a book on "Army Life on the Border," and "The Prairie Traveller."

Collections of the Vermont Historical Society. Vol. II. Prepared and published by the Printing and Publishing Committee, Montpelier. Printed for the Society, 8vo. pp. 530.

This valuable publication of one of the most active of the Historical Societies of our country, was issued several months ago. It contains "Additions and Corrections to volumes I and II;" "The Haldimand Papers with Contemporaneous History;" "Opinions of the Haldimand Negotiation;" "The Completeness of the Haldimand Papers on the Negotiation;" "Vermont as a Sovereign and Independent State;" and "The Early Eastern Boundary of New York—a twenty-mile line from the Hudson." The Haldimand Papers possess the greatest historical interest, as they throw a full flood of explanatory light upon the proceedings of leading men in Vermont late in the old war for Independence who entered into negotiations with General Haldimand, then (1780) governor and commander of the British forces in Canada, for a cessation of hostilities and an exchange of prisoners. That transaction drew upon Vermont much odium, expressed in the form of charges against the patriotism of her people. It was a piece of shrewd diplomacy, designed to keep back a British army in Canada from entering the State and desolating not only Vermont, but a great portion of New England and northern New York, and also to induce Congress to admit the independence of Vermont as a State of the Union according to the ideas of State sovereignty then prevalent. The Haldimand Papers and the added contemporaneous documents are submitted as proofs not only of the patriotism but of the wisdom of the chief actors in the transaction, on the part of Vermont. These show that the object of the British ministry in proposing the negotiations, was chiefly to detach the colonies one after another from the Congress and so bring the country gradually into submission to British Authority; and on the part of the Vermont leaders to secure protection against ruin, and the practical acknowledgement of the political rights of their State. No student of our history can understand that portion of it, until made acquainted with the details given in this volume, which have been arranged with ability so as to give a clear view of the important event.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

MAY, 1872.

No. 5.

GEORGE SANDYS.



GEORGE SANDYS.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. GEORGE TAWSE Bookseller 735 Broadway New York, for the following sketch of George Sandys:

George Sandys (or as it is sometimes spelled Sandes,) who has the honor of having written the first Book penned in what is now the United States—was a traveller and a Poet, and was the youngest son of Dr. Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. He was born at the Palace of Bishopsthorpe near York, in 1577, and received a liberal and polished education at the University of Oxford, having taken a fellowship at Corpus Christi College. He formed an acquaintance

with Prince Charles the second son of James the First, which afterwards ripened into friendship reciprocated by that unfortunate Prince, and it continued undisturbed through all the perils and troubles which beset the King, down to the period of Sandys' death. In August 1610, he set out on a lengthened tour through the East, visiting Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and the Holy Land. It does not appear who his companions were, but he spent about two years on his travels. On his return he employed himself in writing out his observations, and accordingly in 1615, he published

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

A
RELATION
of a Journey begun
An Dom 1610,
in
FOVRE BOOKS
Containing a description of
the Turkish Empire, of Ægypt,
of the Holy Land, of the Re-
mote parts of Italy,
and Islands ad-
ioyning.
LONDON:
Printed for Philip Chetwin
1615.

It is dedicated "To the Prince" i. e. Charles I. who had then been seated about a year on the throne.¹ His Book of Travels, which was among the first written in a pleasing style, and with judgment, soon became popular, and ran through several editions. In 1673, it had reached a seventh edition, a considerable popularity for the then stormy times. The book displays a vast and interesting acquaintance with classic lore. Every point of Greece and its surrounding classic regions which he visited, he touches up with illustrations and quotations from the writers of antiquity. It is also written with great sagacity, and a fervid anxiety to speak the truth pervades it. His description of Jerusalem and the Holy Land is particularly full and entertaining; and the work being enlivened by "Fifty Graven Maps and Figures," it has become one of the authorities appealed to in the discussions which have arisen in later times respecting the Holy places. Of course the universal credence in the supernatural, characteristic of that age, is partially displayed in his pages, but that probably is not much out of place in "Travellers' Tales."

The family would seem to have been on terms of intimacy with Henry, Earl of Southampton—Shakespeare's "Earl of Southampton" to whom the gentle Will dedicated his *Venus* and *Adonis*, Sir Edwin

Sandys (George's eldest brother) being closely connected with him in the management of the affairs of the Virginia company of London. George, Edwin and others of their kinsmen were stock holders or adventurers in the Virginia Company from its start to its close. In April, 1619, Sir Edwin Sandys was elected Treasurer of Virginia, and he was succeeded by the Earl of Southampton in the following year. In April, 1621, on the occasion of the election of a new Treasurer for the Colony of Virginia, "it pleased my L. of Southampton to propose a gentleman "well known unto them all [the Virginia Company] as a man very fitt to take that charge upon him named Mr. George Sandys, who was generally so well reported of for his approved fidelity, sufficiency and integrity as they conceived a fitter man could not be desired." Proposed by so eminent a man, and in such flattering terms, Mr. Sandys was elected without opposition. The term "Treasurer" had been hitherto applied to the office of Governor, and had been borne by the previous occupants of the office, but just before this the title of Governor had been substituted for that of Treasurer, and the latter title was therefore restricted to that officer who performed the duties of Cashier, Accountant, and Store-keeper. In July, 1621, George Sandys sailed for Virginia to cast in his lot with the young and unsettled colony.

Prior to this he had been engaged on a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and had published a translation of the first five books. About the time in which he sailed, his little book,—for it was in 16mo, and consisted of 141 pages, with an introduction, attained a second edition, and doubtless he presented copies of it to his literary brethren and friends, most probably as a parting gift. At all events his friend Michael Drayton's attention was attracted to it, and he thus alludes to it in a rhyming letter *after* Sandys reached Virginia:

"And worthy George, by industry and use,
Let's see what lines Virginia will produce.
Go on with Ovid, as you have begun
With the first five books; let your numbers run
Glib as the former, so shall it live long
And do much honor to the English tongue."

¹ Dr. Whitaker in his *Life of Archbishop Sandys*, states that "the Prince" to whom the work was dedicated was Henry Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James. This could not be, as the book was first published in 1615, and Prince Henry died in 1612. The dedication continued unaltered during Sandys' life, and that of King Charles.

The infant Colony of Virginia was then passing through great tribulation. At home dissension existed in the management, and a powerful party at Court was thwarting every measure, and moving for a repeal of the charter of the Company, in which they were ultimately successful. In Virginia every thing went wrong; the Colonists could not grow sufficient for their own sustenance, and had to be supported from the Mother Country;—the expectations both in minerals, tobacco and other produce were completely disappointed, and as a commercial undertaking bankruptcy stared “the Adventurers” in the face. Add to all this, the presence and numerical strength of “the Red Man,” and the hostility and treachery which he speedily evinced against the few and scattered settlers. On Friday the 22nd of March 1622, a dreadful calamity befel the struggling colony. The Indians, with whom they had been living on terms of such friendship that all suspicion of danger was asleep, suddenly arose and “not sparing eyther age or sex, man woman or childe” savagely murdered 347 persons. The Council at home reluctantly recommended that the Red men should be punished for this “atrocious massacre,” but in this they had been forestalled by the Colonists. “We have anticipated your desires by setting upon the Indians in all places. Mr. Tren [George Sandys] first fell upon the Tapahatonaks in two several expeditions, Sir George Yardly [the Ex Governor] upon y^e Wyanokes” &c. &c. wrote the Governor home. The colonists, who had really attempted to reclaim and Christianize their Indian neighbours, at length wrote home that it was easier to extirpate than to “civilize” these “treacherous Saluages,” and accordingly by the aid of “blood hounds and mastiffs” they set to work to effect a clearance. Amid such surroundings, then fighting with the Tapahatonaks, and other Indian Tribes for dear life, on the one hand, and combating with an ungenerous soil for material existence on the other, George Sandys cultivated the Muses and completed in Virginia his translation of the remaining ten books of Ovid. When he left Virginia,

we have failed to ascertain, but on his return to London he published his work in Folio in 1626.¹ The same success which attended the edition of the five books, also attended this the completed work, for it went into another edition in 1627. When a further edition was called for Sandys amplified his work by collecting out of the Greek and Latin Poets as well as the schoolmen of antiquity, the philosophic sense of Ovid’s Fables, tracing and explaining the Mythology of his Author in very clear and erudite dissertations upon each of the Fifteen Books; and also embellished with fifteen spirited and well executed Engravings drawn by Francis Clein. In 1632 this, which is sometimes called the third, but is in reality the fifth, and the best edition, was issued from the Press at Oxford and bore the following title page.

OVID’S
 METAMORPHOSIS
 ENGLISHED
 MYTHOLOGIZ’D
 And
 Represented in Figures
 An Essay to the Translation
 of VIRGIL’S ÆNEIS
 By G. S.
 IMPRINTED AT OXFORD
 By IOHN LICHFIELD
 An Dom MDCXXXII
 Cum Privilegio ad imprimendum hanc Ovidij
 TRANSLATIONEM.

¹ The Editor of the RECORD has a perfect copy of this first edition which has an illustrated title page, engraved by Thomas Cecil, an English artist of considerable eminence for the delicacy of his lines. In the design, *Earth, Air, Fire* and *Water* are represented by figures of gods and goddesses, accompanied by Venus and her son, and Pallas Athena, indicating that all the elements are united in one harmonious whole by Love and Wisdom. The title runs thus:

“OVID’S
 METAMORPHOSIS
 Englished
 by G. S.
 Imprinted at
 London
 MDCXXXII
 Cum Privilegio.”

The portrait of Ovid, in this first edition, is within an elliptical border supported by Mercury and a laurelled figure, who are holding over him a civic-crown. It was designed and engraved by William Marshall, an English engraver of the time. On the opposite page is the autograph of Miles Standish, with the date, in his hand writing, of 1643. The other illustrations were mostly designed by Francis Clein, a descendant of Johann Clein, an engraver on wood and copper, who practiced the art in Nuremberg from 1478 to 1520, in an indifferent manner.

This work also contained a translation of the first book of Virgil's *Æneid* which he had made some years before, and was published at the recommendation (or by command, as is the phrase in such cases) of the King. Why his translation of the *Æneid* never went further we do not know. Sandys dedicated his book to King Charles, saying in his dedication, "this Peece being limn'd by that vnperfect light which was snatcht from the houres of night and repose. For the day was not mine, but dedicated to the service of your great father, and your self¹ which had it proved as fortunate as faithfull in me, and others more worthy, we had hoped, ere many years had turned about, to have presented you with a rich and well-peopled Kingdome from whence now, with myselfe, I onely bring this Composure.

"Inter Victrices Hederam tibi serpere Laurus." It needeth more than a single denization being a double stranger; sprung from the stocke of the ancient Romanes but bred in the New-World of the rudenesse whereof it cannot but participate; especially having Warres and Tumults to bring it to light in stead of the Muses."

Scattered through his dissertations brief allusions to America now and then crop-up, generally slight though sometimes curious, but as may be expected from the classical nature of his subject none of them very important. Respecting the merits of Sandys' translation the best judges are agreed. Dryden pronounced him to be the best versifier of the last age, and Pope in his notes to the *Iliad* said that English poetry owed much of its present beauty to Sandys' translation.²

¹ His allusion to the service of James the First I have failed to make out. Could it be that he had held office at the Court of King James, or that he had been in the employment of the Virginia Company prior to 1614?

² The following extract we give not as a specimen of Sandys' Translation of Ovid, (for it is considerably beneath the average merit of his poem) but as what was probably the earliest portion of it which he wrote in Virginia; and, if so, therefore the earliest literary effort made in what now constitutes a part of the United States.

"Tritonia to the Muse, attention lends;
Who both her verse and iust revenge commends,
Then said t' herselfe; To praise is of no worth;
Let our reuenged Powre our praise set forth
Intends Arachnes ruine. She, she heard

After his return from Virginia Sandys entered the Court by being appointed one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to the King. In 1636 he again appeared as an author. In that year he published "A Paraphrase upon the Psalms of David, and upon the Hymnes dispersed throughout the Old and New Testaments by G. S. London at the Bell St. Paul's Churchyard 1636." 12mo. pp. xiv and 271. It, like all his previous books, was again inscribed to his royal friend and master the king, and in the following style:

"To the Best of Men

and

Most Excellent of Princes

Charles

by the Grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland, Lord of the foure seas of Virginia, the vast Territories adjoining and dispersed Islands of the Western Ocean The Zealous Defender of the Christian Faith

George Sandys

The humblest of His Servants, Presents and Consecrates these his Paraphrases upon the Divine Poems To receive their Life and estimation from his favor."

Before her curious webs, her owne preferd;
Nor dwelling, nor her nation fame impart
Vnto the Damsell, but excelling Art
Deriv'd from Colophonian Idmons side
Who thirstie Wool in Phocian purple dide.
Her Mother (who had paid her debt to fate)
Was also meane, and equall to her mate.
Yet through the Lydian townes her praise was spred;
Though poore her birth, in poore Hypæpa bred,
The Nymphs of Tmolus oft their vines forsooke;
The sleeke Pactolian Nymphs their streams, to looke
On her rare works: no more delight in viewing
The don (don with such grace) then when adooing,
Whether she orbe-like roule the ruder wool
Or finely fingerd the selected cull;
Or draw it into clowd-resembling flakes;
Or equale twine with swift-turn'd spindle makes;
Or with her liuely-painting needle wrought
You might perceiue she was by Pallas taught.
Yet such a Mistresse her proud thoughts disclame;
Let her with me contend; if foyld, no shame
(Said she) nor punishment will I refuse.
Pallas forthwith an old wiues shape indues;
Her hair all white; her lims, appearing weake,
A staff supports: who thus began to speake:
Old age hath something which we need not shun:
Experience by long tract of time is won.
Scorn not aduice; with dames of humane race
Contend for fame, but giue a Goddess place."

This little volume, which, in Bibliomaniacal language is very scarce, is probably the book which will longest preserve his name among readers. His hymns are characterized by great sweetness, and an easy flow appropriate to the character of the poetry; and, while never trivial and bombastical, preserve a certain beauty and fervor that I think will ever embalm them to the lovers of sacred poesy. Dr. Burney in his *History of Music* considered Sandys' paraphrase, superior to any other translation of the Psalms; and George Withers says "He excels in the variety and melody of his metre, and the simplicity and grace of his Language." Sandys' Psalms have gone through a considerable number of editions; the last was edited by Archdeacon Todd and published in London in 1839. An edition much admired was published in 1648:

"Set to new Tunes for private
Devotion, and a thorough
Base, for voice or
Instrument

By

Henry Lawes, one of the Gentlemen of
His Majesties Chapell-Royall."

In 1640 he also published "*Christ's Passion, a Tragedy with annotations*—London printed by W. L. and to be sold by William Leake 1640." It was a small 8vo. of 136 pp. and again dedicated to King Charles I.

In 1642 Sandys appeared with his last work, another Poetical Effusion—a thin Quarto of 32 pp. entitled "*A Paraphrase upon the Song of Solomon*, written by G. S. London printed for H. S. and W. L. 1642." This work is dedicated to "The Queen's Majesty." Considering the intimate connection which Sandys' name will ever have with the history of literature in the United States, it is surely a reasonable expectation that among the numerous Psalms and Hymns books in use among Christian congregations in this country some of them will some day give a place to one of his melodious hymns accompanied by the music to which it was set over 200 years ago. His Book of

Psalms was a constant companion and a great favorite with Charles the First, during his confinement in Carisbrooke Castle, and the King often mentioned Sandys and his book in the highest praise. He is said to have used it in his devotions, also that it soothed many a heavy hour of his captivity.

Sandys was a loveable man; he had troops of warm and attached friends, among them Lord Falkland (who fell early in the Civil war) Henry King (Bishop of Chichester) Michael Drayton, Sidney Godolphin, Thomas Carew, Dudley Digges, Francis Wyatt, Henry Rainsford, Edmund Waller, George Withers, Wintoure Grant, &c. &c. In addition to these I think we may with great plausibility add the name of William Shakespeare. Shakespeare and Southampton of course were personal friends, for did they not stand to each other as Poet and Patron; and the transactions of the Virginia Company of London shew that Southampton had both an intimate acquaintance with Sir Edwin, the brother, and also with George himself. In this way, especially as the prominent feature in Sandys' character—gentleness—was so much akin to Shakspeare's—Sandys might have formed the acquaintance, and ultimately gained the friendship of his great contemporary. At any rate Sandys, enjoying the friendship of his literary brethren, lived and died a life of contentment. His works give one the impression that he was an amiable, scholarly, Christian gentleman, at peace with the world, loving sincerely and honestly his ill-fated sovereign, and beloved by friends on all sides.

Anthony a'Wood says "he was an accomplished gentleman, a good reader of several languages, of a fluent and ready discourse and excellent comportment. He had also naturally a poetical fancy and a zealous inclination to all human learning, which made his company desired and acceptable to the most virtuous men and scholars of his time."

He did not mingle in the stormy sea of politics which surrounded him, nor could he long enjoy his position at Court in these sad times. He retired to Boxley

Abbey in Kent, the seat of Governor Wyatt (of Virginia), who had married his niece, and there he died in March 1643, in the 66th year of his age. "He was buried in the Chancel of the parish church near the door on the south side, but hath no remembrance at all over his grave nor any thing at that place, only this which stands in the Common Register belonging to said Church." "Georgius Sandys Poëtarum Anglorum sui sæculi facile princeps, sepultus fuit Martii 7 Stilo Anglie, An. Dom. 1643." Richard Baxter visited Boxley and he thus writes of his visit. "It did me good when Mrs. Wyatt invited me to see Boxley Abbey in Kent, to see upon the old stone wall in the garden, a summer house, with the inscription that *In that place Mr.*

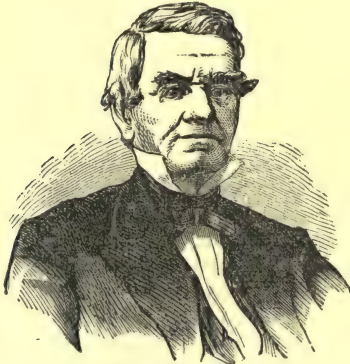
George Sandys, after his travels over the world, retired himself for his poetry and contemplation." Sandys closes his book of Psalms with a beautiful little poem entitled "Deo Opt Max," and with an extract from that, giving some allusion to his sojourn in this country I also close.

"To that New-found out World where sober Night Takes from th' Antipodes her silent flight; To those darke seas, where horrid winter reigns, And binds the stubborn Floods, in Icie chaines;

* * * * *

Thou did'st by thy protecting hand prevent, Thou sav'dst me from the bloody Massacres Of faithlesse Indians, from their treacherous Wars, From raging Feavers, from the sultry breath Of tainted Aire, which cloy'd the jawes of Death. Preserv'd from swallowing seas, when tow'ring waves Mixt with the clouds, and open'd their deepe graves From barbarous Pirats ransom'd."

JOHN ROSS AND THE CHEROKEES.



JOHN ROSS.

I first became acquainted with John Ross, in Philadelphia, early in the year 1865, where he was then an exile from his people, the Cherokees, of whom he had been principal chief for almost forty years. His Indian name was Koo-wes-koo-we. He was then about 74 years of age, having been born in the beautiful upper country of Georgia, among the hills known as the Land of the Cherokees, in about the year 1790. He was a man of medium stature, compactly built, refined in manners, pleasing in speech and deportment, and pos-

sessed of a clear understanding and a large share of common sense. He did not appear to be much over fifty-five years of age. His hair was abundant, and of an iron gray color, and his face was very little furrowed by age. He seemed vigorous; but a year and a half later (at the close of July 1866,) he died at Washington City.

John Ross was a remarkable man, and he had done remarkable things for his people, of whose pure blood only about one-eighth flowed in his veins. He had all the appearance of a white man. He had acquired a good English education at an early age, and when very young, he had obtained great influence over his people by the strength of his intellect, his probity and patriotism. He always resisted every attempt of the government and people of Georgia to induce the Cherokees to leave their lands and emigrate to the wilderness west of the Mississippi. A liberal bribe was offered him so early as 1819, by William McIntosh, a Creek half-breed chief, for his acquiescence in a proposition for their removal. He spurned it with disdain, and had McIntosh publicly disgraced.

The action of the Legislature of Geor-

gia in reference to the Cherokees, from 1828 to 1830, caused Ross, as the representative of the nation, to make an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. They were then an almost civilized and christianized people. They had a written constitution by which their civil polity was regulated; and they claimed, under treaty stipulations with the United States to be an Independent nation. In 1828, the State of Georgia assumed jurisdiction of every kind over them, and the actual exercise of that jurisdiction was the ground of the appeal, in which it was asked that Georgia might be enjoined in its assumption of power. The Court decided in favor of the Cherokees, but the State of Georgia planting itself on the foundation of State Sovereignty, refused to obey, and President Jackson sustained it.

From that time the Cherokees suffered

annoyances at the hands of their white neighbors, who were determined to remove them from the State and possess their lands. Agents of the United States entered into the plans and, in 1835, a secret treaty was made at New Echota by two chiefs named Ridge, (father and son,) Elias Boudinot and about 600 men, women and children of the nation, by which they agreed to surrender their lands and remove beyond the Mississippi, in the space of two years. Against this treaty, Ross and 15,000 of his people protested, in an able paper drawn up by this principal chief. It was in vain. The National Government took the part of the Georgians, and sent General Scott, with a military force, to compel the Cherokees to remove. They were then pursuing all the arts of civilized life. They had churches and schools; and Ross, who lived in what is yet known as Ross's Gap, about three miles from



ROSS'S HOUSE.

Chattanooga, had a store-house at the latter place, on the Tennessee River, where he did a prosperous business. Chattanooga (Cherokee word for "a great catch" of fish) was then known as Ross's Landing.

The Cherokees were compelled to yield to superior force, and with Ross at their head, went sadly to their new homes in the wild country west of Arkansas, where after much suffering they again became a prosperous and happy people under the wise administration of their good chief.

According to their laws, the two Ridges, and Boudinot suffered death as traitors, though against the earnest persuasions of Ross.

The din of the late Civil War, disturbed the Cherokees in their peaceful homes. Agents of the Confederate Government went early among them for recruits for their army; and Albert Pike, a native of New England, and a poet, was commissioned to make a treaty for the supplying of three regiments from among the people

in the Indian Territory. The less civilized Choctaws and Chickasaws readily yielded. The Cherokees were not so easily moved. Ross took early and firm ground against the Secessionists, and in May, 1861, he issued a proclamation reminding his people of their treaty obligations to the United States, and enjoining them to be faithful. But the pressure became so great that they were compelled to acknowledge their allegiance to the Confederate Government in

August, 1861. Ross's feelings were outraged, and his young wife, a well educated Indian woman whom I met, with her husband, in Philadelphia, refused to allow a Confederate flag to be raised over the Council House. Ross's loyalty to his government was so obvious that the Confederates were about to arrest him, when he fled to the North with some National troops. During the remainder of the war he and his family resided in Philadelphia.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY.

The RECORD is indebted to the Hon. Winslow C. Watson, of Port Kent, Essex County, N. Y. for the following Sketch :

When Champlain in July 1609, first floated on the waters of the lake which has perpetuated his name, he looked upon a wilderness of beauty and grandeur. There was then as now, the wide expanse of water, the verdant islands scattered in wild profusion and a magnificent frame work of dark and towering mountains that embraced all the gorgeous panorama, but he beheld an universal desolation. Countless game fed upon the shores; fishes in vast exuberance thronged the lake; salmon, the choice element of Indian sustenance, crowded the tributary streams; a generous soil was adapted to their rude culture. In a region thus abounding in all these allurements to savage tastes and habits, Champlain saw no indications of human life, until he met, near Ticonderoga, the hostile fleet of the Mohawks. Not a single canoe rippled the tranquil bosom of the lake; no fishing light gleamed upon the shores; no blue smoke ascending amid the forest betrayed the solitary wigwam. A strange silence and solitude brooded over the scene.

Champlain, in his quaint style, presents the solution of this impressive fact. "These parts" he says "though agreeable, are not inhabited by the Indians on account of their frequent wars." They had fled beyond the mountains which formed a barrier against the assaults of

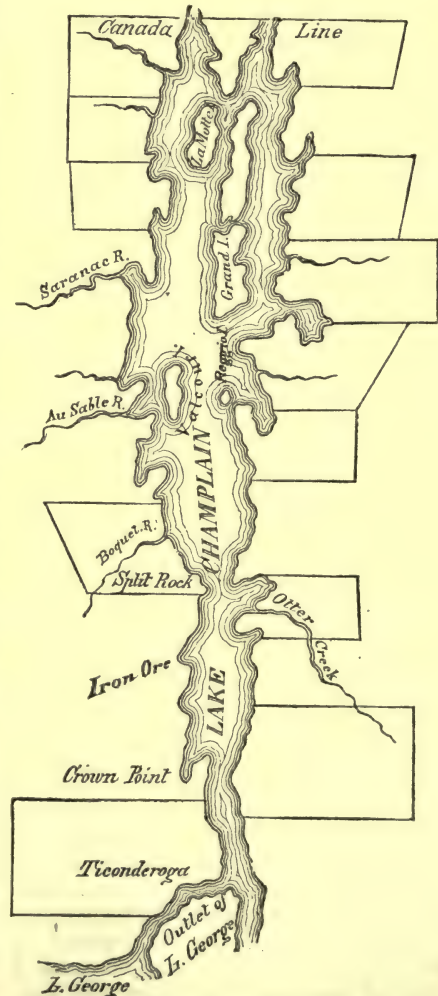
their foes, and evidences have been every where detected, especially along the beautiful waters among the Adirondacks, of the former presence of a dense Indian population. The Hurons pointed out to Champlain, in the distance, a district where their enemies "had many villages," and which "embraced beautiful valleys and fields fertile in corn, with an infinitude of fruits." The lake, known in one of their sonorous dialects as "Caniaderi-guatante," the "Lake that is the gate of the country," was the portal perpetually traversed by the fleets of the Mohawks and Algonquins in their hereditary warfare. Sir William Johnson mentions a tradition which prevailed among the Indians, that long before the advent of the white man, a treaty between their tribes had established the "Great Rock Regiome or Reggio" with a line running from thence to the mouth of the Oswegatchie, as the boundary of their hunting grounds (N. Y. Doc. and Col. His. Vol. VII, 572). After the most diligent researches, the writer has no hesitation in identifying this Rock, so conspicuous in Colonial annals, with "Rock Dunder," a dark, picturesque rock that springs up amid the waters of the lake a short distance south of the harbor at Burlington. Fancy may readily clothe this romantic spot with a thousand wild imaginations.

For a century and a half after the discovery, when barbarian warfare had ceased to depopulate the shores of Champlain,

similar causes, stimulated by the feuds of European cabinets and the passions of christian Princes arrested their occupation. The lake in summer formed an avenue for the passage of flotillas in their reciprocal missions of blood and rapine, which bore the sword, the torch and tomahawk in desolation upon the harvest fields of Canada and the unsuspecting villages of New England and New York. In winter its crystal pavement aided the transit of the same sanguinary hordes to horrors still more unlooked for and appalling. The wild and sequestered environs of Lake Champlain, for many years, was a terrible aceldama, encrimsoned by the noblest blood of Europe and the colonies, where the horrors of ordinary war were enhanced by the animosities of a border warfare and intensified by savage ferocity. Upon this bloody ground the pursuits of husbandry could find no safe or abiding home. In 1731 the encroaching policy of France first established a foot-hold on the shores of the lake, at a point, that by some fanciful allusion now lost, they named "Point a la Chevelare, which has been since known as Chimney Point from the ruins of the structures they had abandoned. Immediately afterwards, their intrusion was maintained by the erection of a fortress at Crown Point, which for many years was the citadel of their power and the source from which issued many desolating streams that rolled in blood over the English colonies.

The Vice Regal government of Canada, with a view of securing the permanent possession of the fertile and beautiful territory at an early period inaugurated the policy of issuing gratuitous grants for vast tracts on both sides of the lake. These concessions formed an aggregate area of about eight hundred square miles. A glance at a map exhibiting the location of these grants will show that they embraced nearly all the valuable arable lands on either shore. Repelled by the stern and rugged aspect of the mountains on the western side they failed to appropriate a district that bore in its teeming bosom incalculable riches of mineral wealth.

Crown Point was probably for a long time a place of commercial importance; a mart, where the commodities of the English colonies, were trafficked for the peltries of Canada. As "Kroon Punt" it had been familiar to the Dutch, although



FRENCH CONCESSIONS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

not occupied formally by them. Colonists rapidly collected beneath the shadow of the new fortress of St. Frederick, but it is difficult now to estimate the extent of the

population. It is certain that it had attained considerable strength, either during the French intrusion or the subsequent occupation by England. Kalm, the Swedish traveller in 1749, mentions rural improvements, churches and villages lying on both shores of the lake; and the journal of Rogers during the French war, refers to the same objects. No intelligent doubt exists, but that the fertile district between Crown Point and Ticonderoga was reclaimed and cultivated anterior to the Revolution. The forests standing upon it, when first occupied after that epoch, was of a second growth, furnishing the clearest proof that the original wood and timber had been removed, while the remains of an extensive cemetery and numerous vestiges of dwelling houses afford evidences equally authoritative of the former occupancy by a large population. That the scene, in another age, was animated by the activities of trade and commerce may be inferred from the fact, that the northern shore on Bullwagga Bay which formed a secure haven for batteaux, the instruments of commerce at that period, appear to have been carefully graded and arranged for their accommodation. The ruins of cellars, closely contiguous and extending some distance in front of this shore; the fragments of garden enclosures, fruit trees, garden plants growing wild and the relics of a flagged pavement, all combine to enforce the conviction that the place, in a former age, witnessed the presence of a large and active community. The use of the silver service at table and perhaps other appliances of wealth, known to have been enjoyed by some of the pre-revolutionary inhabitants, was indicative of social luxury and refinement. The traditions preserved in the families of the earliest settlers after the peace of '83 refer to a population of fifteen hundred, and a number of stores for the sale of merchandise. This is probably an exaggeration, but the signatures to a petition in 1775, of seventy-eight male residents must represent a population of several hundred in that stormy and transitory era.

A remarkable scheme which recent in-

vestigations of Colonial archives have disclosed, exhibits Crown Point as a place of some early political importance. It is now scarcely disputed, that, immediately preceding the revolution, Philip Skene, William Gilliland and probably the agitators on the New Hampshire grants contemplated a design which was almost matured, for the organization of a New Colony, where imaginary boundaries extending from the Connecticut to the St. Lawrence, embraced Vermont and northern New York. Crown Point was the proposed Capital and Skene was to be the first Governor of the projected colony. It is a recognized fact that he was on his return from England in 1775, bearing a "Commission as Governor of Crown Point and Ticonderoga," when the storm of the revolution burst on the country, and dissipated all those visions of colonial changes and individual aggrandizement. To avoid a recurrence to the subject, I have anticipated the chronological order of events, in tracing the history of this interesting locality.

Whatever may have been the extent or condition of the French population, it all receded in 1759 before the advancing flood of British domination. The quarter of a century of the occupation by France, witnessed scarcely no progress in the colonization of the Champlain Valley. In the year 1665, a small fort had been erected on the Isle of Motte, and in 1731, a windmill was constructed on a bluff near the provincial line, which imparted its present name to the spot. Neither possessed any commercial or political import. A few isolated clearings were made in their vicinity. When Kalm in '49 passed through the lake its solitude was unrelieved by a solitary human abode between Crown Point and the Canadian settlements; and in 1765, when Gilliland planted his colony on the Bouquet the same desolation still prevailed.

The peace of 1763 yielded to the British government an undisputed possession of the territory. The system was then inaugurated of extending grants to the reduced officers and soldiers of the army, in consideration of their services, to be located on any unappropriated lands of

the royal domain. To these persons the environs of Lake Champlain were the most familiar and attractive. These grants at once came in conflict with the French concessions, and thus, for a period, the settlement of the region was again arrested. The British Cabinet did not rest upon the obvious and tangible objection that the occupancy of France being an usurpation, invalidated her acts, but repudiated these concessions on the more equitable ground, that they had been forfeited by a default in the performance of their original condition. Although disregarded in the subsequent locations under the British grants, the representatives of the French titles, persisted with great pertinacity in the operation of their claims, and not until a decision of the Supreme Court of New York in 1809 were they declared invalid by a judicial adjudication. (John R. R. IV. 163.)

William Gilliland, an Irish merchant residing in New York, alive with energy and enterprize and fascinated by enthusiastic dreams of manorial splendour and opulence, purchased a large number of these grants, amounting, with other claims, to an aggregate of about 30,000 acres. He located seven of these rights, in a delightful district spreading from the Bouquet nearly to Split rock, along the margin of the lake, a distance of about six miles. These patents still exist under the names and with the boundaries established by Gilliland. He embarked, the 10th May 1765, a portion of his colonists, consisting of mechanics, farmers and labourers, at New York, in batteaux, and ascended the Hudson to Fort Edward. From thence their boats and materials were transported by the military road to Lake George. The batteaux were again launched, and the colony proceeded to Ticonderoga; traversing the short portage there they embarked on the waters of Champlain, and on the 8th of June, entered the Bouquet, reaching their anxiously desired forest homes, in the graphic language of Gilliland, "in the dreary wilds of Lake Champlain, then almost one hundred miles from any Chris-

tian neighbourhood." Another party of the colonists drove the stock by land, swimming them over lakes and rivers and penetrating nearly a pathless forest. Fostered by the wise and patriarchal administration of the founder, the colony formed the germ, that rapidly expanded into the largest and most prosperous settlement north of Skenesboro. Its earlier history has been preserved and forms one of the most valuable and instructive narratives of American Colonization.

In the next and succeeding years, on both shores of the lake the axe of the pioneer began to resound amid the silence and solitudes of the forest. Count Charles Fredenburgh, a decayed German noble appeared in 1766, at the mouth of the Saranac, bearing a government warrant for 30,000 acres of land which he at once located in that vicinity, and soon afterwards erected a dwelling house, where the village of Plattsburgh now stands, and mills two miles in the interior, on falls which still bear his name. His dependents clustered around him in a thriving colony. Like Gilliland, magnificent visions of future baronial wealth and power, inflamed his imagination. Each lived in a style of elegance and dispensed a magnificent hospitality. Between neighbors of this spirit, and beyond the arm of civil power, collisions were perpetual and often bitter. Just before the revolution, all the structures of Fredenburgh were destroyed by fire and he mysteriously disappeared, murdered it was supposed to conceal the robbery of his plate and other valuable effects. His warrant, like many of Gilliland's grants, was not confirmed by a patent, and on the organization of the new state government, all his lands were confiscated.

The angry collisions between the New Hampshire and New York claimants impeded the natural course of colonization on the eastern borders of the lake, but a small settlement was formed near Burlington and a more important one where Vergennes now stands. The latter was the scene of hostile movements lawless

in both parties, in which the summary "infliction of the Beech Seal" superseded the usual processes of law. Philip Skene, in 1763, established a colony at the present site of Whitehall, which he named Skenesboro'. For many years this was the most prominent and successful settlement in the Champlain Valley.

The Revolution burst upon Gilliland, just as he began to witness the fruition of his schemes and labors. The tract I have mentioned, embraced about fifty dwellings, besides numerous other edifices; it was sustained by mills and other appurtenances of civilization; it was adorned by orchards and meadows, and large flocks and herds grazed upon its pasture land. It presented a scene of almost Arcadian beauty and repose. Gilliland claimed that in 1775, he was in the enjoyment of an income of more than £1000 from his tenantry. The settlers in the absence of any practical civil government, instituted a local system for the promotion of their common interests, by a written compact, and anticipating the burning language of Jefferson, nearly in words, made it "binding on themselves by every tie of honor and honesty."

The war was initiated by the capture of Ticonderoga, and as it ebbed and flowed along the lake in alternate success and reverses, each wave rolled in renewed devastation over the doomed colony. The British authorities offered a large reward for the apprehension of Gilliland, and coming in conflict with the rapacity of Arnold, he was arrested and conveyed to Albany. Burgoyne assembled the savage hordes on the Bouquet, at the residence of Gilliland and there formed his atrocious Indian treaty. The war had closed and

Gilliland returned to his former home, but he beheld only the ashes and charred ruins of every structure; bridges and fences were demolished; roads broken up, while nature had resumed her empire over his fruitful fields. Crushed in mind and fortune he relinquished his wide possessions to other hands and soon after miserably perished in the forest of cold and hunger.

When tranquility and safety to life and property had been established by the national independence and the adjustment of the Vermont controversy, the popular mind was again attracted by the fertility and allurements of the Champlain Valley, and an intelligent and vigorous immigration began to spread through its borders and occasionally to penetrate into some inviting spot in the interior. On the New York shore, numerous locations were made, under certificates of "Soldiers' bounty lands" granted by the State, to soldiers of the Revolution. One of the earliest and most important was made by Zephaniah Platt and his associates, including some of the most eminent names in New York, which embraced the identical territory formerly located and surveyed by Fredenburgh. The peninsula of Crown Point, during the present century, I think, and perhaps more remotely, has alone been occupied by a solitary farm house. Recently the track of a rail road has disturbed its historic grounds and threatens the desecration of its venerable ruins.

Such is a brief narrative of the varied "occupation of the Champlain Valley;" and I conceive that the history of few sections of the country, is embellished with more interest or exciting romance.

THE DUCKING-STOOL.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Francis Jones, now a temporary resident of Cincinnati, for the following:

About twenty years ago I was spending a few days with a friend at the eastern end

of Long Island, who was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Salem, Massachusetts. He had in a portfolio, a curious collection of letters written in the 17th century. Among these was one from his maternal ancestor whose family intermar-

¹ See page 2 of the RECORD.

ried with that of the wife of Governor Endicott. He allowed me to make a copy of it to accompany a rude sketch of a ducking-stool which had been made for me several years before from one then in existence in a small town in Massachusetts. It would seem as if the suggestions of the writer of the letter that such a penitentiary instrument might be useful in Massachusetts, had been acted upon. It will be seen that this representation of a ducking-stool corresponds very nearly with the description in the letter. In the drawing is an arm-chair instead of a stool, which made the punishment somewhat easier.

Thinking this bit of American social history, might interest some of the readers

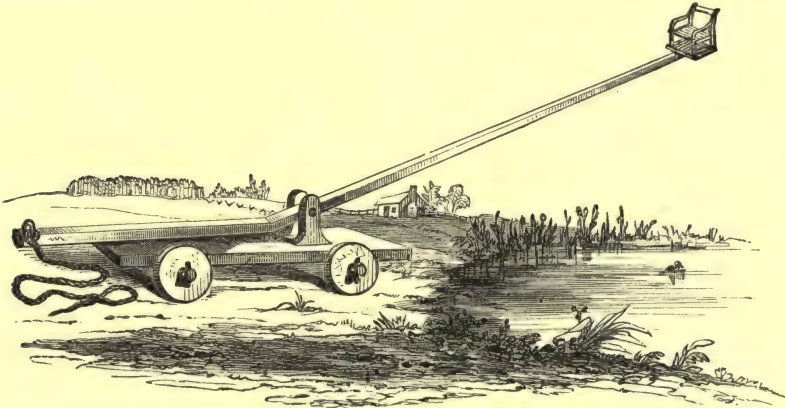
of the RECORD, I send you the drawing and a copy of the letter as follows:

*Hungar's Parish, Ackowmake,
Virginia, June y^e 16th 1634.*

Hon^d Sir,

Methinks I've been gratefully blest by Providence since coming into these parts, for I've been allowed, without let or hinderance to see how y^e people deport themselves in their Families, their Churches and their Courts.

It is undeniable y^t they endeavor to live amiably, keep y^e peece in families and communities, and by divers means try to have harmony and good-will amongst themselves and with Strangers who may sojourn among them. For this they use a



THE DUCKING STOOL.

device which they learned in England, they say, to keep foul tongues y^t make noise and mischief, silent, and of which I must faine tell you.

They have a Law which reades somewhat in this wise: "Whereas it be a sinn and a shame for scolding and lying Tongues to be left to run loose as is too often the way amongst women, be it therefore enacted y^t any woman who shall, after being warned three severall times by y^e Church, persist in excessive scolding, or in backbiting her neighbors, shall be brought before y^e Magistrate for examination, and if y^e offence be fairly proved upon her, shee shall be taken by an Officer appointed for

y^e purpose, to y^e nearest pond or deepe streame of water, and there, in y^e presence of said Magistrate and of her accusors, be publicly ducked by said officer in y^e waters of s^d pond or streame until shee shall make a solemn promise y^t shee'l never sin in like manner again." ¹

¹ Bishop Meade, in his "old Churches, Ministers and Families in Virginia" Vol. I, pages 253 and 254, gives some account of the punishments inflicted upon scolds and slanderers in some portions of that country. He says "If a woman was convicted of slander her husband was made to pay five hundredweight of tobacco, but this law proving insufficient, the penalty was changed into ducking, and inflicted on the woman herself. Places for ducking were prepared at the doors of Court houses. An instance is mentioned of a woman who was ordered to be ducked three times from a vessel lying in the James River, near Bermuda Hundred, for scolding. If a man was guilty of slandering a minister, he was required to

The day afore yesterday at two of y^e clock in y^e afternoon, I saw this punishment given to one Betsey, wife of John Tucker, who, by y^e violence of her tongue had made his house and y^e neighborhood uncomfortable. She was taken to y^e pond near where I am sojourning, by y^e officer who was joyned by y^e Magistrate and y^e Minister, Mr. Cotton, who had frequently admonished her, and a large number of People. They had a machine for y^e purpose y^t belongs to y^e Parish, and which I was told had been so used three times this Summer. It is a platform with 4 small rollers or wheels, and two upright posts between which works a Lever by a Rope fastened to its shorter or heavier end. At y^e end of y^e longer arm is fixed a stool upon which s^d Betsey was fastened by cords, her gown tied fast around her feete. The Machine was then moved up to the edge of y^e pond, y^e Rope was slackened by y^e officer, and y^e woman was allowed to go down under y^e water for the space of

half a minute. Betsey had a stout stomach, and would not yield until shee had allowed herself to be so ducked 5 severall times. At length shee cried piteously, "Let mee go! let mee go! by God's help I'll sin so no more." Then they drew back y^e Machine, untied y^e Ropes and let her walk home in her wetted clothes, a hopefully penitent woman.

Methought such a reformer of great scolds might be of use in some parts of Massachusetts Bay, for I've been troubled many times by the clatter of y^e scolding tongues of women y^t like y^e clack of y^e Mill seldom cease from Morning till Night.

I expect to stay here about the space of a moon yet, when I shall goe in a vessel from Jamestown to Salem, where I shall have y^e honor of saluting you and Mr. Williams, as y^r Humble,

and most Ob^t Servant,

THOMAS HARTLEY.

Governor ENDICOTT.

THE WINDHAM FROG-POND TRAGEDY.

A correspondent from Windham, Connecticut, sends to the RECORD the following copy of a broadside giving an account of a notable battle which occurred near that village more than a hundred years ago:

On a dark, cloudy, dismal night in the month of July, A. D. 1758, the inhabitants of Windham, a small town in the eastern part of Connecticut, had retired to rest, and for several hours, all were wrapped in profound repose—when suddenly, soon after midnight, the slumbers of the peaceful inhabitants were disturbed by a most terrific noise in the sky right over their heads, which to many seemed the yells and screeches of infuriated In-

dians, and others had no other way of accounting for the awful sounds, which still kept increasing, but by supposing the day of judgement had certainly come, and to their terrified imaginations, the awful uproar in the air seemed the immediate precursor of the clangor of the last trumpet. At intervals, many supposed they could distinguish the calling out of the particular names, as of Cols. DYER¹ and ELDERKIN, two eminent lawyers and this increased the general terror. But soon there was a rush from every house, the tumult in the air still increasing—old and young, male and female, poured forth into the streets, "*in puris naturalibus*," entirely

pay a fine of five hundred pounds of tobacco, and ask the pardon of the minister before the Congregation."

He says (page 253) that "for a base and detracting speech against Mr. Hamar, a worthy gentleman of the Council at an early period of the Colony, a Mr. Barnes, of Bermuda hundred who was sent to Jamestown for trial, was 'condemned to have his tongue run through with an awl, to pass through a guard of forty men, and to be butted by every one of them, and at the head of the troop knocked down and footed out of the fort.'"—[EDITOR.]

¹ Eliphalet Dyer, was a native of Windham where he was born in 1721, and was at the time of this occurrence nearly forty years of age. He was graduated at Yale College in 1740, and soon afterward commenced the practice of law in his native town. He represented it in the Connecticut Legislature from 1745 to 1762. During the French and Indian war he commanded a provincial regiment; and in 1762, he was appointed a member of the governors council. In 1763, he went to England as agent of the Susquehannah Company, an association formed in Connecticut for the purpose of plant-

forgetful, in their hurry and consternation, of their nether habiliments, and with eyes upturned tried to pierce the almost palpable darkness. My venerable informant, who well recollects the event, says some daring "*spirits*," concluding there was nothing supernatural in the hubbub and uproar over head, but rather, that they heard the yells of Indians commencing a midnight attack, loaded their guns and sallied forth to meet their invading foes. These valiant heroes, on ascending the hill that bounds the village on the east, perceived that the sounds came from that quarter, and not from the skies as first believed, but their courage would not permit them to proceed to the daring extremity of advancing eastward, until they had discovered the real cause of alarm and distress, which pervaded the whole village. Towards morning the sounds in the air seemed to die away. In the morning the whole cause of alarm, which produced such distressing apprehensions among the good people of the town, was apparent to all who took the trouble to go to a certain mill pond, situated about three fourths of a mile eastward of the village. This pond, hereafter, in the *annals of Fame*, forever to be called the *Frog-Pond*, in consequence of a severe drought, which had prevailed many weeks, had become nearly dry, and the Bull-Frogs (with which it was densely *populated*) at the mill pond fought a pitched battle on the side of the ditch

which ran through it, for the possession and enjoyment of the fluid which remained. Long and obstinately was the contest maintained; and many thousands of the combatants were found defunct, on both sides of the ditch, the next morning. It had been uncommonly still, for several hours before the battle commenced, but suddenly, as if by a preconcerted agreement, every frog on one side of the ditch, raised the war cry, *Col. Dyer, Col. Dyer*, and at the same instant, from the opposite side, resounded the adverse shout of *Elderkin too, Elderkin too*. Owing to some peculiar state of the atmosphere, the awful noises and cries appeared to the distressed Windhamists to be directly over their heads.

Good people all, both great and small,
Of every occupation,
I pray draw near, and lend an ear
To this our true relation.

'Twas of a fright, happen'd one night
Caused by the bull-frog nation,
As strange an one as ever was known,
In all our generation.

The frogs we hear, in bull-frog shire,
Their chorister had buried,
The saddest loss and greatest cross
That ever they endur'd.

Thus being deprived, they soon contrived,
Their friends to send to, greeting,
Even to all, both great and small,
To hold a general meeting.

Subject and lord, with one accord,
Now come with bowels yearning,
For to supply and qualify,
And set a frog for learning.

For to supply, immediately,
The place of their deceased,
There did they find one to their mind,
Which soon their sorrows eas'd.

This being done, the glorious sun,
Being down and night advancing,
With great delight, they spent the night,
In music and in dancing.

And when they sung, the air it rung,
And when they broke in laughter,
It did surprise, both learned and wise,
As you shall find here after.

A negro man, we understand,
Awoke and heard the shouting,
But ne'er went abroad, awak'd his lord,
Which fill'd their hearts with doubting.

ing a colony in the Wyoming Valley, a region then claimed by that Province. In 1765, he was a delegate to the Stamp-Act Congress that assembled in the City of New York, and in 1768 he was sent by the Susquehanna Company with another eminent Windham lawyer, Jeremiah Elderkin, as commissioners to Philadelphia to endeavor to settle the dispute with the Governor of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate in the Continental Congress in 1774, and held a seat in that body during a greater part of the war that ensued. He was Chief justice of Connecticut from 1789 to 1793. He died at Windham, where he had lived all his life, in May, 1807, at the age of eighty-six years. The facsimile here given, is of his signature to a letter addressed to General Schuyler in 1777.—[EDITOR.]

Elipha Dyer

With one accord, they went abroad,
 And stood awhile to wonder:
 The bull-frog shout, appeared no doubt,
 To them like claps of thunder.

Which made them say, the judgement day,
 Without a doubt was coming,
 For in the air, they did declare,
 Was very awful drumming.

Those lawyer's fees would give no ease,
 Tho' we! they're worth inditing;
 To pray they kneel—alas, they feel
 The worm of conscience biting.

Being thus dismayed, one of them said,
 He would make restitution,
 He would restore one half or more—
 This was his resolution.

Another's heart was touch'd in part,
 But not pick'd to the centre,
 Rather than pay one half away,
 His soul he said he'd venture.

Then they agreed to go with speed,
 And see what was the matter,
 And as they say, they by the way
 Repenting tears did scatter.

They travelled still, unto the hill,
 With those men they did rally,
 And soon they found the doleful sound
 To come out of the valley.

Then down they went, with one consent,
 And found those frogs a singing,
 Raising their voice, for to rejoice;
 This was the doleful ringing.

Home those great men, returned then,
 Filled with wrath and malice,
 And mustered all, both great and small,
 From prison and from palace.

And armed with fury, both Judge and Jury,
 To the Frog-Pond moved,
 And as they say, a fatal day,
 To the frogs it provèd.

This terrible night, the Parson did fright
 His people almost in despair,

For poor Windham souls, among the bean poles,
 He made a most wonderful prayer.

Lawyer Lucifer called up his crew,
 Dyer and Elderkin, you must come too;
 Old Col. Dyer, you know well enough,
 He had an old negro, his name was Cuff.

Now massa, says Cuff, I'm now glad enough,
 For what little comfort I have;
 I make it no doubt, my time is just out,
 No longer shall I be a slave.

As for Larabie, so quietly was he,
 He durst not stir out of his house:
 The poor guilty soul, crept into his hole,
 And there lay as still as a mouse.

As for Jemmy Flint, he began to repent,
 For a Bible he ne'er had known,
 His life was so bad, he'd give half he had,
 To old father Stoughton for one.

Those armed men, they killed then,
 And scalp'd about two hundred,
 Taking I say, their lives away,
 And then their camp they plundered.

Those lusty frogs, they fought like dogs,
 For which I do commend them,
 But lost the day, for want, I say,
 Of weapons to defend them.

I had this story set before me,
 Just as I have writ it,
 It being so new, so strange and true,
 I could not well omit it.

Lawyers, I say, now from this day,
 Be honest in your dealing,
 And never more increase your store,
 While you the poor are killing.

For if you do, I'll have you know,
 Conscience again will smite you,
 The bull-frog shout will ne'er give out,
 But rise again and fright you.

Now Lawyers, Parson, Bull-Frogs all,
 I bid you all farewell,
 And unto you I loudly call,
 A better tale to tell.

"A LIGHT COMPANY."

On page 14 of the RECORD, the subject of "Caricature as a Weapon"—is treated of. It is a subject of historic interest, especially as it was used by the English during the last half of the 18th century.

I have a large number of the political Caricatures that were published there during the American Revolution, by which one may easily trace the condition of the

English mind, or of public opinion so called under the different phases of hope and fear which that struggle for Independence here created in Great Britain. I send you a sketch of the chief portion of one of these caricatures made, I think, by Gillray. It was published in January, 1781, when the general impression in England was that the Americans must speedily

submit, and when the arms of England were so triumphant everywhere, that the prospect of the British Empire seemed exceedingly bright.



A LIGHT COMPANY.

This Caricature is entitled "A light Company," in which Britannia and her enemies are weighed together in a balance. She far outweighs them all, bearing down her end of the beam, while the other goes high in air. I give you a sketch of the Scale on which are Britain's enemies. America sits in a sorrowful attitude and exclaims with a deep-drawn sigh, "My ingratitude is justly punished." Standing just back of her are a Spaniard and a Frenchman, both of whom had given aid and comfort to America, in her rebellion; while a Dutchman in allusion to the aid which Holland had given to the Colonists, is seen hanging on with his whole weight in an effort to reverse the attitude of the beam. The Spaniard exclaims "Rodney has ruined our fleet!" the Frenchman, speaking to the Dutchman, the new ally of France, says, "Mynheer, assist or we are ruined;" to which the struggling Dutchman replies, "I'll do anything for money." At the same time he is, with ap-

parent, unconsciousness, losing his money, which is seen falling out of his pocket, together with some papers marked "Essequibo," "St. Martin," "Demerara," "St. Eustatia," and other American Colonies which had lately fallen into the hands of the English. Meanwhile Britannia stands in calm dignity, with a drawn sword inscribed "Justice," and exclaims "No one injures me with impunity."¹

I have other Caricatures of that period which mark the exultation of the British mind at that juncture. One of them represents the British Bull Kicking furiously, and rampant generally. The King of France and Spain stalk away from him, the former exclaiming, "By gar! my friend America, I must leave you; dis bull will play de diable;" whilst the other says, "I wish I was safe out of his way; he beats the bulls of Spain." America replies, "I fear, Monsieur, I shall get little by your friendship."

I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to explain the salient historic points in the Caricature I have described, for you are better posted on those matters, than I am.

Chicago, March, 1872.

I. C. B.

¹ Never had Great Britain shown her power more conspicuously and effectively than at this period. At the instigation of the wily Empress of Russia, all Europe joined in a league against England in 1780, known as the "Armed Neutrality." Its object was to enforce the rule that neutral States have a right to carry on commerce with belligerent powers, unmoistened. This was in direct opposition to England's policy promulgated in 1756, (See note 3, page 82 of the RECORD) and was calculated and intended to diminish if not destroy her maritime supremacy. It appeared, at one time, as if she would be compelled to fight all Europe and she girded herself for the conflict. The mighty efforts which she put forth were amazing. She made war more vigorously upon her rebellious colonists; declared war against Holland; carried on war with wonderful energy against France and Spain, and succeeded in breaking up the League and making her supremacy more felt than ever.

The "ingratitude" which America is made to speak of was a favorite fling of the colonists. So early as the debate on the Stamp Act in Parliament ten years before the war for Independence broke out, it was said that the American Colonies were planted by England's care and nourished by her indulgence; to which Colonel Barré replied: "They planted by your care! No, your oppressions planted them in America. They nourished by your indulgence! They grew by your neglect of them."

Admiral Rodney had ruined the Spanish fleet—11 ships of the line and 2 frigates—a year before, off Cape St. Vincent.

France needed money to carry on war against England, and appealed to Holland for a loan.

The Representation of the Dutchmen losing American Colonies, was only a prophecy, for it was after that that the English took from the Dutch their colonies in South America and West Indies.

The proud position which England held at the beginning of 1781, justified the sentiment of the caricature, but she lost her American Colonies before the year had ended, and other misfortunes overtook her.—[EDITOR.]

THE ROYAL SCOTCH IN AMERICA.

The RECORD is indebted to Francis Lieber, L. L. D. of New York, for the following:

In reading the paper on "Flora McDonald" in the third number of the RECORD, I thought of what Wm. C. Preston the eloquent and genial senator of South Carolina, once told me, "on the verandah" in Columbia, the capital of his State, in the month of April, the yellow jessamine perfuming all around us. After the downfall of Napoleon I. in 1815, (and I am writing this a year after the breaking down of Napoleon III.) a number of young Americans went to Europe to visit the continent, long debarred by the insatiable emperor of the French. Among these were Washington Irving, George Ticknor, Edward Everett,¹ Hugh Legaré at a later

¹ Mr. Everett remained abroad from 1815 to 1819. While in London in 1818, he was an ever welcome guest at the house of the late Robert Gilmor of Baltimore. One morning just before Mr. Gilmor and his family sailed for America, young Everett, in a playful mood, wrote at the breakfast table of Mrs. Gilmor the following verses which are now (his autograph,) in possession of Mr. F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia.

A SONG—*To be sung or said Saturday Evening at sea.*

AIR—"When the Duke of Leeds, shall married be."

When, dear friends, you sail on the sea,
And join round a cup so merrily,
Then I hope you'll remember me
And one of you sing this melody.

May you have a fine passage to Baltimore,
And fair be the sight of your native shore,
And all that heart can imagine and more,
Fill your cup 'till it runneth o'er.

Mr. Gilmor shall have at his call
The fruits of Riches—of Taste—and all—
Ores and crystals shall shine in his hall
And Raphaels and Guidos look down from his wall.

Those around him the hint shall take;
Art and refinement the dust shall shake
From off their heads, and at length awake,
And the fair, bright day of our taste shall break.

Sweet Mrs. Gilmor around her shall see
Nor picture nor statue so lovely as she.
Sir Thomas is skillful as artist can be
But nature has painted her brighter than he.

Cousin Louisa shall married be,
To the richest and worthiest man you can see;
How happy shall this fine youth be
In gentle Louisa's company.

She shall live out by Ellicott's mill;
That's a sweet landscape of valley and hill;
High as the May-showers swell the rill,
Peace and contentment her bosom shall fill.

There's a sweet little Yankee girl over the sea,
Almost as pretty and nice as she,
Which thinks of the absent tenderly—
Who knows what she thinks of me?

period attorney general of the United States, and William C. Preston; General Scott, also went. All of them, or, surely most of these Americans, the ardent youths now famous dead, took an opportunity to pay a visit to Sir Walter Scott in 1815. Preston was among them and, on the mentioned and perfumed evening, he told me that Walter Scott gave him the following account:

Not long after it had been divulged who was the author of the "Waverly Novels" Scott was the Regent's (afterward George the Fourth) guest in the royal palace where, one day, the latter ordered the key of a certain room to be given to the great writer saying that it opened the door of the Stuart Chamber, (I think this was the name given to it,) where all the papers concerning the Stuarts and their pretenders were kept. George gave Scott full permission to rummage among all these records and to use what he liked for his works. "I depend on your discretion," he said, and Scott went. He spent several days in this curious chamber and, so he told Preston, one day stumbled upon what seemed to him a remarkable paper. It consisted of a call and petition, by Scottish in America, chiefly however, by the Gaelic Scottish who had a settlement—"saddle-bagging" as I have heard the word in the west—in North Carolina, addressed to the Pretender (Prince Charles Edward, grandson of James the Second) as

We are going this evening, foul or fair
To the Davison's party, on Finbury Square;
One more frolic I shall have there,
And then to Cambridge town repair.

Others may waltz as much as they will,
Till their heads go round, and round like a mill,
We my dear ladies will dance a quadrille,
And get Miss Simpkins the set to fill.

And so I bid you once more good bye;
Two or three months will quickly fly;
You will be over the sea, and I
O'er th' Alps shall think of you constantly.

So, as I begun, I will finish my strain;
May kind Heaven your track make plain,
Guiding you safely o'er the main,
Back to the precious land again.

London May 10, 1818.—[EDITOR.]

he was then called, to come to America and assume the crown of this realm.

The question whether this country had not best be turned into a monarchy was seriously and very naturally mooted, in the earliest days of our national existence, but I believe it was never known that such a

positive offer, a very queer one, to say the least, existed. Flora McDonald living in North Carolina was loyal to the American cause,¹ but all the other Highlanders were not. Like real loyal monarchists, the name of a dynasty—even of such a dynasty! went farther than any cause or country.

ORIGIN OF THE STATES AND THEIR NAMES.

It seems well to put on permanent record, an account of the origin of our States and their names, as they have appeared from time to time in the wonderful growth of our republic from its seed-time along the Atlantic seaboard between the Alleghanies and the ocean. We will trace them in the order in which they lie mapped out on the continent, from Maine to California. The number of the States, when the old League was formed at the close of the Revolution, was thirteen; since then the number has increased to thirty-seven, and we have ten organized territories all of them are nearly ready, by virtue of the requisite population, to become States.

MAINE.—Until 1820, this State formed a district of Massachusetts. It was admitted into the Union on the 15th of March 1820. It derived its name it is said, from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles the First, Henrietta of France, who owned that province.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This was one of the original thirteen States. It was so named by John Mason, one of the original grantees from the crown, who lived in Hampshire, England, and so named it when it was made into a separate province in 1676. It was first called Laconia.

VERMONT.—This State, lying east of Lake Champlain, was originally called the New Hampshire Grants, the lands having been granted to settlers, by the governor of New Hampshire. It was first officially called Vermont, in January, 1777, when a convention of the people declared the territory to be an independent State. It

was admitted into the Union on the 4th of March, 1791. It derives its name from the Green Mountains (French *Vert mont*) which with their spurs occupy a large portion of the State, and are clothed with verdure to their summits.

MASSACHUSETTS.—This is one of the original States, first known as Massachusetts Bay. It was founded in 1620. The word in the Indian language, signifies, *The country about the great hills*.

RHODE ISLAND.—This, too, was an original State. A part of it, first settled in 1636, was called the "Providence Plantation," and the next settlement was called, in 1638, the "Rhode Island Plantation." The name was given because of the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant—or earlier Mediterranean Sea.

CONNECTICUT.—An original State.* Its name is Mohegan and spelled, originally, Quon-eh-ta-cut, which signifies "a long river," in allusion to the Connecticut river which runs through the whole country from Canada to Long Island Sound.

NEW YORK.—An original State. In the early years of the reign of Charles the Second, he granted what was then known in America, as New Netherland, held by the Dutch, to his brother, the Duke of

¹ This, I think, is a mistake. It is the testimony of the most careful writers on the subject of these Scotch Highlanders, that Flora was a loyalist of the most zealous stamp. The Rev. William Henry Foote, in his carefully prepared work entitled "Sketches of North Carolina, Historical and Biographical," says on page 155, speaking of the gathering of the Highlanders at Cross creek, to oppose the patriots: "with these were assembled Kingsburgh McDonald, the husband of Flora, with their kindred and neighbors, animated by the spirit of this matron, who now, on her former principles, defended George III. as readily as she had aided the unfortunate Charles Edward about thirty years before.—[EDITOR.]

York. In 1664, the English took possession of the territory by force, and it was named New York, by the Duke, in honor of his title.

NEW JERSEY.—An original State. It derived its name from Sir George Carteret one of its original proprietors, obtained by purchase in 1664, and was named by him after the island of Jersey in the British Channel, of which he was governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.—An original State. This Province was granted to William Penn, a Quaker, in 1681. The word *syl-va-nia*, means woods, and the meaning of the name of the State is *Penn's Woods*, in allusion to the wooded condition in which it was found.

DELAWARE.—An original State. It derived its name from Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, governor of Virginia who visited the bay and died there, in 1610. It was a part of Pennsylvania until 1776, when its inhabitants declared it to be an independent State.

MARYLAND.—An original State. It was founded by the Roman Catholics in 1632 under the proprietorship of Lord Baltimore, to whom it was granted. It received its name from Charles the First's Queen, Henrietta Marie.

VIRGINIA.—An original State. It was founded in 1606, under a charter granted to an association known as the London Company. It was in a region first discovered during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by an expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh and others, and named in honor of the sovereign, the unmarried or *Virgin Queen*.

CAROLINAS.—Original States. The two Carolinas were originally in one tract known as *Carolina*, so called after Fort Carolina built on its coast near Port Royal in 1562, by Huguenots from France. It was so called in honor of Charles (or Carolos) the Ninth, of France. In 1663, Charles the Second gave the domain the name of Carolina. In 1729 it was separated into the two provinces of North and South Carolina.

GEORGIA.—An original State.—A colony was established there in 1732, under

the auspices of General Oglethorpe, and the province was named in honor of George the second of England.

FLORIDA.—This was a Spanish territory, divided into East and West Florida. It was ceded to the United States in 1819; made a territory in 1823, and admitted into the Union as a State on the 3d of March 1845. It was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon an old Spaniard in search of the Fountain of Eternal Youth, in the Spring of 1512. The land was covered with flowers. This fact, and the other that it was Easter Sunday, when the churches were decorated with flowers—the *Pasquas de Flores* or "Feast of Flowers,"—suggested its name.

ALABAMA.—This was at first a part of the territory of Mississippi. It was organized as a separate grant in 1817, and admitted as a State on the 14th of December, 1819. Its name is a Creek word, signifying *The land of Rest*.

MISSISSIPPI.—Once a part of the great domain of Louisiana. It was admitted as a State on the 10th of December 1817. It derives its name from that of the great river which washes its western borders, which signifies in the Choctaw language, *Long River*, and, in the Natchez tongue, *The Father of Waters*.

LOUISIANA.—In the reign of Louis the Fourteenth of France, the French laid claim to the whole country west of the Mississippi River, and it was called *Louisiana*, in honor of that king. A portion of that magnificent domain was ceded to the United States by Bonaparte, in April 1803, and it was admitted as a State on the 8th of April, 1812.

ARKANSAS.—This was a part of the ancient domain of Louisiana, taken from the southern part of Missouri in 1819, and admitted into the Union as a state, in 1836. Its name is derived from the Indian word *Kansas*, "smoky water," with the French prefix of *arc*, a "bow."

TENNESSEE.—This was once a part of North Carolina. It was ceded to the General Government by that State, and was admitted into the Union as a State on the 1st of June, 1796, with the name of

Tennessee after the Indian name Tennessee or *The River with the big Bend*, which is characteristic of that stream.

KENTUCKY.—Kain-tuck-ee—the Indian name for this State, was originally a part of the vast region west of the Alleghany Mountains, comprising a part of Virginia. It was made a separate territory, and admitted as a State on the 1st of June 1792. Its name it is said, signifies *At the head of the river*, the Cumberland and its tributaries rising within its domain.

OHIO.—The Shawnoese name for *The Beautiful River*, was at first a part of the great Northwestern Territory which Virginia and Connecticut had ceded to the United States. It was admitted into the Union on the 29th of November, 1802.

MICHIGAN.—This was once a part of the territory of Indiana. It was given a territorial government in 1805, and was admitted to the Union on the 26th of January, 1837. Its name was derived from the Lake, the Indian name for a *Fish weir* or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

INDIANA.—Organized as a Territory in May, 1800, it was admitted to the Union as a State on the 11th of December, 1816. Its name is derived from that of the Indians.

ILLINOIS.—This was a part of Indiana, until 1809, when it was organized into a Territory, and admitted into the Union on the 3d of December, 1818. Its name is derived from the Indian word *illini*, "men" and the French suffix, *ois*, making it "tribe of men."

WISCONSIN.—This was a part of Michigan. It was formed into a territory in 1836, and was admitted as a State on the 29th of May, 1848. Its name is said to be the Indian one for a *Wild rushing Channel*.

MISSOURI.—This was a part of the great Louisiana domain. In 1812 it was formed into a territory, and on the 10th of August, 1821, it was admitted into the Union. Its name is an Indian word for *muddy*, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri River.

KANSAS.—In 1854, another portion of the ancient Louisiana domain, was erected into a territory, by the name of Kansas, the Indian word for *Smoky water*, and on the 29th of January 1861, it was admitted as a State.

NEBRASKA.—This was a part of Louisiana. It was organized as a Territory in 1854, and admitted into the Union in March, 1867.

NEVADA.—This was a part of ancient Louisiana. It was made a Territory in March, 1861, and was admitted as a State in 1870.

IOWA.—This formed a part of the Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi, and was admitted as a State on the 28th of December 1846. Its name signifies in Indian language, it is said, *The drowsy ones*.

MINNESOTA.—On the 11th of May 1858, a part of the ancient domain of Louisiana was admitted as a State under the Indian name for *Cloudy water*.

TEXAS.—This was a part of the Territory of Mexico, until 1836, when by a revolution it became an independent State.

It was annexed to the United States, as a State of the Union on the 6th of March, 1845.

CALIFORNIA.—A part of the territory acquired by conquest from Mexico, was formed into a government under the name of California, the origin of which is uncertain. It was given to it by the early Spanish discoverers or the occupants of land. It was admitted into the Union on the 9th of September 1850.

OREGON.—This second State on the Pacific coast was organized into a Territory in 1848, and admitted into the Union on the 14th of February, 1859.

The origin of its name is uncertain; according to some from *Oregano*, the Indian name of the wild majoram which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast; and according to others, from *Oregon* "the river of the west," in allusion to the Columbia river.

WEST VIRGINIA.—This State was formed from the western part of old Virginia, during the Civil War, and admitted into the Union as a separate State, on the 20th of June 1863.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE IN LOWER MERION.

To the Editor of the American Historical Record—The date stone on Friends' meeting-house in Lower Merion township on which is cut the figures "1695," has led many persons into error in respect to the time that building was erected. I am not, therefore, surprised that thy correspondent, John Wainwright, should have experienced difficulty in reconciling these figures with the facts in his possession.

Although some portions of the early minutes of "Haverford monthly meeting" of which Merion meeting was a constituent part, have been lost, still, there are enough of those minutes and early records remaining, to show conclusively, that the present meeting-house was erected much later than 1695. At first this monthly meeting comprised three particular meetings—"Haverford, Merion and Schuylkill"—the latter being generally held west of the Schuylkill river and near the present location of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. All were held at private houses—the first on record being held at the house of Thomas Duckett, (the Schuylkill meeting,) on the 10th of the second month 1684. To secure proper burial places became an earlier necessity with the first emigrants than the erection of meeting houses. The action taken by this monthly meeting for that purpose, is given in detail in the History of Delaware County, p. 149, and doubtless determined the location of the meeting houses.

The first meeting-house erected within the bounds of the monthly meeting, (which then embraced Radnor,) was erected at Haverford prior to 1690. The minutes of this period are missing, but the record of marriages establishes the date of the erection of the first meeting-house within brief limits. Thus; the marriage of Lewis David to Florence Jones was accomplished at "*Haverford meeting-house*," 1st mo. 20th 1690, while all previous marriages had been accomplished at private houses, the last one at the house of John Bevan in Haverford on 11th mo. 1st 1687. The

first meeting-house at Haverford was consequently erected between this date and 1st mo. 20th 1690.

The time of the erection of the first meeting-house in Merion can be very nearly established in the same way. Thus; Robert Jones and Ellen Jones "both of Merion," were married the 3rd of 11th mo. "called January" 1693, "at Catharine Roberts' House at Merion," while "Daniel Humphrey of Haverford in the Welsh tract" was married to Hannah Wyman of Merion, 8th mo., 11th 1695. This is the first marriage record as having been accomplished at the meeting-house, and can leave but little doubt that the first meeting-house was erected in the early part of 1695. Now, was this the present meeting-house at Merion as the date stone of that edifice would indicate? The records of a later period show conclusively that it was not.

At a monthly meeting held at Haverford 8th of 8th mo. 1713, the following minutes were adopted.

"This meeting agrees that Merion frds. shall have the money lent to Reese Howell and Joseph Evans toward *finishing* their meeting-house."

"The five pounds old currency lent to Reese Howell was paid towards *finishing* Merion Meeting-house."

The will of Cadwalader Morgan, dated 10th 7th mo. 1711, as cited in the communication of John Wainwright, goes to show that at that date it was in contemplation to build a new meeting-house at Merion, while the above extracts prove that the building was in progress but was not finished on the 8th of 8th mo. 1713. The amount bequeathed by Cadwalader Morgan would go to show that the building contemplated was to be of substantial character such as the present building is. We may therefore safely conclude that Merion Meeting-house was erected in 1713, and that its date stone refers to the time of the erection of the first house in 1695, which was doubtless built of logs.

There is also another minute in these records which may have some bearing upon the grant of land by Robert Roberts noted in the communication of John Wainwright.

At a monthly meeting held at Merion meeting-house 3 mo. 11th 1744, the following minute was adopted:

"The deed to the Friends agreed upon last meeting is not executed. Thomas Thomas and Robert Roberts are appointed to Endeavour to get the thing finished before next meeting and if any of the persons agreed upon [as] trustees last meeting declines the trust, this meeting is of opinion there is a sufficient number without them."

Adopting the year 1713 as the correct date of the erection of Friends' meeting-house at Merion it will still stand among the oldest buildings in Pennsylvania, erected for religious purposes. One end of Haverford meeting-house was built in 1700. The Swedish church in Southwark the same year. St. David's Episcopal church at Radnor was erected in 1717; Radnor Friends' meeting-house in 1718, and Christ church in Philadelphia between the years 1728 and 1744. Haverford is the only Friends' meeting-house standing in which William Penn preached.

Upper Darby 4th mo. 5th 1872. S.

AN EARLY DWELLING ON THE HUDSON.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. E. M. Ruttenber, the Historian of Newburg, N. Y. for the following, addressed to the EDITOR.

Having occasion to refer to your "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," this evening, I noticed the statement (page 682 Vol. I. 2d Ed.) that the "cellar of a log-house" on Plum Point,¹ is spoken of as having been the property of "a man named McEvers," &c. The name should be McGregorie,—no less a person than the Patrick Mac Gregorie who figures so conspicuously in Broadhead's "History of the State of New York," Volume II, and in the "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York." He was a Presbyterian emigrant of the period of 1680-'84 and left Scotland with a company of twenty-five persons "with intent to settle in New Jersey but was persuaded by Gov. Dongan² to settle in the Province of New York."

He purchased lands on Murderer's Creek, "and so settled themselves, their families and sundry servants," and the record adds: "were not only the first Christians that settled and improved thereon, but also peaceably and quietly possessed and enjoyed themselves thereon during the terms of their natural lives."

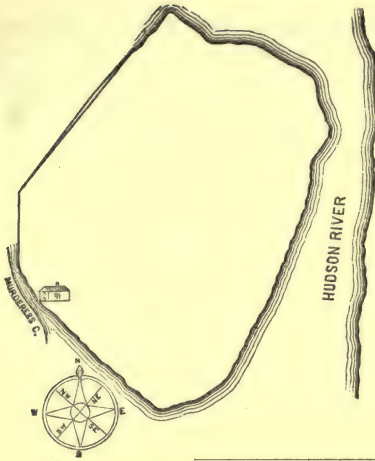
In a paper referring to the Evans patent¹ (Colonial History Vol. IV. p. 822) it is said that Mac Gregorie's house was then the only one on the tract.² It was erected in 1685, and occupied by McGregorie and his family, and his brother-in-law, David Tosbuck, who bore the title of "the Laird of Minnivard." The accompanying diagram, copied from the records of the State of New York, shows its precise location on Plum Point. It was the *first* house erected on the west side of Hudson's River, be-

¹ Captain John Evans of the royal Navy, who appears to have been a great favorite of Governor Fletcher, of New York.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Plum Point is a pleasant promontory projecting into the broad bay between New Windsor and Murderer's Creek, a little north of the Highlands of the Hudson. It is really an Island at very high water, for a marsh and a rivulet only, separate it from the main land. From it to Polloppels Island and toward the Eastern shore, obstructions in the form of *chevaux-de-frise* were placed in the time of the Revolution; and on Plum Point was erected a redoubt with a battery of 14 guns designed to cover that *chevaux-de-frise*.—[EDITOR.]

² See Note 1 second column, page 128 of the RECORD.

² In a letter of the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of New York, to the Lords of Trade, in January 1780, in which he proposes the vacation of "some of Colonel Fletchers extravagant grants of land," he says: "Captain Evans' great grant of 40 miles one way and 30 another, had but one house on it, or rather a hut, where a poor man lives, and that hut built by one Captain Gregory, a Scotch man who was killed at the time of the Revolution here, and his widow said to be compelled by Colonel Fletcher to sell her house and land to Captain Evans for 30 or 35 £, to the ruin of herself and family."—[EDITOR.]



tween Haverstraw and Kingston. MacGregorie was employed by the Government in Indian negotiations; was taken prisoner by the French, and lost his life in the Leisler revolution in New York.¹ He failed to perfect his patent, and his family were dispossessed by Evans. Afterwards his son received a patent as indemnity for losses, for the farm then as now embracing Plum Point.

From the position of the house on the diagram and the description you have given of the cellar, there is no doubt that the latter represents the site of McGregor's residence.

MORAVIAN INDIANS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. JOHN H. JORDAN, of Philadelphia, for the following:

Obituary Records of the Moravian Indians who died in Philadelphia, in the interval between February 8th, and December 31st 1764.

The first efforts made by the Moravian Church to evangelize the Indians of North America, date back to 1735, as in that year a colony was sent out from Herrnhut to Georgia, to make a settlement at Savannah, and if practicable, to commence a mission among the neighboring Creeks and Cherokees. But the war with the Spaniards of Florida prematurely terminated the enterprise, and in 1740 the Moravian colony removed to Pennsylvania.

A mission among the Mohicans of eastern New York, and the Wampanoags of Connecticut,¹ (both belonged to the so-called Stockbridge Indians) was begun by Christian Henry Rauch, August 16th 1740, and the first fruits of his labors were baptized February 22d 1742.² The persecution of the Moravians, however by Acts of Assembly of New York, passed in Sep-

tember of 1744,² necessitating the abandonment of his mission, its members removed to Bethlehem, in the Spring of 1746. Here they received accessions from the Delaware nation. Both were soon after settled at Gnadenhütten on the Mahoning, a branch of the Lehigh, within the limits of Carbon County. On the evening of November 24th 1755, the mission house on the Mahoning was attacked and fired by hostile Indians, and eleven of the inmates were either killed, or perished in the flames. This disaster led to the transfer of the mission, a second time, to Bethlehem.

¹ Colonel Patrick McGregor came to this country with a number of followers, in 1684, first landing in Maryland and then proceeding north to Perth Amboy, in New Jersey. At the suggestion of Governor Dongan in 1685, he removed to Plum Point, just above the Hudson Highlands, where he built a log house and engaged in the Indian trade. In that business he became master of the Indian language. In 1686, he was appointed Muster-Master General of the militia of the Province of New York, and was soon sent to command a party to trade at Michilimackinac. They were caught on their way and carried prisoners to Montreal. By an order from the French government McGregor was released in 1687, and returned to New York. After that Governor Sir Edmund Andrus, employed him in the command of a company against the Indians East of Pemaquid. In the tumult in New York, March 1691, between the government and the Leisler parties McGregor was killed, and was buried with public honors. He failed to obtain patents for the land he occupied above the Highlands which were granted to Captain Evans by Governor Fletcher. His family, after much tribulation, obtained the property mentioned in the text.—[EDITOR.]

¹ "The Moravians in New York and Connecticut," by W. C. Riechel.

² See page 11 of the RECORD.

² O'Callaghans Documentary History of New York. Vol. III. page 1022.

Early in 1757 Nain¹ was commenced, and in 1760 Wechquetanc,² and the Moravian Indians were divided among that settlement.

The Pontiac War broke out in 1763; and as at this juncture the presence of Indians within the limits of the Proprietary territory, gave dissatisfaction to the whites, government ordered the removal of the inhabitants of the two Moravian towns to Philadelphia. On the 11th, of November, after undergoing many hardships during their march, the Christian Indians, to the number of 140 reached that city, and were quartered on Province Island at the mouth of the Schuylkill River. The massacre of the Conestoga Indians at Lancaster in December following, caused great excitement in the capital, and when there came a rumor that the rioters were on the march to exterminate the converts on Province Island, the governor resolved to send them within Sir William Johnson's jurisdiction. Accordingly on the 5th of January 1764, they set out for New York, and on the 9th, arrived at Amboy. When about to embark for New York, an express arrived from Governor Colden forbidding the fugitives to enter his Province. Thus they were necessitated to return, and in the afternoon of the 24th, they reached Philadelphia and were lodged in the Barracks.³

In the interval between their arrival and their departure for Wyalusing on the Susquehanna, March 20th 1765, fifty-five of their number died from the small pox, measles and dysentery. These were without exception interred in the Potter's

Field,¹ receiving Christian burial however, at the hands of their faithful missionaries.

The Moravian congregation in Philadelphia² had desired to inter the remains of her dark-skinned brethren in her own burial ground;³ but so strong was the popular prejudice against this measure, that the grave that had been dug for Jacob, (the first who was carried off by death) was filled up during the night; and other indications of displeasure prevailed with the authorities of the church, to reluctantly abandon a cherished project.

From the "Register Book" of the congregation, the following obituary records are prepared:

1. Jacob,⁴ a Christian Indian of the Mohicans, one of the first baptized by the Brethren, departed this life on the evening of Wednesday, February 8th, 1764. His remains were buried next day in the common burying-ground, by Bro. John Jacob Schmick.⁵—2. Catharine, wife of Renatus, departed this life on Sunday, February 12th, and buried the next day in the common burial-ground, by Bro. B. Adam Grubé.⁶—3. Jacob, a son of Renatus and

¹ Washington Square was originally patented, 1704-5, under the name of the "Potters' Field," as a common burying-ground, and was used as such until 1798, when it was closed by an Act of City Councils, further interments being prohibited.

² The cornerstone of the first Moravian Church was laid September 10th, and the building dedicated by Count Zinzendorf, November 25th 1742. It was located at the S. E. corner of Race St. and Moravian Alley, now Broad Street.

³ The Moravian burial ground, located at the N. W. corner of Vine and Franklin Streets, was purchased May 10th 1757, and the first interment made June 28th, (O. S.) 1757.

⁴ Jacob, *alias* Mashack, a Mohican of Shecomeko, baptized by C. H. Rauch, February 22d, 1742, at the close of a Synod held in Oley, Berks Co., Penna.

⁵ John Jacob Schmick was born in Prussia, October 9th, 1713. He arrived at Bethlehem in September of 1751, and was set apart for the service of the Indian Mission; turned his attention to the study of the Mohican, in which he became a proficient. He deceased at Litiz, Penna., January 23d, 1778. There are portraits of himself and his wife in the rooms of the Moravian Historical Society, at Nazareth, Penna. *Wyalusing and the Moravian Mission at Friedenshütten*; by W. C. Reichel.

⁶ Bernhard Adam Grubé, born 1715, near Erfurth, and educated at Jena, came to Pennsylvania in June 1746. In January of 1752 he was stationed at Meniolagomeka, where he studied the Delaware, and held meetings for the Indians. He visited Shamokin and Wyoming, and in the Shawnoese town at the latter place, baptized a Mohican woman, whom Zinzendorf had met there in October of 1742.

In October, 1753, Grubé was despatched to North Carolina, to plant a colony of young men on the tract purchased by the Brethren of Earl Granville, in what was then Rowan County.

¹ Hanover Township, Lehigh County, Penna. It was abandoned April 3d 1765.

² On Head's Creek, in Polk Township, Monroe County Penna. It was destroyed by the white settlers in October 1763.

³ The Barracks, better known to the present generation under the name of "Old Northern Liberties' Hall," was erected in 1755, soon after the defeat of General Braddock, and was used as the quarters of the Royal Army. Previous to 1812, the building was used as a cotton manufactory, the machinery being propelled by horse-power. After the war it was purchased by the District of the Northern Liberties. In 1837 it was the meeting place of the Recorder's Court, familiarly termed the "Flaxseed Court." During the late civil war, the building was used as a police station, a recruiting station and a public school. In 1868, it was demolished and a handsome public school building erected on its site.

Catherine, departed this life on the evening of February 26th, and buried the next day in the common burial-ground by Bro. Schmick.—4. Veronica, wife of Jonathan, departed March 17th, and was buried on the evening of the same day by Bro. Grubé.—5. Rosina, a daughter of John, departed April 27th, and buried next day by Bro. David Zeisberger.¹—6. Martha, a daughter of John, departed March 15th, and buried on the same day by Bro. Schmick.—7. John, (father of 5, 6, and 9), departed March 22d, and buried on the same day by Bro. Schmick.—8. Tabea, departed May 25th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—9. Sophia, a daughter of John, departed May 26th, and buried on the same day by Bro. Schmick.—10. Judith a widow, departed June 5th, and buried on the same day by Bro. Grubé.—11. Sorel, relict of John, (No. 7), departed June 6th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—12. Sarah, departed June 10th, and buried next day by Bro. Grubé.—13. Lydia, wife of Philip, departed June 13th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—14. Joseph, son of Peter, departed June 13th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—15. Elizabeth, a daughter of Sorel, (No. 11), departed June 16th, and buried next day by Bro. Grubé.—16. Solomon, departed June 17th, and buried next day by Bro. Grubé.—17. John, departed June 24th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—18. Rachel, departed June 25th, and buried next day by Bro. Grubé.—19. Lewis, departed June 28th, and buried next day by Bro. Grubé.—20. Hannah, a widow, departed July 1st, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—21. Adolphus, departed July 11th, and buried next day by Bro. Grubé.—22. Levi, departed July 11th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—23. Mary, a girl, departed July 11th, and buried the same day by Bro. Grubé.—24. Abraham, departed July

11th, and buried the next day by Bro. Schmick.—25. James, departed July 16th, and buried the same day by Bro. Grubé.—26. Martha, wife of Christian, departed July 16th, and buried the same day by Bro. Grubé.—27. Salome, a widow, departed July 16th, and buried the next day by Bro. Schmick.—28. Priscilla, wife of Nathaniel, departed July 17th, and buried the same day by Bro. Schmick.—29. Elias, husband of Susanna, departed July 18th, and buried the next day by Bro. Grubé.—30. Thamar, an aged widow, departed July 20th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—31. Job Chilloway's¹ daughter, departed July 20th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—32. Regina, wife of Joel, departed July 21st, and buried the same day by Bro. Schmick.—33. Salome, departed July 22d, and buried the next day by Bro. Grubé.—34. Beata, a child, departed July 24th, and buried the same day by Bro. Schmick.—35. Joel, a widower, departed July 24th, and buried the same day by Bro. Schmick.—36th, Isaac, a youth, departed July 24th, and buried the same day by Bro. Schmick.—37. Ann Mary, a child, departed July 28th, and buried July 30th, by Bro. Grubé.—38. Johanna, a child, departed July 28th, and buried July 30th, by Bro. Grubé.—39. Martha, a child, departed July 28th, and buried July 30th, by Bro. Grubé.—40. Ochgueshi, a girl, departed August 3rd, and buried the same day by Bro. Schmick.—41. Juliana, a widow, departed August 5th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—42. Susanna, a widow, departed August 5th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—43. Peter, a child, departed August 7th, and buried the same day by Bro. Grubé.—44. Erdmuth,¹ a widow, departed August 8th, and buried the same day by Bro. Grubé.—45. Esther, a child, departed August 11th, and buried August 13th, by Bro. Schmick.—46. Ann Rosina, a child, departed August 15th, and buried next day

From 1755-65 he was superintendent of the Indian congregations. In 1780 he was commissioned to visit Schönbrunn, Gnadenbüthen, and Salem, mission stations on the Muskingum. He died at Bethlehem, March 20th, 1808.—*Memorials of the Moravian Church*, by William C. Reichel.

¹ The Life and times of David Zeisberger, the western Pioneer and Apostle of the Indians, by Ed. Schweinitz.

¹ Job Chilloway, a Delaware of Wyalusing, deceased September 22d, 1791.

¹ Mother-in-law of Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, formerly of Gnadenbüthen, so named for Erdmuth Dorothea, Countess Zinzendorf.

by Bro. Grubé.—47. Ann, daughter of Mark, departed August 22d, and buried the same day by Bro. Grubé.—48. Anna Johanna, wife of Timothy, departed August 25th, and buried the next day by Bro. G. Neisser.¹—49. Peter,² *alias* Capt. Harris, departed August 27th, and buried the next day by Bro. Grubé.—50. Timothy, departed August 28th, and buried the next day by Bro. Grubé.—51. Nathaniel, departed October 14th, and buried next day

by Bro. Grubé.—52. Lucas, a child of four years, departed October 27th, and buried October 29th, by Bro. Schmick.—53. Jonas, a child of three years, departed November 2nd, and buried November 4th, by Bro. Schmick.—54. Judith, wife of Philip, Jr., departed November 8th, and buried next day by Bro. Schmick.—55. Mary, oldest daughter of Nathaniel, (No. 51,) departed December 24th, and buried December 26th, by Bro. Grubé.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

Two more numbers will complete Mr. Onderdonk's sketches of Friends' Meeting-houses. The next will be a notice of the Matinecock Meeting-house, and the last, the Westbury Meeting-house.

The origin of the Society of Friends here is veiled in obscurity. John Taylor, a travelling minister, says, a meeting was settled at Oysterbay in 1659. In 1661, Ri. Harker, Sam^l Andrews, Ri Chasmore, Nath^l Cole, Henry and John Townsend, in order to escape the annoyance of Gov^r Stuyvesant at Jamaica, removed out of his jurisdiction, to Oysterbay; so Friends must have had an early foothold here. It was a seaport, and kept up a lively intercourse and trade with Rhode Island, and thus was a thoroughfare for Friends passing to the Eastern or Southern colonies.

The earliest written document we find is the following Record of Marriage: "1663 30th of 8th mo. At the usual meeting-house of Anthony Wright's in Oysterbay, in the presence of the public there gathered, Sam^l Andrews and Mary Wright intending marriage, and having given notice thereof before, did there and then according to the practice of the holy men of God in the Scriptures of truth and

after the law of God take each other for husband and wife, to live together in the fear of God faithfully, so long as they shall live.

Witnesses; SAM'L ANDREWS,

Jn^o and Elizabeth Underhill,

Hannah Wright.'

MARY ANDREWS.

Some of the new converts became Ranters (whose chief actor was Geo. Dennis, from London, and his wife Hannah, not being well owned by Friends there) and gave Friends a great deal of trouble by opposing Geo. Fox, his doctrines and discipline. These were put down at the Half-Years meeting 1671, by Jn^o Burnyeat, in 1672 by Fox^l himself and in 1675, by W^m Edmondson.²

We cite an instance of these Ranters being punished in the civil Courts "1676, May 12th." Jn^o Rogers had complained to the Gov^r of Ann, his wife, "being drawn away by Tho^o Case, in whose house and company at Maspeth Kills, he found her after fourteen days absence, but could not get her to come home with him. Ann was brought before the Gov^r, at Oysterbay and after sundry extravagant expressions, she promised to return home and comport herself according to the duty of a wife, without rambling abroad, particularly after Case; but next morning she presumed to come into the house of Geo. Dennis, where the Gov^r was lodging, in a dancing

¹ George Neisser, was born April 11th, 1715, at Sehlen, in Movarvia, whence he immigrated with his parents to Saxony in 1723. He was one of the Colonists sent from Hernhut to Georgia in 1735. In 1737 came to Pennsylvania. Was ordained a deacon in 1743, and a presbyter in 1753. Minister to the Moravian congregation in Philadelphia between 1762 and 1765. Deceased in that city November 14th, 1784, not two months after he had settled there a second time.

² Half-brother of Teedynscung, formerly of Gnadenhütten, where he was baptized January 1st, 1750, by Bishop I. C. F. Cammerhoff.

¹ Fox stood on a massive rock in the forest where he addressed a multitude too large for any building to contain.

² See their Journals.

quaking manner, with silly insignificant discourse, to the disturbance and scandal of the house and in derision of Authority, for which she was sent to New York, to be kept in close custody." Case had also deluded Susannah, daughter of Jn^o Townsend, and notwithstanding the endeavors of the father detained her from her duty.

Some of those newly convinced became missionaries. "Mary Wright, Sep. 1660, came from Oysterbay to Boston, to warn the Court to lay by their carnal weapons, and told them they thirsted for blood. She said her tears had been her meat, many days and nights before she gave herself up to the work of the Lord; and added that if she had her liberty, she would be gone quickly. Being found guilty of being a Quakeress, she was banished."

"In May 1665, Hannah Wright aged about thirteen or fourteen came in the motion of the Lord from Oysterbay to Boston, to warn them not to shed the blood of the innocent any more. Jn^o Richbell, a merchant came and requested her liberty out of their hands. In 1674—5, 4th of 12th mo, while on a religious visit to Maryland, crossing to the Western shore "she was drowned by the oversetting of a boat about the 10th hour of the night, and thus was crowned with life and immortality forever."

In 1667 Lydia Wright went on a religious visit to Boston, where she was arrested and sentenced to be tied to the cart's tail and drawn through the town. Lydia visited Boston again in 1680; and in 1682, it was upon her to visit Barbadoes, Nevis, Antigua and Jamaica.

"1665, 21st of 3d mo. The General meeting of Friends was held at Oysterbay.

1672, 15th of 8th mo. Anthony Wright gave Friends a portion of his home lot for a burying ground and also forty feet square to set a meeting house on. The deed of gift was left in the hands of Sam^l Deane, Jn^o Feakes, Jn^o Underhill and Jn^o Tilton, for safe keeping, and to be brought forth for the use of Friends on occasion.

Friends agreed with Sam^l Andrews and Jn^o Feakes, to build "a meeting house,

thirty-six by twenty-four feet, and twelve feet in the stud, for £20, to be paid in wheat at 4s. 4d. per. bushel, pease at 3s. 6d., Indian corn at 3s. 6d., and pork at 4d. per lb. and they are to have it up for further finishing by the 30th of 1st mo, 1673. The house is to have eight windows, two on one side and two on the other, and two on the ends below, all made fit for glass¹ together with window-shuts, and two windows in the gable ends with shuts; likewise two double doors, one in one side and one in the other side, with two dormant windows."

1675, Sept. 15 "Capt. Thos. Townsend complains to the Gov^r that the Quakers wont keep watch."

1676, 30th of 10th mo. "At Oysterbay meeting things are in good order."

1677, 20th of 3d mo. A men and womens meeting was held at the house of Richard Crabb.

Friends were often upbraided with the irregularities of the Ranters. To vindicate themselves from these slanders, they published the following paper which closes with a warning to the young.

1679, 12th mo. "This is the testimony of the people of God, in scorn called Quakers, against all wickedness; and a few lines of our clearness of all rudeness that is amongst the people in and about Oysterbay and any other place whatever, who come to our General Meeting on purpose to sport themselves either at us or in the disorderly proceedings of those poor people who have got the name of 'Young Quakers,' and all you who when our meetings are over, then gathering yourselves together, sporting both at us and them, and so to drinking together in excess, and then making us and our meetings your cover as if we were the cause of your thus drawing together, when it is your hearts' lust after wickedness in singing and dancing with your music, &c. And all such who are Friends' children that are grown

¹ In those times windows (or at least the lower half) were often left unglazed; the panes very small, diamond shaped, and set in lead.

² There were apprehensions of an Indian war and hence a guard was set every night along the Sound.

heady, proud and stubborn, and will not allow your parents to have their due authority over you and walk disorderly against the Lord and his people, we give these forth as a warning against you all."

1680. Joan Vokins says; "I came to Oysterbay where the Lord had a tender people; but the Ranters oppressed Friends for which my soul was in deep travail; and the night before the General Meeting, I was near unto death, and many Friends were with me, who did not expect my life, and I was so weak that two women Friends led me into the meeting and there was a great meeting of several sorts of people; and in a little time the God of life filled me with the word of his power, and I stood up in the strength thereof, and it was so prevailing over the meeting that Friends were very much comforted, and the power of darkness so chained that the opposing Ranters and apostates could not show their antic tricks, nor oppress Friends as they used to do."

1681. Subscriptions given toward the repairing of the meeting-house and other uses at Oysterbay:

| | £ | s | d |
|---------------------------|---|----|---|
| John Adams | | 5 | |
| Sam'l Andrews | 1 | | |
| Elias & Jn° Burling | | 5 | |
| Jn° Bowne | | 10 | |
| Hugh Cowperthwaite | | 7 | |
| W ^m Frampton | 1 | 10 | |
| Jn° Feake | 1 | | |
| Jn° Gosling | 1 | | |
| Ri. Gibbs | | 10 | |
| Sam'l Haight | | 4 | |
| Isaac Horner | | 10 | |
| Geo. Masters | 5 | | |
| Jn° Marsh | 1 | | |
| W ^m Noble | | 5 | |
| Dan'l Patrick | 1 | 6 | |
| Mat. Prier | | 10 | |
| W ^m Richardson | 1 | | |
| Fr. Richardson | 1 | | |
| Philip Richards | 2 | | |
| Jn° Smith | | 1 | |
| Morris Smith | | 15 | |
| Sam'l Spicer | | 10 | |
| Jn° Tilton Sr. | | 5 | |

| £ | s | d |
|---|----|---|
| | 10 | |
| 1 | | |
| | 5 | |

Jn° Tilton Jr.
Jn° Underhill
Henry Willis

1682, 27th of 5th mo. "Agreed that Simon Cooper and Mary Andrews, accompany Alice Crabb to Huntington to the Justice, to have his confirmation of the deed given by her husband for the Burying place, and land whereon the meeting house stands that they may answer the law."

1682, 10th mo. "Jn° Bowne and Henry Willis have freedom in themselves with the consent of the quarterly meeting to labor with Mary Wright, that she may give satisfaction to Friends by condemning her practices."

1685, 30th of 6th mo. "It was agitated by Friends and thought convenient that Jn° Underhill be appointed overseer instead of Jn° Dickinson, of the Burying place and meeting house; and that Jn° Feake and Ri. Willits be put in the places of Sam'l Andrews and Isaac Horner, when they shall remove into Jersey."

1685. 13th of 8th mo. "Mat. Prier and Henry Willis are to see that a deed for Friends property be made and assigned to Jn° Underhill, Jn° Feake and Ri. Willits, from Sam'l Andrews and Isaac Horner, before they go hence."

1685. 25th of 11th mo. "Friends desire Mat. Prier, Isaac Horner, Alice Crabb and Mary Andrews, to speak with Jn° Dewsbury, and labor with him if possible that they may regain him to the Truth and unity of Friends, as becometh the Gospel of Christ Jesus."

1687. 7th of 2d mo. "J. D. outruns in extravagancy. Jn° Dole and Jn° Underhill speak with him and report that he is sorry for it, and hopes for the time to come to walk more circumspectly."

1691. 15th of 4th mo. Oysterbay, (which included all the rest of Long Island as well as New York), was one of the six meetings represented in the General Yearly meeting at New Port, Rhode Island.—The New York Yearly meeting was first established on Long Island in 1695, with the assent of the Rhode Island Yearly

meeting, whose jurisdiction extended over the subordinate meetings in the colonies of New York and Connecticut.

1693. 26th of 6th mo. Agreed that Henry Willis, Ri. Willits, and Jn^o Fake shall take down, sell or dispose of the meeting house, as they shall see meet, in behalf of Friends."

1698-9. 25th of 12th mo. "Agreed that the Man's meeting that was heretofore at Mary Cooper's shall henceforth be kept at Nath'l Seaman's, Hempstead; and a meeting be kept at her house, every next Fifth day after the Man's meeting at Hempstead."

1702. 11th of 6th mo. Tho's. Story says: "I with Jn^o Rodman as companion, having appointed a meeting, Jn^o Richardson and Ja's Bates arriving the day before from Rhode Island, came to me at my lodgings, and we went together to the meeting which was small but comfortable, the good presence of the Lord being with us."

Geo Keith, hoping to profit by the internal dissensions at Oysterbay, arrived there September 17th, 1702, "where" he says, "we were kindly received and hospitably entertained by Mr. Edward White at his house on free cost for several days. He was a Justice of the peace and had formerly been a Quaker. His wife had been a Quaker also and was not quite come off from them. Sunday 20th, at Mr. White's request, and some other neighbors in the town, having used the church prayers before Sermon, I preached on Titus, II; 11 and 12th, and Mr. Talbot baptised a child at the request of its mother, her husband being from home. * * * December 6th, I preached in the town house on Romans X; 7, 8, 9th, and we were kindly entertained at Mr. White's. * * *

November 17th, Wed^r, I preached on Jude 20, 21st; and 19th, I baptized Mrs. White, and all her children, (three sons, and five daughters), also the wife of Captain Jones; 20th, I baptized Justice John Townsend, with his three children, and Mr. Nath'l Cole and his wife and his three children. There had scarce been any profession of the christian religion among the people of

that town. They had scarcely any notion of religion but Quakerism. The Quakers had formerly a meeting there; but many of them became followers of Tho's. Case, and were called 'Case's Crew,' who set up a new sort of Quakerism, and among other vile principles, condemned marriage and said it was of the Devil, perverting that text of Scripture. 'The children of the resurrection neither marry nor are given in marriage,' and they said 'they were the children of the resurrection.' This mad sort of Quakerism held that 'they were come already to the resurrection and had their vile bodies already changed.'"

1704. 24th of 12th mo. "John Feake, is to go to the widow Cooper's, and receive from her the deeds for Friends' land and bring them to the Yearly meeting."

1705. 24th of 9th mo. "A Com^e is to write to Isaac Horner, to get a conveyance of the right in trust which resides in him for the Burying ground given Friends by Anthony Wright."

1706. 28th of 3d mo. "Isaac Horner, for 20 shillings, silver money, scells two pieces of ground in the town-spot, (which he, in partnership with Simon Cooper, and Samu'l Andrews, bought of Alice Crabb, in April 1682,) to W^m Willis, Henry Cock and John Prier, and put them in possession by delivery of twig and turf."

1706 24th of 6th mo. "Agreed that a meeting be kept at the house of Simon Cooper on the first day in every month."

1709-10. 25th of 11th mo. "A Com^e are to go and see about the bounds of Friends' meeting house ground and Burying place, and set some posts up at the corners of it, and let it to some body as long as they think fit, provided it be not above ten years, and that they reserve liberty in the lease for Friends to be buried in the Burying ground if they desire it."

1717. 28th of 5th mo. "Died W^m Fry, in good unity. He was convinced of Truth in Bristol, in his early days, and there suffered for it."

1720. 5th of 3d mo. "It is proposed to exchange a piece of land."

1721. *5th of 8th mo.* The monthly meeting propose to buy a certain house for a meeting house. A Com^e is appointed, and if they shall think it may answer for the Yearly meeting for some time, that is at Matinecock, then they may proceed.

1722. *4th of 7th mo.* John Fothergill says: "I had a large and precious meeting in a barn. There were most of the chief of the place and several Justices of the peace present, and the Lord's powerful testimony prevailed in the hearts of many of the people: and I believe Truth will again be exalted in that place."

1725. (*winter*), Thos. Chalkley says: "We had a very large meeting, many there, not of our Society, who steadily gave attention to what I declared. There being many young people I persuaded them to give up their blooming years to do the will of God. Friends said there had not been such a meeting there in a great while."

1736. *28th of 5th mo.* "Friends' Burying ground is leased to Freelove Underhill, for twenty years."

1741. *30th of 10th mo.* "A Com^e are to give a deed to Zebulon Dickinson for some land near where Friends' Burying place was; and take a deed of him for some land near the same place in exchange."

1743. *30th of 1st mo.* "Friends or Friendly people subscribe liberally and petition for a meeting house to be built—1747-8. *24th of 12th mo.* The request is repeated and is referred to the next Quarterly meeting.—1748 *1st of 10th mo.* A subscription is begun in the Flushing monthly meeting. Jn^e Thorne is to get it finished and collect the money for Flushing; Jas. Way for Newtown, and Jos. Delaplain for New York.—1749. *29th of 1st mo.* Shingles and boards are bought."

1751. *27th of 1st mo.* "Jas. Chichester proposes that a meeting once in three months be settled."

1757. *30th of 3d mo.* "A Com^e are to treat with the owners or claimers of the dwelling standing on Friends' ground and acquaint them that the time has expired

that the house was to stand on the land, and to inquire if the claimer intends to sell it.—1758. *30th of 8th mo.* The Com^e viewed the house and found it much out of repair, the timber and covering much rotten and not worth the money the owner asks." It was offered for £18 but was sold to others and removed.

1758. *12th mo.* W^m Reckitt says. "I had a meeting at Oysterbay where there had been a large meeting, but now much declined; yet we had a large meeting accompanied with Divine power."

1762. *30th of 6th mo.* "Robt. Townsend desires liberty to fence in and make use of a small part of Friends' ground. John and Joshua Cock are to view it and see what part it may be proper to let him have."

1775. *29th of 11th mo.* "The holding of a meeting at Oysterbay, is proposed in the monthly meeting."

1782. *31st of 7th mo.* "The meeting house is much out of repair and requires Friends' care. The gallery and seats are destroyed by military men,¹ the doors and windows shattered. The Burying ground is encroached upon by other people. A Com^e is to get our ground restored, put it in good fence and fix some monuments on the bounds and provide a lock to fasten the house; and to repair the doors and windows.—cost £58, 4s. and twenty-five boards and twenty-one planks on hand."

1784. *25th of 8th mo.* Meetings are to be held once a month under the inspection of a Com^e.

1797. *8th mo.* Richard Jordan says: "We had a meeting at Oysterbay where are not many Friends; but a considerable number of others came, to whom the Gospel was freely and largely preached, with which they seemed well satisfied. The meeting concluded with prayer and the people parted with great solemnity."

In conclusion we may add that a small meeting house is yet standing at Oysterbay, which is occasionally visited by travelling ministers.

¹ It was used at one time by the British as a commissary store.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.—A few years ago while looking over a volume of MSS. letters in the Charleston (So. Ca.) Library, I found a leaf of coarse foolscap, with the following endorsement:

"Origin of the Navy."

"At a caucus in 1794, consisting of Izard, Morris, and Ellsworth, of the Senate, Ames, Sedgwick, Smith, Dayton &c., of the Repres., and of Secret^y, Hamilton and Knox, to form a plan for a national navy. Smith began the figuring as Secret^y. of the meeting. Hamilton then took the pen, and instead of minuting the proceed'g, he made all the flourishes here described, during the discussion. In consequence of the plan adopted at this meeting, a Bill was reported for building six frigates, which formed the foundation or origin of the American Navy."

The "figuring" on the top of the page consists of five lines and is as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| "First cost of a Frigate 44 Guns of 1300 tons | } | 150,000 |
| and provisions for six months. | | |
| 350 men | | |
| Provisions for 6 months | | |
| Annual cost of such vessel | | 60,000 Drs." |
| | | 212,000 |

The rest of the page below these estimates is occupied by bold flourishes, which seems, if they meant any thing, to imitate a drawing of a peacock's tail "in its pride" to use the Herald's phrase. Similar scratching but to a less extent is on the other side of the page.

During the bombardment of Charleston, and directly after the capture of the city by the Union troops, the library was subjected to some devastation. As the only member of the Book Committee then in the city, I obtained very readily a protection for the building and its contents from Gen. Hatch, the commander of the post, but I know not whether this valuable volume of manuscripts escaped the cupidity of the gatherers of scraps for the paper manufactories, many of whom were then in the city and whose first depredations, I was not in time to prevent. If the volume is not there now, this will be the only

memorial left of an interesting record of the early history of our government, and as such may be worth a place in the pages of the "American Historical Record."

ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D.

Washington, D. C. 12 March, 1872.

JUDICIAL NOTES.—In "Delaplaine's Repository," published in 1813, there is an engraving of "John Jay, late Chief Justice of the United States." It is engraved from Stuart's picture, and represents the Chief Justice in robes entirely different in appearance from those now worn by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Has it always been the custom for the Judges of the Supreme Court to wear robes?

H. J. K.

Philadelphia, April, 1872.

Yes: It is a custom borrowed from the English, where the Justices also wear large wigs. The Americans adopted the robes but omitted the wigs.

NEGRO SAILORS.—The very interesting Colloquy of the Buffalo Historical Society page 114 of the Record, recalls to my mind an incident, which I have often proposed to publish.—Towards the close of the war of 1812, I noticed a long procession of Wagons crossing the "Green," in Pittsfield, Mass. I was then in early childhood, but an indelible impression was made on my memory, when I learnt that it bore the crew of the frigate Constitution, which had been driven into an eastern port by the British fleets. The crew consisted of three or four hundred sailors, and was on the way to man the American ships on Lake Ontario. The sailors seemed delighted with their "land voyage," as they named it. I remember the fact from the reverence I felt for them as associated with the fame of "Old Ironsides." She was an object of almost national idolatry, and I had imbibed from my father, his fervid patriotic feelings on the subject. But to my historical fact.

I then thought as I now look back through the vista of long years, upon the throng of stalwart and gallant young tars, that nearly or quite half of that noble crew, was composed of colored men, and most of them distinctly Negroes. Their relations and intercourse with the white sailors seemed perfectly equal and harmonious.

W.

OLD NAMES ABOUT BOSTON.—The prisoners taken by the British at the battle of Bunker Hill, were tried in a building known as "Concert Hall." What was this building, and where was it located?

What part of Boston was that which in 1775, went by the name of "New Boston?"

Where was Winnisimmet Ferry, so called, near Boston, at the time of the American Revolution. By what name is it now known, if at all?

LAUL.

Augusta, Maine.

GENERAL PREVOST.—was not his name James?¹

Subjoined is a list of the LX (or Royal American) Regiment:

Col.—Maj. Genl. Jeffery Amherst.

Col. Comd'rs.—John Stanwix, *James Prevost*, Charles Lawrence, James Murray.

Lieut. Cols.—Henry Bonquet, Fredk. Haldimand, John Young, Sir John St. Clair.

Majors.—Thos. Oswald, *Augustine Prevost*, Wm. Walter, Herbert DeMunster.

F. M. E.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1872.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—The *Royal Savage*, a Schooner of twelve guns, was sunk near the South Western point of Valcour Island in Lake Champlain, in the action of 1776, between Arnold and Carlton. The wreck remains almost entire, and

is distinctly visible in low water, when the surface is calm. Various attempts have been made to raise the vessel, and her bows have been more than once elevated above water, but breaking away from the tackling, she has uniformly fallen back into a worse position than before. Burst cannon and munitions have been rescued from her but nothing of value. The writer has seen canes fabricated from her oaken timber, which had become almost as heavy and black as ebony, after the submersion of almost a century. It is said that the bottom of the lake in the vicinity is strewn with balls, which have been so burnished by the action of the sand, that they glitter like steel or silver.

At Panton Beach, Vermont, the charred relicts of the Gondolas, burnt the same year by Arnold, are yet accessible. Military material are often gathered from the wrecks. The writer has in his possession, bullets taken from them only a few years ago.

C.

THE PARK THEATRE OF NEW YORK.—In the HISTORICAL RECORD for March, appears the copy of an engraving entitled, "A view of the New Theatre in New York," and purporting to be a representation of the building afterwards known as the Park Theatre.

I have long been acquainted with the original print, having been shown one several years since by Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop of New York, and having seen another when collecting material for the "Records of the New York Stage," in the library of the N. Y. Historical Society.

That it was the original *design* for the theatre I have no doubt, but a vast amount of evidence forces me to the conclusion that the actual building was never finished in accordance with it. My own memory does not go behind its conflagration in 1820, but I have been familiar with many persons (now deceased), who were contemporary with its erection, and I never knew one to say that its front was other than rough and entirely unembellished.

A gentleman nearly eighty, a native,

¹ Augustine and James Prevost, the former Major-general, the latter a Lieutenant-colonel, were brothers, and both were in the British service, in Georgia, in 1778 and 1779. I have before me a letter written to J. White, dated November 22d 1778, signed "J. PREVOST, Lieutenant-colonel." I have another letter dated September 16, 1779, written to the Count D'Estaing, at Savannah, signed "A. PREVOST, Major-General."—[EDITOR.]

and permanent resident of New York, a few days since told me that he could remember the Park Theatre from the year 1800, and that it always presented a most unsightly appearance, and that a row of beams protruded from the front walls above the doorways, and beneath the first range of windows, to which it was intended to connect a portico or colonnade over the sidewalk, but being prohibited by the city authorities, the beams remained bare projections for many years.

A gentleman still more advanced but not a native of the city, informs me that he became acquainted with the theatre in 1807, and from that date he is certain that no column or pilaster ever graced its outer wall. Numerous other parties resident in New York at the time of its first destruction all assert that the building was then entirely destitute of architectural ornament.

In addition to this verbal testimony, Dunlap's history states that "on the 29th of January, 1798, the new theatre was opened in an unfinished state," and in another paragraph says that "the committee apologized for its not being furnished in the style contemplated."

"The Picture of New York, or Travelers Guide," published in 1807 by Riley and Co., states that the theatre is on the South-East side of the Park, and is a large and commodious building. The outside is rather in an *unfinished* condition, but the interior is well finished and decorated.

In the "Rambler's Magazine," published in 1809 by David Longworth, a correspondent writes "when walking through the Park, I was struck by the barbarous front of the theatre; resembling a miserable barrack, stretching its vast, crazy shoulders over a dead wall of brick, &c." and then exclaims, "Is *this* the grand front of the *new* theatre of New York? do these bare joists and filthy walls bespeak wealthy proprietors?" and adds "if Mr. Coleman (then editor of the "Evening Post,") would take as much pains about the outside of the theatre as he formerly took within it, there would not be a rotten beam, a dirty brick, or a broken pane of glass in the whole exterior."

In a subsequent article the same correspondent says, "I have determined the proprietors of the theatre to repair it on the outside, lest it should fall on the heads of its visitors,"—referring perhaps to its projecting beams, which in ten years' time must have become weather-beaten if not decayed.

Another correspondent satirically says "the fines for losing or forgetting black lead pencils, presented by the manager to the performers to mark O. P. or P. S. are to be appropriated to the exterior decorations of the theatre;" and "Will Wizard" at the conclusion of his theatrical intelligence, in No. XIV. of "Salmagundi," published September 16th, 1807, remarks in an N.B. that "the outside of the theatre has been ornamented with a new chimney!!" (The exclamation points are his.) In fact nearly all the published allusions to its appearance that I have met with have been those of derision or contempt.

I have not at hand other contemporary works to refer to, but when I discover that "Longworth's Directory" in which the view originally appeared was ready for delivery June 16th, 1797, while the theatre was not opened until January 29th, 1798, (and then in an unfinished state), more than seven months later, I think it morally certain that the drawing was not made from the building itself, while the witnesses I have produced prove that no ornamental additions were ever afterwards attached to it, and consequently that the Park Theatre *never* presented the appearance given to it in the picture, which would seem to be only a representation of what the exterior was *expected or intended* to be.

J. N. I.

Bridgport, Conn. March 19, 1872.

HISTORICAL QUERY.—After the battle of Bunker's Hill, the British frigate "Cerberus" was dispatched to England to carry the news of the battle. Can any one inform me who was her commander?

QUERIST.

CORTEZ AND THE PACIFIC.—It is stated on page 36 of the Record, in a report of the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, that "Cortez never saw the Pacific." I should like to know the authority for this proposition. I have drawn a different inference from both Robertson and Prescott. Tehuantepec was, it is understood, the private port of the conqueror, and he was largely engaged in explorations from that point of the Pacific and California. I have supposed he made personally a voyage to the Gulf of California and that he suffered with eminent peril a shipwreck on his return.¹ C.

THE FIRST NATIVE AUTHOR OF SPANISH AMERICA.—The following item, which was clipped from a newspaper, may throw some light on the question of J. W. D. on page 29 of the RECORD:

"Literary men, who have made patient researches in the matter, are pretty well united in the opinion that the first book printed on the continent was by Combeyer, in Mexico, in the year 1544."

H. F. STEDMAN.

Worcester, Mass.

¹ Many of the movements of Cortez in Mexico and Central America are shrouded in dense obscurity, and there are conflicting and contradictory accounts of them. Arthur Helps, the eminent Oxford Professor, and one of the most able and critical searchers for the truth concerning the Spanish conquest of that region of the world, has lately put forth in two volumes, a "Life of Hernando Cortez." That work does not give any positive information on the point in question.

He says Cortez was told of the great "Sea of the South" by Indian ambassadors, and sent out expeditions for its discovery, but nowhere is it mentioned that he went personally in any of these expeditions, but one. One of them discovered the "Sea of the south," Helps says, "in the maritime country of Tehuantepec, in 1522, or nine years after Vasco Nunez discovered it a thousand miles further south; and Alvarado followed in the conquest of a neighbouring province and of Guatemala the same year." He sent Sandoval to make discoveries in other directions, and Christoval de Olid was commissioned to plant a settlement in Honduras in 1524, full 1500 miles south of Mexico. To that place Cortez was obliged to go to put down the rebellious Olid, who had set up an independent government. He also sent an expedition "north of Mexico;" and finally he went in that direction himself. "Certainly he discovered California," says Helps, but does not tell us whether he went by land or water. As he started on that expedition for the city of Mexico, (or a village near it, as he was then too poor, he says, to live in the City,) he must have gone several hundred miles southward, to Tehuantepec to enter upon a voyage northward. And that would have been an easier method than travelling the country northward to the gulf of California, and crossing that body of water without adequate vessels. It seems to be a fair inference, that Cortez did see the Pacific Ocean, and voyaged upon it from Central America to California. The RECORD would like to know Mr. Hale's authority for the declaration that the Pacific Ocean "was never seen by Cortez."—[EDITOR.]

LOWER MERION MEETING-HOUSE.—On page 162 of the "RECORD," some inquiries are made in relation to the Friends' Meeting House at Lower Merion. About thirty years ago, I clipped, for my Scrap-book, an account of this venerable edifice, from some good authority I know, and from it I cautiously pen the following:

"In 1682, the same year of Penn's Treaty at Shackamaxon on the Delaware, a large number of Welsh people colonized at a place which they called 'Merioneth,' on the west side of the Schuylkill, about seven miles from the spot designated as the site of Philadelphia. One of their earliest cares was to erect a meeting house for public worship. The timber of which it is built is all *hewn*. The house represents a cross and thus indicates that they were christians."

If the present house is built of *hewn* timber and in form of a cross, it is fair to conclude that it is the original.

I think other arguments may be gathered from my accounts to warrant the conclusion that the present house with the date 1695, is not the first built at Lower Merion.

W. T. R. SAFFELL.

ELEAZER WILLIAMS,—I was reading a very interesting account in "Putnam's Monthly," Feb. 1853, in answer to the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" and it seemed that such was the case; I write for your opinion, as to whether Eleazer Williams was the Dauphin or not.¹

F. C. J.

Wilkes Barre.

¹ That is still an open question. The circumstantial evidence in favor of the claim made for Mr. Williams, is much stronger than that upon which accused-persons have been hung. I knew Mr. Williams personally, during the latter years of his life. He had no Indian blood in him; and the Caughnawaga who was his reputed father, was not his father. Mr. Williams had curly hair. Ethnologists will tell you that the least taint of Indian blood, straightens the hair. I saw on the person of Mr. Williams, in 1855, some scars which Beauchene who died in 1824, the consulting physician of the Dauphin's father, described as being upon the person of the Dauphin caused by inoculation and by accident. Mr. Williams was an artless, simple minded man, incapable of inventing the narrative which he gave Mr. Hanson, and which the latter published in the article to which you allude. The question will never be settled, probably.—[EDITOR.]

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[ADMIRAL GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY.]
Formidable, between Gaudaloupe and Mont-
serrat.

April 14th '82.

Sir:

I am this moment favored with your Excellency's letter, and have the happiness to acquaint you, that, after having had a partial engagement with the Enemy on the 9th, wherein sixteen of my rear were prevented by calms from joining in the action on the 12th, I had the good fortune to bring them to a general action, which lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till half past 6 in the afternoon, without a moment's intermission. Count de Grasse with the *Ville de Paris*, and four other ships of the Line and one sunk, graced

the victory. The remainder of their fleet were so miserably shattered, and their loss in men so great from their having their whole Army, consisting of 5,500 men on board the ships of War, that I am convinced it will be almost impossible to put them in condition for service for some considerable time.¹

I am hastening with my whole fleet to the succor of Jamaica, and you may hourly expect me with such ships of my fleet as are in a condition to keep the sea, off the East end of your Island. Not a few will be obliged to repair to Port Royal.

I have the honor to be with the highest regard,

Your most obed^t
 and most humble servant.

G. B. Rodney

HIS EXCELENCY,
 GEN^l CAMPBELL.

[MAJOR GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.]

Fiskhill, Decr. 28th 1776.

Dear General:

I wrote you the 15th Inst. from New Town, in the Jersey's, advising of General Lee's being unfortunately made prisoner.¹ The 18th arrived at Head Quarters, opposite Trent Town [Trenton]; the 22d left it having received orders to proceed to New England, and oppose the enemy gone there. I am now on my way, and cannot flatter myself with the pleasure of seeing you at Congress this winter as they have now removed to Baltimore,² and the enemy

will doubtless keep us in the field all winter. Our affairs wear an unfavorable aspect. The enemy are ab^t Eight-thousand strong at Prince Town [Princeton], Trent Town, Penningtown, and other places adjacent,

¹ Major General Charles Lee was then in the rear of Washington, who was flying before Cornwallis toward the Delaware. Washington had vainly urged Lee to join him. That officer was now nearly three miles from his troops, almost alone, at the inn of a Mrs. White near Basking Ridge, and fairly invited capture. Indeed circumstances favor the belief that he desired it, and that he was then contemplating those treasonable acts of which he was afterward guilty.—[EDITOR.]

² Alarmed by the approach of the British toward Philadelphia, in pursuit of Washington, Congress left that city and held their sessions in Baltimore for several months. [EDITOR.]

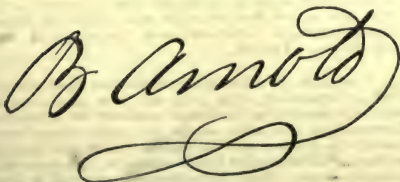
¹ The fleet of the Count De Grasse remained in the vicinity of the York River after the capture of Cornwallis in 1781, until the fourth of November, when it weighed anchor and proceeded to the West Indies, where it had several engagements with the English, during the winter. On the ninth of April, as mentioned in the above letter, De Grasse fell in with Admiral Rodney, and had a partial engagement. The French had in that battle, 724 guns less than the English. In the engagement on the twelfth the English had 926 more guns than the French. So says the MS. narrative of a French officer who was in the engagement, edited by J. G. Shea, LL. D. and printed by the "Bradford Club," New York, on page 113. The French had on board their ships a part of the army which had assisted in capturing Cornwallis, and according to the authority just cited, they lost in this engagement 3500 men killed and made prisoners, besides many officers of distinction. He mentions the immense number of sharks that swarmed around the vessels, swallowing a dead man the moment he was thrown overboard. "There were certainly more than a thousand of these creatures," he wrote "following the vessels of the two fleets." Before striking the colors of the *Ville de Paris*, DeGrasse made the signal of *saute qui peut*, and M. de Vaudrine effected the retreat of the remnant of the fleet. De Grasse was conveyed to England and thence to France. For his services on this occasion, Rodney received the thanks of both houses of parliament and a pension of £2,000 in addition to one awarded him in 1780, of the same amount.—[EDITOR.]

not more than three thousand in one place, very unguarded. Gen^l Washington has ab^t the same number, whose times expire the last of this month; very few are reinlisted, the militia come in slow. The Provinces of Jersey and Pensilvania seem dispirited, and great numbers inimical. It is much to be feared that General Washington will not have a force sufficient to oppose the enemy, when the Troops now with him are at Liberty, at which Time, it is very probable the Enemy will attempt to Cross the Delaware if froze over.¹ The Six Thousand Militia, ordered from the Massachusetts Bay are on their march; a few Companies have arrived at Danbury. I hear nothing of the Four Reg^{ts} from Connecticut.

I am told Mr. Deane² writes there is no doubt of a French War. This is partly Confirmed by the arrival of Eight Ships of the Line, Four Frigates and Six thousand Land Forces at Martinieo. Congress have appointed General Washington Dictator in Military Matters.³ In a Council of War it has been concluded to raise One hundred Battalions, Twenty for the Northern Department, Fifteen for New England, Twenty for the Southward, and The remainder In the Grand Army, with One Reg^t of Horse and three of Artillery. I hope to have the pleasure of a line from you at Providence which I expect will be Head Quarters. On my arrival there you may expect to hear from me again. I am with Comp^{ts} to Mr^s Schuyler and the Ladies,⁴

D^r General

Your Affectionate
Humble Servant,



MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

¹ Washington was confronting Cornwallis at Trenton, at the date of this letter. He had obtained a victory at Trenton two days before, and captured a large number of Hessians

[MAJOR A. EDMONSTONE.

*Colle,*¹ May 15th 1779.

Sir.

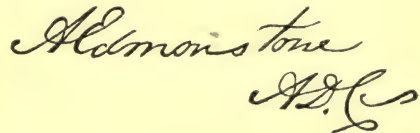
The term assigned for the Passport being expired, I have the honor of enclosing those belonging to the servant of Major General de Riedesel, requesting the favor of their being renewed. The General's Coachman being absent his Passport is not among the number, but, if he should return before the expiration of the next Term, the General will request the favor of you, Sir, to renew them.

The Carpenters who were at work for Gen^l Riedesel are returned to the Barracks, and I forgot to take their passes, but have sent for them, and will send them to you Sir, as soon as I receive them as the men are no more employed by the General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,



COLONEL BLAND.

[GUY JOHNSON.]

Dear Br^o :

I thank you for forwarding the letter to the upper Districts. I wrote you an

under Colonel Rahl. The British did not cross the Delaware but were compelled to evacuate New Jersey.—[EDITOR.]

² Silas Deane one of the commissioners sent by the Continental Congress to France, to obtain material aid from that country.—[EDITOR.]

³ That was done on the 27th of December, the day after the Battle of Trenton and when Congress had determined to adjourn to Baltimore, which they did on the 31st.—[EDITOR]

⁴ General Arnold had been attached to the Northern army under General Schuyler, from the time he reached Quebec in November, after his marvellous march through the wilderness of Maine and Canada, until the military operations closed in that quarter, on the retreat of the British into Canada. [EDITOR.]

¹ The estate near Mr. Jefferson's in Virginia owned by Mazzei. See note on page 34 of the RECORD. Archibald Edmonstone was Riedesel's English Secretary. At this time the English and German troops, captured with Burgoyne, were prisoners in Virginia. Colonel Thodoric Bland had charge of them. [EDITOR.]

hour ago by Bennet about the Committee affair below. Since wth Kirtland¹ is returned & brought an Ans^r to a spirited speech the Mohocks sent down.²

The answer is that Schenectady people did not mean to molest, but could say nothing farther till the Albanians received the Speech. Two men have been here just now & offered & requested to be qualified that the N. England people would be at me, as they reported, in 8 days.

I wish I could see you.

Fry

Is sly.

His brother & Yates

Deserve broken pates.

G. Johnson.
He's full offrights,
Altho he writes.

And I wish you as much happiness as

the times can afford, being affectionately y^{rs}

Sunday 1 o'clock—P. M.

[GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HOWE.]

New York 12th February 1777.

Sir:

Major Edmonstone has come to New York by a Passport from General Washington upon Parole to return, or send out an officer of equal Rank; and either Majors Williams, Browne or Wells are desired in exchange. I have not the least objection to send either of those gentlemen to any place you shall be pleased to appoint, provided Major Edmonstone, who is the bearer of this, is permitted to go to Canada, agreeable to his own desire.¹

I am with due respect,

Sir

Your Obedient

Humble Servant.

W. Howe

MAJOR GENERAL P. SCHUYLER, &c. &c.

¹ Rev'd Samuel Kirkland, a missionary among the Six Nations of Indians, who performed eminent public services during the Revolution, in keeping Oneidas in a neutral attitude toward the belligerents. He was a native of Norwich, Connecticut; was educated at Dr. Wheelock's school in Lebanon, and prepared for missionary work amongst the Indians. He engaged upon it among the Senecas, in 1764, and under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, &c., he entered upon vigorous duty as a missionary to the Six Nations in the Summer of 1766. He married Dr. Wheelock's niece, and they prosecuted missionary labors together; and in 1770 she gave birth, at the house of General Herkimer, to twin sons, one of whom was President of Harvard College in after years. Their plans were disturbed by the war for independence, and Mr. Kirkland's family were placed at Stockbridge, while he contributed his labors, half religious, half political, among the Indians. He succeeded in keeping only the Oneidas to their neutrality. He continued work among the dusky people long years after the war; and in 1793, he established an institution of learning in Oneida County, called the "Hamilton Oneida Academy." This was the origin of now flourishing Hamilton College. Mr. Kirkland died in February, 1808.—[EDITOR.]

² The Mohawks sent to know why a military force was allowed to enter their domain. An interview was held with some of their Chiefs, at Schenectada, when they were satisfied. This letter from Guy Johnson, to his brother Sir John

Johnson, is without address or date. It bears internal evidence of having been written at "Guy Park," on the site of the present village of Amsterdam, in the lower Mohawk Valley, the seat of Guy Johnson, to his brother, then at Johnson Hall, at Johnstown, further westward. It was evidently written at the time when General Schuyler, early in 1776, led a force into Tryon County, as all that region of the Mohawk was then called, to suppress Toryism there, of which these Johnsons, sons of Sir William, were the leaders.

This was so effectually done, that it was not long before Sir John and the Scotch Highlanders, who were his tenants, and espoused the British cause, found it necessary to flee the country and go into Canada. So did Guy. The New Englanders spoken of were the troops under General Schuyler. It was a misnomer, for the troops with which he suppressed Toryism there, at that time, were composed of the New York militia.—[EDITOR.]

¹ General Sir William Howe had taken possession of New York, in September, 1776, and was now preparing for the campaign planned by the British ministry for separating the Eastern from the other states, by penetrating New York through the Hudson and Champlain valleys and maintaining military posts along that line from the St. Lawrence to the sea at Sandy Hook. Major Edmonstone mentioned in this letter was permitted to go to Canada, and he afterwards became the aide-de-camp and English Secretary of General Riedesel. [EDITOR.]

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Executive Council this evening (March 11, 1872,) the President announced the following Standing Committees:

Library.—Geo. A. Hamilton, Wm. H. Kelley, J. F. Williams.

Finance.—Wm. H. Kelley, J. P. Pond, Russell Blakeley.

Publication.—Rev. John Mattocks, Rev. F. T. Brown, J. B. Chaney.

Property.—James J. Hill, Hon. E. F. Drake, Geo. A. Hamilton.

Archæology.—Alfred J. Hill, Dr. R. O. Sweeney, Judge A. Goodrich.

Obituaries.—Gen. H. H. Sibley, W. R. Marshall, Jas. W. Taylor.

Lectures.—Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. S. Y. McMaster, Rev. John Ireland.

Natural History.—Dr. R. O. Sweeney, J. B. Chaney, Rev. J. Mattocks.

Fine Arts.—Judge A. Goodrich, R. O. Sweeney, Dr. J. B. Phillips.

The Librarian stated that Geo. Horace Austin had designated this library as the one to receive the new series of Patent Office Reports now being issued, to consist of one quarto bound volume per week, and that 20 volumes had already been received. Under the rules of the Patent Office, this will be the only set in the state.

The death of Baron F.^{de} Fruedenrick, a life member of the Society, was announced. He joined the Society in 1856. He was a native of Berne, Switzerland, and of noble blood. He came to Jefferson County N. Y. in 1851, and engaged in iron mining, an account of which may be found in Hough's "History of Lewis County," page 100. He settled in Minnesota in 1854.

The Secretary stated that the Legislature had passed a joint resolution authorizing the Society to have its first volume of collections reprinted by the State Printer, the edition to consist of 1000 copies, bound in muslin. The committee on Publication were instructed to prepare the matter at once.

Also, that the Legislature had appropri-

ated \$2500 for the support of the Society during the year 1872.

The Librarian exhibited a catalogue of the books in the Library partially completed, but it was thought to be more elaborate than necessary and he was requested to prepare it in a more brief and comprehensive style.

A paper written by C. H. Baker, late of Minnesota, now of Pennsylvania, was read. It was a discussion of the etymology of the word *Itasca*, the name of the lake which, according to Schoolcraft, is the source of the Mississippi River. The Ojibwas anciently called it *Omaskkoz*, or Elk Lake, and the voyageurs "Lae la Biche," Schoolcraft says he named it *Itasca*, a compound of Ojibwa words, as follows: *Ta*, to be; *totosh*, the breasts of a woman; *Ka*, a terminal sub-interflexion; the whole conveying the idea of a fount, or origin. Some years ago, a paragraph was going the rounds of the papers, that the word *Itasca* had been compounded out of parts of two Latin words, *veritas* and *caput*, to signify "true head." If this is so, the author of the name must have been a poor Latin scholar, or took great liberties with grammar, as he should have recollected that *veritas* is the noun "truth," not the adjective "true." Mr. Baker advances the theory that the name may be neither Latin nor Ojibwa, but Dakota, as he found an old half breed voyageur, who stated that the Dakotas term it *Tasko Miyaka*, which they think, in Dakota, is sheep, or a domestic animal, and relatively to a female Elk. Hence, Mr. Baker concludes that Schoolcraft did not invent the word as he represents, but that it was in use before his exploration.

Gen. Sibley presented to the Society several MSS., among them the minutes in full of the famous "Stillwater Convention," held by the people of what is now Minnesota, in 1848, to devise steps to secure a Territorial Government for Minnesota, and which did result in success. The minutes have never been published, and contain many very interesting facts. Also,

the original petition to Congress, signed by the 61 delegates present, praying for a Territorial organization. The papers were referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. Percival Barton presented a large manuscript book, found by him in a confederate hospital at Selma, Ala., containing copies of orders of the Medical Department of the Confederate Army. It contains many curious facts. Also a "relic of slavery" in the shape of a pair of slave shackles, or manacles, found in an old "slave pen" in Virginia.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Library, 2nd Ave. corner of 11th Street, the President Hon. Augustus Schell in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, Rev. John Lord, D. D. the celebrated historical lecturer read an interesting paper on "Daniel Webster." No other business of importance was transacted.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting of this young and flourishing Society, was held in January for the choice of officers, hearing reports, et cetera. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year 1872:

President.—Henry R. Stiles, M. D.

First Vice President.—Edward F. de Lancy.

Second Vice President.—Silvanus G. Macy.

Corresponding Secretary.—Charles B. Moore.

Recording Secretary.—Elliot Sandford.

Treasurer.—Samuel S. Purple.

Librarian.—S. Hastings Grant.

Register of Pedigrees.—S. Edward Stiles.

Executive Committee.—J. J. Latting, Willet F. Holcombe, M. H. Stafford, Elliot Sandford.

Publication Committee.—J. J. Lotting, S. S. Purple, S. Hastings Grant, Henry R. Stiles, ex off.

Committee on Biographical Bibliography.—Charles B. Moore, Walter H. Stafford, David P. Holton.

Trustees.—For one year, Wm. F. Holcombe, Samuel S. Purple, Henry R. Stiles. For two years, S. Hastings Grant, Elliot Sandford, Martin H. Stafford. For three years, Daniel P. Holton, John G. Latting, Charles B. Moore.

The third anniversary meeting of the Society was held in February, at which Dr. Stiles presided. At that meeting, it was reported that a number of valuable papers belonging to the Society, were yet unpublished; that during the year its library had been increased by about one thousand volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts &c. and that the "Record" the stated publication of the Society had increased in size and circulation and paid its expenses.

C. B. Moore as chairman of the *Committee on Biographical Bibliography* presented an interesting report. The labors of that committee had progressed in three divisions, namely: (1.) in making a catalogue or list of printed biographies of citizens of the state of New York, including books containing biographical sketches or incidents of citizens. The whole number of volumes is 722; of these 223 are general biographical works; 257 are local histories; 263 are of a miscellaneous character and 7 are genealogical works.

(2.) An examination of the catalogues of these public libraries of the city of New York. Of the 712 volumes above mentioned, they found 377 in the Mercantile Library, 306 in the library of the New York Historical Society, and over 203 in the New York Society Library. Some in one library were not in the others, and some were in neither of the libraries named. It shows how many places a New Yorker must look to find the biographical memorials of his ancestors or others, citizens of the state.

(3.) They had commenced three Alphabetical Indexes of the names of citizens or residents of the state of New York, of whom they had found biographies or biographical notices, or incidents, in print. One list includes persons born before 1676; another of persons born between that time and 1776, and a third to embrace men of the new nation, born after 1775. They had already collected 6624 names.

Dr. Stiles, the President, read a *Sketch* (prepared by special request), of the progress of Genealogical and Biographical Science and Literature during the year 1872: after which the Anniversary address was delivered by David Parsons Holt, M. D., a copy of which is published in "the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," for April, 1872. It discusses the subject of the equal importance of "pater-lineal" and "mater-lineal" genealogies.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society was organized in 1845, and has published seven volumes of "Collections," each volume consisting of a distinct work, and all illustrative of the history of the state: also twelve volumes of "Proceedings," comprising the minor papers read before the Society, its correspondence, &c. Its library, which is located in Newark, contains between three and four thousand bound volumes, a large number of pamphlets and an exceedingly valuable collection of manuscripts.

Its present organization is as follows:

President.—Reverend K. Rodgers, D. D.

1st Vice President.—Henry W. Green, LL. D.

2nd Vice President.—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D.

3rd Vice President.—Wm. B. Kenney.

Corresponding Secretary.—William A. Whitehead (Newark.)

Recording Secretary.—David A. Hayes.

Treasurer.—Robert S. Swords.

Librarian.—Samuel H. Congar.

Executive Committee.—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., N. Norris Halsted, John Hall, D. D., John Clement, Charles C. Haven, Theodore F. Randolph, Hugh H. Browne.

Committee on Publication.—Wm. A. Whitehead, Saml. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Wm. B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

Committee on Library.—Martin R. Dennis, Peter S. Duryee, John T. Jackson, Edward Seeley; the Treasurer and the officers residing in Newark.

Committee on Finance.—Joseph N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Gobb, John C. Johnson, Charles E. Young.

Committee on Nominations.—David A. Hayes, Rev. Robt. B. Campfield, David Near.

Committee on Statistics.—N. Norris Halstead, H. Wolcott Jackson, Saml Hamill, D. D., E. M. Shreve, A. Ward, M. D.

The regular meetings of the Society are held on the third Thursday of May, in Newark, and on the third Thursday of January, in Trenton; and at such time and place in September, as the Executive Committee may appoint. At the approaching meeting in May, Governor PARKER is to read a paper on the Early History of Monmouth County: a subject to which he has given much research.

CURRENT NOTES.

"NATIVE BORN."—Dr. Francis Lieber, in a letter to the Superintendent of the Census makes some suggestions and historical allusions concerning this expression, which are worth recording. He says one of his earliest teachers used to call the tautologies into which boys occasionally stumbled, "bacon fried in lard," and he remembers none so repulsive as "native born citizen," which is in common use among lawyers. He suggests "native citizen" as far more elegant and equally comprehensive, and deprecates the obscuration of language by verbosity which is "anything but a sign of culture." He says *fracture-broken legs* or *tribulation-grieved souls*, is every bit as elegant as *native-*

born citizen, and expresses a hope that "this barbarism will not pass over into the census."

Dr. Lieber cites cases in history in illustration of his point, such as the proclamation of the accession of George the First of England, in 1714 in which he is called "The Royal King George" (see page 104 of the RECORD;) also the act of George II. cited as important authority in the report of the Committee on the subject of Colonial rights in the "Stamp Act Congress," held at New York in 1765, in which the expression *natural-born* is used, but in the report itself the simple word *natives* is employed.

"The Act of 1740, just mentioned," says Dr.

Lieber, "invites foreigners to settle in the king's American Colonies, by declaring after a most anti-know-nothing preamble, in sufficiently odd language, that foreigners having resided seven years in the Colonies, on taking the oaths of allegiance, etc., etc., are to be his majesty's natural-born subjects of the kingdom of Great Britain etc., etc. The preamble pronounces immigration a most desirable thing, and the report of 1765, of which I speak, contains this sentence: 'The colonists are by this act considered as natural-born subjects, and entitled to all the essential rights of such, unless it could be supposed that foreigners, naturalized by this act, are entitled to more than the natives.' Let us retain the last word and be done with the subject. In no other language that I know of, ancient or modern, has such a term as native-born or natural-born crept in."

The word *naturalization* in such common law language amongst us, he condemns as inelegant but not so glaringly as in *natural-born*. "Naturalization," he says, "means imparting the *nature, natura, character by birth*, to a man. I do not know when the word naturalization first came into use in law, but who will forget Bacon's early words: '*All states that are liberal of naturalization toward foreigners are fit for empire*?' Certainly no one who calls himself *civis Americanus*, as Paul collectedly said, *Civis Romanus sum*."

STATISTICS.—*The National Debt*.—The National Debt of the United States at the beginning of March, 1869, was \$2,591,726,515.63.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| On the 30th of June 1870, it had been reduced, | \$ 107,779,786.13 |
| On the 30th of June 1871, it had been further reduced, | 130,735,147.18 |
| On the 31st of December 1871, it had been further reduced, | 26,501,566.29 |
| Total reduction in about 34 months, | \$ 265,016,499.60 |

Steam Tonnage of the United States.—According to a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following was the steam tonnage of the United States, in the year 1871:

| | Vessels. | Tons burthen. |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Atlantic Coast, | 1,410 | 415,449 |
| On the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, | 1,077 | 205,256 |
| On the Northern Lakes, | 640 | 149,834 |
| On the Pacific Coast, | 180 | 82,279 |
| Total | 3,307 | 852,818 |

The number of accidents of all kinds connected with these steam vessels, was 111; the loss of life 342 persons, and the loss of property valued at \$3436,100

Insanity.—Recent official reports show that the rates of insanity in the United States is much the greatest among the population of foreign birth. Of our native citizens, the proportion of the insane to the population, is as 1 to 1.251: of foreign emi-

grants, as 1 to 496. In California 1 in 489 of the whole population are insane. Among natives 1 in 855, and among foreign born 1 in 284.

During the late Civil War thousands of soldiers were afflicted with the insanity of melancholy arising from home-sickness, and large numbers died. Probably the reason for the difference between the native and the foreign may be found in a similar case—the severance of relationships, and the lack of friendly intercourse and sympathy

Postal Statistics.—According to the "Almanac de Gotha" the number of private letters that passed through the different post-offices of the world in 1871, was as follows: Great Britain, 808,000,000 letters: United States, 531,000,000: France, 354,000,000: N. German States, 248,000,000: Austria, 99,000,000: Italy, 79,000,000: Spain, 72,000,000: Switzerland, 45,000,000: Russia, 21,000,000. To these figures must be added some 360,000,000 official letters, which are counted separately in round numbers in the total above given. Still more interesting, however, are the results of a calculation of the relation between the number of letters sent and the population of the different countries. In Great Britain the number of letters mailed was 25 per head of population, in Switzerland 18, in the United States 15, in the north German States 83, in Austria 49, in Spain 4, in France 33, in Italy 31, in Russia 33.

Special troops employed against the Indians.—The Pension office shows that the number of troops employed against the Indians, since 1817, exclusive of those in the regular army, was as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Seminole War in 1817, | 5,911 |
| Black Hawk War in 1832, | 5,031 |
| Florida War from 1836 to 1842, | 24,953 |
| Creek troubles 1836, | 12,083 |
| Southwest troubles 1836, | 2,803 |
| Cherokee Country disturbance 1836, | 3,966 |

54,747

Add to these, the volunteer troops employed at various times against the Indians in Oregon, California, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Minnesota, Kansas, and other portions of our extended frontiers, not less than 200,000

Total 254,747

The Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1870-71, estimates that the total amount of money spent in fighting the Indians, cannot be less than \$500,000,000, while the total expenditure of the general government for the Education of the Indians from 1805 to 1871, has not exceeded \$8,000,000. These figures tell an appalling story of wrong and unrighteousness. Had the government, from the beginning incorporated the Indians within its territory, as citizens, and held each person responsible to the laws, we should never had had Indian wars and the fearful train of evils which have attended our intercourse with these people, civil and military.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.—The Centennial Commissioners held a session in Philadelphia the first week in March and permanently organized by the appointment of HON. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut as *President*; ERASTUS CLEVELAND of New Jersey, HENRY PROBASCO of Ohio, WILLIAM M. BYRD of Alabama, J. D. CREIGH of California, and ROBERT LOWRY of Iowa, *Vice Presidents*, and LEWIS WALN SMITH as *Temporary Secretary*.

After the president was duly inaugurated, he announced the following members as composing an *Executive Committee*; DANIEL J. MORRELL of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH of Baltimore; J. V. L. PRUYN of New York; GEORGE H. CORLISS of Rhode Island; John J. STEVENS of New Jersey; JAMES L. ORR of South Carolina; and WILLIAM W. WOOD of Virginia.

Previous to the election of officers By-laws were adopted of which the following is an abstract:

Article I.—This body shall be known as "The United States Centennial Commission" and the celebration for the conduct of which the commission is appointed, shall be known as "The International Exhibition of 1876."

Article II.—Representatives of not less than thirteen states, shall constitute a quorum for business.

Article III.—Alternate commissioners shall have all the powers of commissioner in the absence of such commissioners.

Article IV.—The officers of the commission shall consist of a President and five Vice Presidents, chosen from among the members of the commission. The terms of the officers elected at the first stated meeting shall expire on the first Wednesday in May 1873, after which time the officers elected shall hold for one year.

Article V.—The commissioners shall, at a subsequent stated meeting, elect a Secretary, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the commission, a temporary Secretary meanwhile acting.

Article VI.—A Treasurer, elected by the commissioners, shall give security in such sum and of such a character as to meet the approval of the Executive Committee.

Article VII.—The President shall nominate an Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the commissioners. It shall have power to act upon all matters during the recess of the Commission; and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum. They shall elect such officers and agents as they may deem proper, and shall report to the commission from time to time.

Article VIII.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the commission, appoint committees; call special meetings at the request of the Executive Committee and be *ex-officio* member of all committees.

Article IX. Defines the usual duties of a Vice President, each taking precedence in the order in which they are named.

Article X.—The Secretary shall conduct all the

correspondence of the commission, and receive and carefully file all documents relative to the business of the commission. He shall be present at the office of the commission in the city of Philadelphia, carry out the orders of the Executive Committee, and keep minutes of all transactions.

Article XI.—The Treasurer shall hold and carefully keep all monies belonging to the Commission, and keep accurate accounts of all the receipts and expenditures.

Article XII.—No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commission except on specific appropriations made by the Commission or the Executive Committee.

Article XIII.—The President shall appoint the following standing Committees to hold for one year, or until discharged by the commission: A committee on Finance; on Plans and Architecture; on Tariff and Transportation; on Foreign Affairs, and on Opening Ceremonies.

Article XIV.—Stated annual meetings shall be held on the first Wednesday of May of each year after 1872.

Article XV.—Cushman's Manual shall furnish the rules of parliamentary law for the conduct of the meetings.

Article XVI. Provides for Amendments to the By-laws.

THE SUN.—The solar orb is now attracting the most profound attention of the scientific world, and its disc is daily swept by many a telescope with the hope of making some new discovery or confirming some theory. Probably one of the most remarkable solar disturbances that has ever been recorded was observed by Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, on the 7th of September, 1871. "Within the short space of half an hour," says a late writer, "an immense protuberance of cloud—consisting of hydrogen gas—on the eastern edge or limb of the sun, increased in height from 100,000 miles to nearly 200,000 miles, its extremest altitude, being greater than ever before attained so far as known, by similar prominences. The velocity of its ascent was 166 miles per second, which also exceeds any previously recorded. Prof. Young speaks of the motion of this vast red hydrogen cloud as almost perceptible to the eye, and says that the whole phenomenon as observed by him, suggested the idea of a vast solar explosion. He also mentions, as a suggestive coincidence, the occurrence of a beautiful aurora borealis on the evening of the same day."

MASTADON.—On the farm of Andrew Mitchell in Mount Hope, near Otisville, Orange County N. Y. a complete skeleton of a mastadon was lately discovered, the top of the skull of which is more than five feet across. The channel for the spinal marrow is larger than a man's arm, and one of the leg bones is said to weigh 350 pounds. An expert has pronounced this skeleton to be the largest ever seen. It lay fourteen feet beneath muck or vegetable deposit, and marl.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The following named persons have recently been appointed by the President "Cadets at large" in the United States Military Academy at West Point: W. F. Wilcox; Wm. Halabird; F. H. French; I. Jackson; G. K. Hunter; T. Rodman; S. K. Bradford; P. L. Jenkins; H. P. Thayer and James Bryant. They are to be admitted to the Academy in the summer of 1872. Eight of the ten above named youths are sons of officers of the Army or Navy.

MINERAL COTTON.—The Journal of the Franklin Institute reports an exhibition at one of its meetings, by Mr. Coleman Sellers, of fine spun glass produced by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which it is blown into fine white threads resembling the fibres of cotton. It possesses a wonderful non-conducting property of the material for heat, and tests are a-making of its usefulness for the casings of steam boilers, for which purpose felt is now used.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

On the 5th of March, 1872, General BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, an eminent citizen of Baltimore died there at the age of about 80 years. He was a native of Maryland, and was graduated at Princeton College, N. J. in the year 1809. In 1814, when Baltimore was threatened by a British Army Mr. Howard led a company known as the "First Mechanical Volunteers," toward North Point, to oppose the invaders, under General Ross, who were landing there. This company, with Captain Leverings', both from Colonel Sterets' regiment, and Asquith's and a few other riflemen, all under Major Richard K. Heath, accompanied by a small piece of ordnance and a few artillerymen and riflemen, were sent forward to attack the British. A severe conflict ensued, in which Howard behaved most gallantly. In that action, General Ross was killed. Near the spot where he fell, the soldiers commanded by Howard, erected a neat monument of white marble, partly in commemoration of the action, but specially, as the inscription upon it implies, "as a tribute of respect for the memory of their gallant brother" in arms, Aquila Randall, who fell there. Captain Howard, in later years, became a general of militia.

General Howard was a Representative of his district, in Congress, from 1829 to 1833, and again from 1835 to 1839. He served as chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations. in that body, and was the author of the able report on the Northwestern Boundary question. He was, for many years, a reporter for the United States Supreme Court; and early in 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress or Convention, held in Washington City. Since then he had lived in retirement.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, LL.D.

The spirit of a great and good man passed from the earth when, on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1872, Professor Samuel F. B. Morse died at his house in the city of New York. His long life, extended to nearly 81 years, had been one of unceasing activity in useful work; and he had received and enjoyed the most abundant testimonials from his fellow men, at home and abroad, of their

recognition and appreciation of his benificent labors.

Mr. Morse was the eldest son of the Rev'd Jedediah Morse, D.D. an eminent New England Divine and Geographer. He was born in Charlestown, Mass. on the 27th of April, 1791. At the age of nineteen years he was graduated at Yale College, where he had evinced a great love for art and a decided genius for the practice of it. His father encouraged and fostered it; and in 1811, sent him to England with the late Washington Allston, as his pupil and to receive instruction from Sir Benjamin West, then President of the Royal Academy, and then enjoying the meridian splendors of his fame as an historical painter: He received the kindest attentions from Copley, then feeble and failing, who gave him great encouragement. Young Morse showed an equal aptitude for painting and sculpture, and at the age of twenty-two years, he received from the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, the gold medal of the Adelphi Society of Arts, for an original model of "The Dying Hercules"—his first attempt at sculpture—while, at the same time his painting of the same subject, then on exhibition at the Royal Academy, was receiving the highest praise.

Mr. Morse returned to his native country in 1815. He found no employment for a historical painter, but plenty of business in New Hampshire in painting small portraits at \$15 a-piece. After a while he visited his uncle, Dr. Finley, of Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon found continual employment in painting portraits at \$60 each, during four successive winters. Meanwhile he had married; and when, in 1822, he sought employment in the city of New York, his young family made their dwelling place in New Haven, where his parents then resided. When he was about to make a home for them in New York, in 1824-'25, he lost his wife, father and mother, by death, and he had only parental affection left for his consolation.

It was while he was so afflicted, that he turned lovingly to art and its practitioners for sympathy and society. He found his brother Artists in New York, standing apart and unsympathizing, because of unseemly jealousies. He invited them all to his studio to partake of strawberries and cream. The

most of them attended; and then and there, brought face to face, they experienced a remarkable kindness of feeling toward each other, which led to the formation, in November 1825, of a society of Artists known as the "New York Drawing Association," of which Mr. Morse was chosen the President. This led to the establishment, in January, 1826, of the present "National Academy of Design," largely through the exertions of Mr. Morse, who was chosen to be the first President of that Association, with the late Jno. L. Morton as its Secretary. He held that office sixteen years. The new association was violently assailed in the newspapers by persons interested in the old Academy of Fine Arts, and Mr. Morse was its chosen defender with his facile and logical pen. At the same time he delivered a course of lectures (the first in America) on the Fine Arts, at the hall of the Athenæum, which drew crowded houses. It seems to be within the bounds of truth to claim for Mr. Morse, more praise than is due to any other man for the creation of a taste for Art in this country, and the elevation of the practice of it as a profession to the high and prosperous position it now occupies.

In 1829, Mr. Morse went to Europe a second time, and studied Art in Italy and in the picture-gallery of the Louvre, in Paris. He made a remarkable picture of that gallery, into which he copied in the most exact manner, in miniature, about 50 of its finest pictures. In England he was received with special honors by the Royal Academy and persons of high social distinction. In 1832, he returned home full of the results of study and experience, and prepared to rise to the highest place of excellence as an artist, when his thoughts were drawn away, by his inventive genius, from the charms of imitative art to labors in a field of greater usefulness.

During his absence, Mr. Morse had been elected Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design in the University of the City of New York, where he gave lectures on the affinities of these pursuits. He had already had his mind drawn to the contemplation of the subject of Electro-magnetism, especially by his intimate friend Professor Freeman Dana who, by his spiral volute coil had suggested to Professor Morse the Electro-magnet of the present day. The idea worked in his mind, and while on his voyage from Havre to New York, he had a good deal of conversation with his fellow passengers on the subject of Electro-magnetism, then attracting much attention in France. During that voyage, he conceived not only the idea of an Electro-magnetic telegraph, but of a recording telegraph—one to which intelligence, so to speak, might be given—very much after the form of the perfected telegraph finally constructed. On reaching home he made a portion of apparatus which might demonstrate the truth or falsity of his theory, and so early as 1835, he produced a recording telegraph of sufficient perfection, to enable him to communi-

cate from one extremity of two points of a circuit of half a mile, but not back again from the other extremity. He finally constructed one, in 1837, which carried out his whole plan, and in September, of that year, he exhibited it in operation at the University, to hundreds of the citizens of New York.

The invention was now sufficiently perfect to warrant its submission to Congress, and to ask that body for an appropriation of a sum of money to enable the inventor to make an experimental telegraph line between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. Skepticism neglected the invention and unthinking ridicule assailed it. The inventor then went to Europe to seek for aid there. England refused to give him a patent and on the continent he was equally unsuccessful. He returned home disappointed but not disheartened. For four years longer he was left to struggle for a substantial recognition of the apparent value of his invention by Congress, while he was subjected to all the inconveniences of very straightened pecuniary means. Finally, at the very close of the session in 1843, Congress passed a bill for allowing him \$30,000 with which to make his proposed experiments. The work was completed in 1844, while the Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Republic were in session at Baltimore, when among the first messages which passed over the wires was one concerning those nominations. This fact is referred to in the interesting communication of Mr. Wright on page 171 of the RECORD.

The fame and fortune of Professor Morse were now established upon a firm foundation. That system of quick communication is now covering the earth and the depths of the sea with a network of telegraphic wires; and incidents that occur in Asia may be made known by the Electro-magnetic telegraph, in America, in the space of a few hours. Its achievements never cease to produce wonder; and the beneficence of its operations may not be estimated by any rule of comparison.

European sovereigns and governments have showered honors upon Professor Morse. No American has ever before received such testimonials of respect and gratitude, as he. In 1848, his Alma Mater (Yale College) conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. The Sultan of Turkey was the first monarch who recognized him as a public benefactor, by bestowing upon him, the same year, the decoration of the *Nishan Iftichar*, made chiefly of diamonds. The Kings of Prussia and Württemberg, and the Emperor of Austria gave him gold medals of scientific merit, that of the former being set in a massive gold box. In 1856, the Emperor of the French bestowed upon him the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The next year the cross of Knight of Danneberg was given him by the King of Denmark; and in 1858, the Queen of Spain presented to him the cross of Knight

Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic. He was also made honorary member of several scientific societies in America and Europe.

The representatives of ten European States soon assembled in Paris, at the request of the Emperor of the French, to consider the best means for giving the great inventor a substantial testimonial. At that conference, France, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Holy See and Turkey were represented, and it was agreed to contribute, for the purpose jointly, the sum of 400,000 francs, or about \$80,000.

Professor Morse originated marine telegraphy. In 1842, he laid the first line of submarine telegraph in the harbor of New York, for which achievement the American Institute gave him a gold medal; and in August, 1843, in a letter to the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, he suggested the feasibility of a submarine telegraphic communication across the Atlantic Ocean. He gave his personal attention to the laying of the cable, by which, in the year 1858, a communication was passed instantly between Queen Victoria and the President of the United States and he shared largely in the honors of that achievement. Since that time Professor Morse has been the recipient of many honors, at home and abroad. Last year (1871) when he had passed his eightieth birthday, a fine statue of him was erected in the Central Park in the City of New York, at the expense of the telegraphic operators throughout the Union, and those connected with the business; and when the news of his death spread over the land and the sea by means of his great invention, the most signal demonstrations of veneration for him and his deeds, were everywhere made.

The funeral services were held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Friday, the 5th of April. A preliminary service was held at his late residence, in Twenty-second street, at which only a few of his most intimate friends were present, with the bearers, John A. Dix, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, William Orton, Daniel Huntington, Cambridge Livingston, Charles Butler and Ezra Cornell. The governor of the State of New York, with his staff were present, with a number of the members of the legislature to whom the governor had officially announced the death of the inventor and recommended the adoption of appropriate resolutions by that body. The Directors of the various Telegraph companies were present; also members of the Common Councils of New York and Brooklyn; the Mayor and Common Council of Poughkeepsie, near which city the deceased made his summer residence; members of the National Academy of Design, of the Evangelical Alliance, and of the Chamber of Commerce and other business Associations.

While the body was carried up the aisle of the church, the beautiful anthem beginning, "I heard a voice from Heaven &c." was sung by the choir. The Rev'd Dr. Adams, pastor of the church, and the Rev'd Dr. Wheeler, the pastor of the church in

Poughkeepsie of which the Professor was a member, officiated, the former in the delivery of a sermon, and the latter in the utterance of a prayer and a benediction.

During the funeral ceremonies, flags were floating at halfmast in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie; and in the latter, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, many places of business were closed. In other places throughout the Union, similar demonstrations of respect were made; and the House of Representatives tendered the National Telegraph Morse Memorial Association the use of their hall in the National Capitol for the holding of a memorial meeting in honor of the deceased, on the evening of the 15th of April. That Association invited the municipal authorities of the cities and towns of the United States to hold a similar meeting on the same evening, which was done.

Professor Morse was a Christian gentleman in the highest sense of that term. He was a devout and faithful disciple of Christ, and a fine exemplar of dutiful obedience to every law in all the relations of life, domestic and social. He stood before the world as the peer of Kings and Emperors, for the touch of his thought to exquisite mechanism, had revolutionized the world and made him monarch of the ideas of many nations; and yet, in his intercourse with men, he was as gentle and simple as a child. His very errors (who is without them?) seemed like truths because they bore the impress of the sincerity of his heart.

WILLIAM KELLY.

On Sunday evening, the 14th of January, 1872, Hon. William Kelly, a resident of Rhinebeck, New York, died at Torbay, in England. He was, for a long time, a distinguished merchant in the city of New York, but during the later years of his life he was more distinguished as an Agriculturist and active director of prominent public institutions.

About fifteen years ago, Mr. Kelly purchased a magnificent estate of about 700 acres on the banks of the Hudson, in Dutchess County, which he speedily converted, by the appliances of ample wealth, scientific knowledge and good taste, into a model farm for the production of cereals, roots, hay and cattle. There scientific agriculture was carried on in great perfection; and there herds of the finest cattle in the country, might be seen. For several years Mr. Kelly was the President of the New York State Agricultural Society.

But these favorite pursuits did not absorb Mr. Kelly's whole attention. He usually took an active part in politics, and in 1856-57, he served a term in the State Senate. In 1860, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the State, against Mr. Morgan, who was elected. He was a warm and active friend of educational institutions, and was, at the time of his death, a Trustee of the Rochester University, of the Cornell University, and of Vassar College. He had been chairman of

the Board of Trustees of the last named institution, from its organization in 1861. He was a promoter of the interests of other institutions of learning, and a liberal supporter of the great religious movements of the day, especially of those within the Baptist Church of which he was a devoted member. Kindness and courtesy toward all were marked characteristics in Mr. Kelly's deport-

ment, and he possessed, in no common degree, the respect and affection of all who came in friendly contact with him.

For more than a year Mr. Kelly's health had been declining, and he went abroad, last autumn, hoping for a restoration of it, but in vain. He was childless. His wife and sister were with him at the time of his death.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PERIODICALS.—*J. Sabin and Sons' American Biblioplist and Literary Register and Monthly Catalogue of Old and New Books, and Repertory of Notes and Queries*, is a valuable publication for the use of the historical student and seeker after rare books. Its department of "Notes and Queries" contains a variety of useful and interesting matter. The April number presents a copy of a letter written by Isaiah Thomas, in the Autumn of 1775, giving an account of the removal of his printing office from Boston, to Worcester, just before the skirmish at Lexington, and the publication of his newspaper, "The Massachusetts Spy," at that place. The criticisms of the "Biblioplist," evince a refreshing independence of thought and expression, with a disposition to be fair and honest. It is published in two editions one on thin paper, the other on thick, tinted paper, at the very low prices of 50 cents and \$1 a year.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record is published quarterly by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It is devoted to the specialty which its title implies, and its 48 pages, 8vo. are filled with interesting matter at each issue. Its department of "Notes and Queries," is devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to Genealogy or Biography.

Dictionary of American Biography, including men of the Time; containing nearly ten thousand notices of persons of both sexes of Native and Foreign Birth, who have been Remarkable or Prominently Connected with Arts, Sciences, Literature, Politics, or History of the American Continent. Giving also the Pronunciation of many of the Foreign and Peculiar American Names, a Key to the assumed Names of writers, and a Supplement. By FRANCIS S. DRAKE, Boston: James R. Osgood and Company 1872. Royal Octavo, pp. xvi. and 1010.

This is the first attempt to make a complete Cyclopedia of American Biography, continental in its scope as the title sets forth. It is the result of many years of industrious, patient, intelligent labor, with helps from many sources of information not accessible to the author's predecessors in the same field of research and record. It embraces sketches of prominent persons, not only connected, near and remote, with the history and progress of our Re-

public, but with Canada and other British American Provinces, Mexico, Central and South America and the West India Islands.

The work is not confined to notices of the more brilliant or solidly distinguished personages which appear in all Biographical Dictionaries, but gives us information respecting hundreds of people who have, in many plain and useful ways contributed by their labors, to the wealth and honors of American nations and provincial States. It comprehends men and women of all time in American history, the early European navigators, discoverers and settlers; prominent men of the aboriginal tribes and persons distinguished in colonial and intercolonial governments and wars, and in the establishment of independent republics. It includes the names of all the most eminent actors in the late Civil War, both of the armies and navies of the contending parties also of living celebrities in Art, Literature, Science Philosophy, Invention, Theology, Medicine, Mechanism and the manufacture of textile fabrics. It is an epitome of American life illustrated by the doings of the leaders in that life.

A somewhat extended, careful and critical examination of Mr. Drake's work, reveals the fact that for a book comprehending so wide a field of space and time, it is remarkably free from errors and omissions. It gives the correct pronunciation, of the peculiar names of persons derived from the most authentic sources of information. The errors copied by one compiler from another, have, as far as possible, been corrected with great care. In a word it is a most complete hand-book of American Biography. Superior in fulness and correctness to any yet offered; and the Editor and student who may turn to it for information, ought to feel grateful to the author for giving to him such an eminently useful labor-saving implement.

Memoir of Patrick Copland, Rector elect of the First Prospected College in the United States; A Chapter of the English Colonization of America. By EDWARD D. NEILL, author of "Terra Mariæ," the "Virginia Company," the "English Colonization of America during the 17th century," etc. New York: Charles Scribner and Co. 1871, 12mo. pp. 96.

Mr. Neill, the author of this little book, is a most pains-taking and careful laborer in the field

of American History and Biography. In this monograph, he has traced in vivid outline, from manuscript records, a picture of the life of one of the most remarkable of modern zealous christians, who lived in a memorable period of political and ecclesiastical convulsions, the period when such convulsions led to the permanent English colonization of America. He traces Copland's career as a young chaplain of the English East India Company, who gave the first fruit of missionary work in the East in the person of a native young convert who was publicly baptized in London, in 1614. He also gives a most interesting account of Copland's connection with the Virginia Company, and his residence in the Bermudas and on an island of the Bahamas, where he died.

Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia Company, received from an unknown hand, more than \$2,000 for the establishment of a college in Virginia for the education of Indian children. To this sum Copland, who took great interest in the subject, contributed about \$350, collected from members of the East India company who were fellow passengers in a voyage from the East in 1621, on the *Royal James*, a vessel commanded by Martin Pring. For this and other zealous services in that behalf Copland was made a member of the Virginia Company, by a gift of land; and he was subsequently appointed rector of the proposed "Henrico College," which was never established.

Success attended the operations of the Virginia Company, at that time, and in April, 1622, Mr. Copland, at the request of the Company, preached a thanksgiving sermon (contained in the little book) in Bowe Church, London, built during the reign of William the Conqueror, in which in conclusion, he begged the Company to send to Virginia faithful preachers and industrious farmers and merchants.

When the charter of the Virginia Company was revoked, money bequeathed to it for the education of Indian children, was transferred to the Bermudas, whither Copland went, and labored many years in the planting of a free gospel. He finally settled upon an insignificant island of the Bahama group, where he died, it is believed, at the age of full eighty years.

It has generally been supposed that Mr. Copland remained in the church of England, but Mr. Neill's narrative shows that in his later years he was a Puritan of the Puritans, and a sympathiser with the Baptist views of Roger Williams.

A Historical Address delivered in Franklin, Connecticut, October 14, 1858, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town, and the One Hundredth and Fiftieth Anniversary of its Ecclesiastical Organization. By ASHBEL WOODWARD, M. D. Second Edition, pp. 102 This is a clear record of the proceedings at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the organization of the Congregational Church at Franklin, and of the Ecclesiastical Society, on the 14th of October,

1868. It gives the opening hymn by Miss F. M. Caulkins; the address of Welcome and Historical Address by Dr. Woodward, and most valuable Historical and Biographical Notes, such as the Indian deed of Norwich; Indian names; List of original proprietors of Norwich; Notices of the principal original settlers of Franklin, of College Graduates, of Clergymen raised up in Franklin, of Physicians and Musicians and of others, with a brief account of the Portipaug Society. It is embellished by a map showing the location of the first settlers of Franklin, and several portraits engraved on steel. The discourse of Dr. Woodward traces the annals of West Farm (now Franklin) and its religious organizations, from the time when the first settlers pitched their tents among the Indians, in those valleys, down to the present day. Such local histories are of infinite value to the general historian.

Ancient America, in Notes on American Archaeology. By JOHN D. BALDWIN, A. M. New York: Harper and Brothers, 12mo. pp. 299. Mr. Baldwin is the author of a work entitled "Pre-historic Nations," published by the same house, in which he evinced much careful research.

The object of the present volume is to give a summary of what is known of American Antiquities, with some thoughts and suggestions relative to their significance.

The author does not attempt to give elaborate descriptions of works of Art and other remains of an ancient civilization, but contents himself with showing accurately their character and extent. He does not attempt long dissertations for or against any theories, but sums up, very succinctly, the various theories, and as succinctly states his belief or disbelief and his reasons for his opinions. He first describes the works of the Mound-builders, and their Antiquity; briefly discusses the question, who were the Mound-builders? describes and considers the remains of Cities and Sculptures in Mexico and Central America, and the antiquity of those Cities: treats the question, whence came this civilization? in the light of established facts; examining American Ancient History, in which may be found the records of the Aztec civilization: and takes a view of ruins in Peru and the ancient history of that country.

Taking the ruins of cities in Central America with which we have been made familiar by the pencils of Catherwood and others, their style of architecture and the nature of inscriptions upon them as positive data, he rejects the opinion of various theorists that they are the remains of a civilization planted by the Malays, who once bore sway over a large portion of the Island world of the Pacific, or of the Phœnicians whose ships carried commerce and colonization far and wide, and accepts a belief that they are the remains of a civilization which had an indigenous growth on the American Continent, possibly begun on the Atlantis of the ancients supposed to be now beneath the waters of the Atlantic ocean.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1872.

No. 6.

THE ARTIST AS A HISTORIAN.



THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

Painters, sculptors and engravers have often been the most effective historians, for their works convey a narrative of facts to the mind through the medium of the eye which seldom forgets. In the preserved statues, sculptures, gems, medals and coins of the ancients, and in the pictures made in the pre-Raphaelite period of Christian Art, we have most important historical facts that were embalmed and preserved when there was no other known method for transmitting the knowledge sure and accurately to posterity, for all

manuscripts were perishable. In the hieroglyphics of Egypt, the artists of the age of the pyramid-builders have given to us, in engravings upon stone, imperishable historical records of that ancient people. Art has a universal language, which may be read by the unlettered.

In this view of the case Mr. John Rogers, the American Sculptor, may be classed among American Historians; for he has, in small groups of statuary, embodied accurate records of many events in the history of the late Civil War in this country,

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

and which have an enduring value as faithful chronicles of those events, and accurate pictures of the costumes of the actors in them. The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Rogers, for the use of engravings of half a dozen of these groups. The title of each is under the respective pictures.

The "Council of War" represents President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and General Grant at a conference. The first is seated and holding before him a map of the proposed campaign. Secretary Stanton stands behind the President's chair, listening to an explanation of the plan given by General Grant. The time is supposed to be early in March, 1864, just after Grant was appointed a lieutenant-general and entrusted by Congress with the largest discretionary power as General in Chief of all the armies. The occasion was the council at which the campaign of 1864 was determined upon, which was followed by General Grant's order on the first of May, for the advance of the great armies of the Republic against the principal forces of the Confederates.



"The wounded Scout" is the subject of the second picture. The duties of a scout are fatiguing and often perilous, and always

very important. The best men are picked for this service. They are horsemen sent out in the front or upon the flank of an army to give an account of the forces and movements of the enemy. In this duty the scout is in continual peril of falling in with scouts from the foe, or upon his pickets or his advanced guard; and sometimes in his zeal, he incurs the risk of the penalty of a spy.

The group represents one of the Union Scouts, wounded while on duty in the Southern States. He has been shot through the arm, around which he has twisted a tourniquet. He is weak and faint from the loss of blood, but an escaped Slave is conducting him to his home in a swamp.

Such occurrences were frequent during the war. The Union soldiers met with uniform kindness at the hands of the colored population who often fed, sheltered, concealed and helped homeward, escaped Union prisoners. This the slave often did more through the natural kindness of his heart than from any partizan feeling.

The next picture, "The Union Refugees," represents a Union family who have been driven from their home in the South, and are making their way northward. The father carries all the property they have saved, in a bundle slung on his gun. The little boy is trying to console his mother by giving her some wild-flowers picked by the wayside.

This was not an uncommon occurrence during the war. Indeed it was a natural result of the peculiar character of that conflict. It was a *civil war* or war in a family, which is always carried on more bitterly than any other. The lines between the parties are sharply and definitely drawn, and no neutrality is tolerated. The sentiment, "He that is not for me, is against me," is the ruling feeling. Those who in the South were favorable to the old Union against which the Confederates were contending, were regarded as enemies and dangerous persons. Such were the feelings during the old war for independence, of the Whigs against the Tories. In consequence of this feeling, Unionists were expelled from the Southern States, and became refu-



gees in the north. War is always cruel, and they suffered its hardships, often with great keenness.

"One more Shot" represents two wounded soldiers who have been ordered to the rear during a battle. One sits binding up



his shattered leg, while the other with a disabled arm in a sling is taking out a cartridge with which to load his gun, for he is determined to have "one more shot" before leaving the front of the enemy. This spirited group shows the costume of the Union soldiers, which was composed of what is known as "light army-blue" cloth, with a glazed leather or cloth cap.

When the Union armies took possession of a town or district in the South, the people were often found to be so impoverished by the ravages of war, that they were compelled to seek food from the commissariat of their enemy. This is a common incident in all wars.

In many instances persons applying for regular daily relief, were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before such relief would be granted. It was naturally a hard alternative for those who believed their cause to be just.

The picture entitled "Taking the Oath," represents one of these peculiar cases. A Southern lady, whose husband is in the



army, accompanied by her little boy and an attendant colored lad with a basket, has applied for relief on account of stern necessity, and is required to put her hand

upon the Bible and take an oath of allegiance. This she does very reluctantly, because her conscience and her convictions are at variance with the act. The young colored boy is eagerly watching the ceremony while he waits to have the basket filled for his mistress.

"Uncle Ned's School," is a picture of a common occurrence in the late Slave



labor States, since the war. An old colored man whose business is boot-blackening, has attempted school teaching during the intervals of business. A young mulatto

girl, who is one of his scholars, has asked him a puzzling question hard for him to answer without considerable reflection. He is looking intently upon her book in his endeavor; so intently that he cannot attend to a lazy little urchin who sits upon the floor tickling the bottom of the school-master's bare foot.

For prudential reasons, some of the Southern States had, at one time, statute laws against teaching the slaves to read. When the war ended in the emancipation of the slaves, schools for their education were established all over the south, and the adults who first learned to read and write, became voluntary teachers for the younger ones, as in this case of "Uncle Ned." There was shown great eagerness to learn. The writer remembers, while waiting for a railway train at a station below Atlanta, in the Spring of 1866, seeing an aged colored man, with white hair, going by with a slate in his hand, when a person called out to him, inquiringly, "Tom, you'll be back to work?" "Yes sir," he replied. "That man" said the gentleman, "though over seventy years old, goes two miles up the road every noon, to learn to cipher."

The groups of statuary here delineated, average from 13 to 24 inches in height, and are made of strong composition. They are admirable in all the details of feature and costume; details which these small engravings cannot well show.

THE SETTLEMENT OF WEST JERSEY.

Editor American Historical Record.—Your correspondent J. H. C. (page 173 of the RECORD,) asks information concerning the "Ship *Shield* of 1678." He refers to the extracts from Mary Smith's journal quoted in Barber and Howes "Historical Collections of New Jersey," and draws from them the inference that the *Shield* really sailed from Stockton and that the passengers merely went to Hull for provisions. The extracts referred to will not bear this construction.

Mary Smith was an ancestor of the writer, and in a manuscript family biography which I have inherited, prepared in 1788 by her great grandson (who was a person remarkably accurate and truthful in his statements) it is said on the authority of "manuscripts" which he no doubt had full opportunity of examining, that "She [Mary Smith then Mary Murfin] came to America in 1678 with her parents Robert Murfin and Arne his wife. "Having purchased a share of a Propriety

"in West Jersey, they sailed from *Hull* in "company with several other reputable "families in a vessel called the *Shield* of "Stockton."

The same manuscript biography contains an account of the settlement of West Jersey, written by Mary Smith, which refers to the port from which the *Shield* sailed in such a way as to leave no doubt that the vessel actually started from Hull. Stockton is not even mentioned in this statement. Some of the sentences in this relation are almost exactly the same as those in the quotations from Mary Smith's diary contained in the "Historical Collections of New Jersey," but the two accounts are entirely separate and were probably written at different times. As the account referred to contains interesting incidents connected with the early settlement of West Jersey which probably have never appeared in print, a copy is appended to this communication for insertion in the HISTORICAL RECORD in place of giving a mere quotation from it.

G. V.

Philada. 4th Mo. 18, 1872.

Some relation concerning the first settling of West Jersey, in America, by the English, being in the year 1677.

There came two ships from Europe with passengers. In one of them came several men appointed for commissioners to buy the land of the Indians not only for themselves, but in behalf of others which had bought land in England to be taken up in West Jersey. Their names as followeth: Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, Thomas Fouk, William Emley, John Penford, Robert Stacy, Joseph Emsley, Benjamin Scott. And in the other ship came John Murfin, William Wood and many others which are not here mentioned.

And in the year 1677, Robert Murfin son of Robert Murfin of the town of Eaton, in Nottinghamshire in old England, bought a share of a Propriety of land to be taken up in West Jersey in America.

And in 1678 he with his wife, two children and two sisters, Ann Farrow, her husband and son and Katherine Murfin with several others, as Thomas Lambert,

Mahlon Stacy and more which is not here mentioned, took their passages in a good ship called the *Shield*, Daniel Gooses, master for the voyage. They sailed from a sea-port town called Hull, and in the tenth Month they arrived at the island now called Burlington. They had two children born and two passengers died on their voyage.

The aforesaid commissioners, by an interpreter, called the Indian Kings and Nobles together, and made an agreement with them for their land; and it was after this manner, bounding upon the river to such and such creeks as they mentioned for limits. And their pay was to be on this wise, match-coats, guns, hatchets, kettles, knives, hoes, tobacco boxes and stools, of each of these things a certain number. And when these goods were produced and paid, according to agreement; they made a deed for the land and the Indian Kings did sign it with their hands. This being done the men which had bought in England paid each man according to his proportion, for defraying the Indian purchase.

After this the English laid out their lots in Burlington, and their lots being but small in the town when laid out, several removed, and went further back into the country; some to the Falls,¹ but they generally kept near the river, by reason it did not look altogether so lonesome. The Indians being very numerous, and of a strange language, yet by God's providence they were made helpful at the first settling, for they brought venison and wild fowls; also corn, to sell to the English. They were also a defence from the ravenous beasts by hunting and killing them.

Our houses were made of pallisadoes and some of logs covered with long grass. They pounded their corn by reason they had no mill in the country except some particular families that had a stub-mill. Notwithstanding the masters of families were men of good estates in the world, yet before they could get their land in order, and get corn and stock about them,

¹ Where Trenton now stands.

they knew great hardships and went through many difficulties and straits. Yet I never heard them say I would I had not come here, or repine. It looks something like Joseph's going before his brethren to provide for their coming. I wish those that come after may consider these things and not be like the children of Israel, after they were settled in the land of Canaan, forget the God of their fathers, and follow their own vanities and so bring displeasure instead of the blessing of God upon themselves, which doubtless will be very great on all such.

And after the English did come more and more, there came a sore distemper among the Indians, that they died so fast that in some places their bodies wasted above ground, they could not bury all the dead. * * * * * It was said that an old Indian King spoke prophetically before his death, and said the Indians should decrease and the English increase.

It must be allowed amongst all considerate persons that this was the hand of Providence, that did thus provide and preserve, plant and pluck up. It may be somewhat compared to the children of Israel when they entered the land of Canaan; God drove out the old inhabitants of the land and made room for the Israelites.

Without any carnal weapon we entered the land and inhabited therein, as safe as if there had been thousands of garrisons; for the Most High preserved us, both from harm of man and beast. This may be of some service to the future generations to look on, and consider the steps of their fore-elders, which well considered may be to their edification and satisfaction.

The first settlers although whilst they lived in their native country had plenty of all necessities and needful things, yet they had such a longing desire to go to America, that they could not be content to stay in their own country, but to venture themselves, their wives and children and all they had to go to America. As it is said in Holy Writ "The preparation of the heart in man is of the Lord," so it may well be believed, that the hearts of these

people were prepared for this service, even to labor for the replenishing of this land, it being a wilderness indeed; and they unacquainted with the nature of the soil, and also with the inhabitants, altogether as pilgrims and strangers at their first coming amongst them.

It doth appear that the aforesaid people were zealous in performing their religious services, for they having no house to keep meetings in, they made a tent or covert of a sail cloth to meet under. And after they got some little houses to dwell in, then they did keep their meeting in one of those, until they could build a meeting house. Thomas Olive and William Peachy were two of the first settlers that had a public ministry. Samuel Jennings and his wife Anne Jennings were early comers into America, who were of a worthy memory, endowed with both spiritual and temporal wisdom. Some part of his time he was made Governor of the province of West Jersey. He was a suppressor of vice and an encourager of virtue; sharp toward evil-doers, but tender and loving to those that did well, giving good counsel and wholesome advice to friends and neighbors; an able minister of the Gospel and labored much therein to the comfort and edification of many people both in this Province and other places.

When the English first came, there were some few Fins and Swedes scattered downward by the river side, and it was said that they persuaded the Indians that the English did sell them the small-pox in their match-coats, but whether it was them or not the Indians were much disturbed about it, and gathered themselves together to consult what they should do. And there stood up a young prince among them and said "In my grandfather's time the small-pox came, and in my father's time the small-pox came, and now in my time the small-pox is come;" and he put up his hands toward the skies and said "It came from above," and the rest of the Indians assented to it. Thus God pleaded the cause of his people by the mouth of the Indian Prince. This among divers other instances is worth our observation.

They that came first were near two years and a half before they got a mill to grind their corn. They pounded it one day for the next, yet they were content and had their health generally very well and very few died for a long time.

The English still continued coming in. Many that were of a worthy memorial, which I shall refer to them that are more able authors, hoping that they will give a more full and large account of many things wherein I am short. M. S.

ROBERT BURNS AND COLONEL DePEYSTER.

Burns, the Poet, once belonged to the regiment of Colonel Arentz Schuyler De Peyster, who in early life commanded troops stationed at Detroit and in its neighborhood. This commander once sent to make some kind inquiries about the poet's health when he was ill, when Burns replied as follows, in rhyme:

TO COLONEL DE PEYSTER.

My honoured colonel, deep I feel
Your interest in the poet's weal:
Ah! now sma' heart hae I to speel
The steep Parnassus,
Surrounded thus by bolus pill,
And potion glasses.

O what a canty warld were it,
Would pain and care and sickness spare it;
And fortune favor worth and merit,
As they deserve!
And aye a rowth roast beef and claret;
Syne, wha wad starve?

Dame Life, though fiction out may trick her,
And in paste gems and frippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker
I've found her still
Aye wavering like the willow-wicker,
'Tween good and ill.

Then that curst carmagnoles, auld Satan,
Watches like bandrons by a rattan,
Our simfu' saul to get a claut on
Wi' felon ire;
Syne, whip! his tail ye'll ne'er cast saut on—
He's aff like fire.

Ah Nick! ah Nick! it is na fair
First shewing us the tempting ware,
Bright wines and bonnie lasses rare,
To put us daft;
Syne weave, unseen thy spider snare
O' hells damned waft.

Poor man, the flee, aft bizzes by,
And aft, as chance he comes thee nigh,

Thy auld damned elbow yeuks wi' joy,
And hellish pleasure;
Already in thy fancy's eye,
Thy sicker treasure!

Soon, heels-o'er-gowdie! in he gangs,
And like a sheep-head on a tangs,
Thy girning laugh enjoys his pangs
And murdering wrestle,
As, dangling in the wind he hangs
A gibbets tassel.

But lest you think I am uncivil,
To plague you with this draughting drivel,
Abjuring a' intentions evil,
I quat my pen:
The Lord preserve us frae the devil!
Amen! Amen!

To this poem, the late Robert Chambers in his edition of Burns' "Life and Works" appends the following note:

Colonel Arentz Schuyler de Peyster died at Dumfries in November 1822, at the age, it was believed, of ninety-six or ninety-seven years. He had held the royal commission for about eighty years. In early life, he commanded at Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other parts of Upper Canada, during the seven years war, when he distinguished himself by detaching the Indians from the service of the French. To pursue an obituary notice in the *Dumfries Courier*: "The deceased also served in various other parts of North America under his uncle, Colonel Schuyler; and after being promoted to the rank of Colonel, and commanding for many years the 8th Regiment, he retired to Dumfries the native town of Mrs. De Peyster, the faithful follower of his fortunes in every situation—in camp and in quarters—amidst savage tribes and polished communities—in the most distant stations of Upper

Canada, as well as in walled and garrisoned cities. Indeed, we may here state, without the slightest qualification, that there never was a more venerable and tenderly-attached pair. For more than fifty years, they shared the same bed, without having been separated in any one instance; and altogether, the gallant old colonel's bearing to his faithful and long cherished spouse, resembled more what we ween of the age of chivalry, than the altered, and, we suspect, not improved manners of the present time.

"At the stormy period of the French Revolution, the zeal and talents of our townsman were again called into exercise, in the embodying and training of the 1st Regiment of Dumfries Volunteers. On this occasion, his military ardor completely revived; and so successfully did he labor in his vocation, that in the course of a very few months, his associates in arms displayed nearly all the steadiness and precision of a regiment of the line. Of his corps, the author of *Tam O'Shanter* was an original member; and we have even heard it whispered, that the private and field-officer (the latter of whom had a great fondness for literature, and a ready talent at versification) engaged, unknown to each other, in a poetical controversy, which was conducted with considerable

spirit through the respectable medium of the *Dumfries Journal*. Many members of the regiment still survive; and to mark their regard for the memory of the deceased, the officers resumed the habiliments so long laid aside, while a party of the privates carried his body to the grave, supported by the staff of the Dumfriesshire militia.

"In his person, Colonel De Peyster was tall, soldier-like, and commanding; in his manners easy, affable, and open; in his affections, warm, generous, and sincere; in his principles, and particularly his political principles, firm even to inflexibility. No man we believe, ever possessed more of the principle of vitality. Old age, which had silvered his hair, and furrowed his cheeks, appeared to make no impression on his inner man; and those who knew him best declare that, up to the period of his last illness, his mind appeared as active, and his intellect as vigorous as they were fifty years ago. When the weather permitted, he still took his accustomed exercise, and walked round the billiard-table or bestrode his gigantic charger, apparently with as little difficulty as a man of middle age. When so mounted, we have often fancied we beheld in him the last connecting link betwixt the old and new schools of military men.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON. (P. 164-6 of the RECORD.)

I am glad to see the stories about Washington's birth-place put in print as I have, for several years, heard of the existence of important documents without ever having a chance to see them. The papers you publish seem to amount to this: Mr. Field, who was born about 1775, knew Mrs. Morer who claimed to have been alive in 1732, and to have been the recipient of gifts from Augustine Washington; then Mrs. Morer died about 1812, that is 80 years after the birth of George Washington. She must have been some 15 years old to make it probable that pictures and other reliques of the family were

given to her when the Washingtons left England. This would make her very old at the time of her death, though not of an impossible age.

Again, it seems very improbable that any one going to Virginia should have left a portrait as a gift to a servant.¹ Portraits are always prized for one generation, and if Augustine Washington had the chance, rarely afforded to a Virginian in those days, to have a portrait painted of his wife, is it

¹ Mr. Field's letter does not speak of Mrs. Morer as ever having been a "servant." We have as good a reason to infer that she was a gentlewoman, and a friend of the Balls.

probable that he would have given it away in England, when both he and his wife had scores of relations in Virginia?

Washington's own words are these, "Jane, wife of Augustine died Nov. 24, 1728, and was buried in the family vault at Bridge's Creek. Augustine then married Mary Ball, March 6, 1730, by whom he had issue, George, born Feb. 11, 1732, &c. &c." (Spark's life.) According to this theory of Mr. Field, in the fifteen months between the death of his first wife and his second marriage, Augustine visited England and there married a Virginian girl who happened to be there. What proof is there that Augustine was ever in England? I think it evident that George did not know of it or of his father's marriage there, or he would not have used the phrase he does above.

Again the record of the birth and baptism of George are given by your correspondent on p. 166, and I believe no one doubts the fact that they so stand in the family Bible, born 11th Feb. baptised 3d of April following. Here the interval is 51 or 52 days, evidently a very short time for the mother to recover, for a voyage to Virginia in the stormy spring time, and for preparations for a baptism in Virginia. I presume if George was baptised in Virginia, it is out of all reason to believe that he was born in England, but it seems very certain that he was baptised here. Contrary to your correspondent's opinion, I hold the names of his sponsors to be peculiarly Virginians, Beverly Whiting, Richard Brooks, Mildred Gregory. Beverly is Virginian all over, and is used frequently as a christian name. Whiting is also Virginian. John Washington, uncle of George, married Catherine Whiting, and the families intermarried later. So also is Mildred a local name there. George Washington's grandmother was Mildred Warner. He had an aunt, a sister, and numerous cousins named Mildred, and it also occurs in the Ball family. Richard Brooks (the fac-simile reads *Christopher B.*) is less peculiar, yet the name Brooks is in the list of Virginian families quoted by Meade, ii. 428 and again ii. 245. The names *may* occur near Cookham

in England, but for all that I doubt not they will be found in Virginia.

Again how came Mary Ball to be in England? Her grand-father was William Ball of Virginia who d. in 1669, (Meade ii. 126.) Her father was Joseph and her brother Joseph Ball was in Virginia in 1729 (Meade ii. 128.) Who can tell the date when this Joseph Jr. went to England as he undoubtedly did?

In fact the Cookham register proves too much. The John Ball who was buried in 170? (The date given of 1770 is evidently a misprint) cannot be the father of Mary, if MEADE be right in calling him Joseph. It only shows that a family of Balls did live at Cookham contemporary with Mary Ball's family in Virginia,

I confess that there are too many improbabilities if not impossibilities in this new story. We have to suppose that Augustine Washington, a widower with young children, went to England within fifteen months of his wife's death, there met a Virginian girl with no known relative in that country, married her, and brought his first child in the winter season to be baptised here less than two months after his birth. Moreover that this child in writing a quite full account of his family in reply to inquiries, never mentioned any one of these interesting and remarkable occurrences.

The only other witness seems to be the Rev. C. C. Colton who writes thus in "Lacon," apropos of slight causes of great events. "If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year 1730, had not been over-turned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependent colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esquire, who was thus accidentally *thrown into* the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year 1732, at *Virginia*, became the envied mother of George Washington the Great." (Notes and Queries, 2nd S. V. 139.

Surely this may be dismissed as the idlest

of wild stories. Colton not only makes Augustine Washington a country gentleman of Cheshire, instead of a Virginian planter, but he certainly implies that he met Mary Ball there. The whole statement, *for which Colton gives no authority*, may be ruled out as impossible.

Still it will be urged that such a story *must* have some foundation. Concede this; there are many possible Washingtons and Balls, who may have resided at Cookham. Perhaps Joseph Ball lived there at some time or we may more probably imagine that some Englishman named Washington resided there. That gives a sufficient

foundation for the story, and prevents our belief in his romantic tale. What fortune was Augustine Washington heir to, which took him to England as Mr. Harvey writes?

The noble army of fortune-seekers is large, but why put Augustine Washington in the dreary list of dupes?

Enough beliefs are daily dissipated by investigations, but in the face of the positive declarations of George Washington that he was born in Westmoreland County Virginia, did Mr. Field succeed in doing more than establishing his own credulity?

W. H. WHITMORE,

ENGLAND'S TITLE TO AMERICA.

The following paper is copied from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 174c:

That the vast Continent of America was first discovered by Britons above three hundred years before the Spaniards had any footing there; and that the descendants of that first colony of Britons who then seated themselves there, are still a distinct people, and retain their original language, is a matter of fact, which may be indisputably proved by the concurrent account of several writers and travellers. I shall first quote a letter of Mr. *Morgan Jones*, Chaplain to the Plantations of South Carolina, sent to Dr. Thomas Lloyd of Pennsylvania,¹ by whom it was transmitted to Charles Lloyd of *Dol-y-fran* in *Montgomeryshire*, Esq. and afterwards communicated to Dr. Robert Plot,² by the hands of Mr. *Edward Lloyd*, M. M. keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum in Oxford*. It is as follows:

"These presents may certify all persons

whatsoever, that in the Year 1660, I being an Inhabitant in Virginia, and Chaplain to Major General Bennet of Nanseman [Nansemond] County, the said Major Bennet and Sir *William Berkeley*³ sent two ships to Port Royal, now called South Carolina, which is sixty leagues to the Southward of Cape Fair, [Fear] and I was sent therewith to be their Minister. Upon the eighth of April we set out from Virginia, and arriv'd at the harbour's mouth of Port Royal² the nineteenth of the same month, where we waited for the rest of the fleet that was to sail from Barbadoes and Bermuda with one *M. West*, who was to be Deputy Governor of the said place. As soon as the Fleet came in, the small Vessels that were with us, sailed up the River to a Place called the Oyster Point.³ There I continued about eight

¹ Sir William Berkeley was governor of Virginia from 1641 to 1677. He was unpopular with the planters who were imbued with republicanism, and had to contend with civil war for a time, brought about by what is known as Bacon's Rebellion.—[EDITOR.]

² There, upon Beaufort Island, in Port Royal Sound, some Huguenots or French Protestants chose a spot for their home, built a fort, and named it Carolina, in honor of their king. That was in the year 1562. The settlement was not permanent. Another settlement there, was attempted by the English in 1670, but the plan was abandoned.—[EDITOR.]

³ Joseph West was an associate of William Sayle in leading emigrants in three ships to make a settlement at Beaufort. There Sayle died in 1671, when the spot was abandoned, and the settlers went to Oyster Point, at the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers, where the city of Charleston now stands.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Thomas Lloyd came to America with William Penn, and was deputy-governor of that Province after the Proprietor returned to England. He was a native of Dol-y-fran, Montgomeryshire, Wales, where he was born in 1649. He was a minister among the Friends or Quakers. He suffered persecution because of that ministry, and was much reviled by the "miserable apostate," George Keith.—[EDITOR.]

² Robert Plot was an English naturalist and antiquary, and flourished during the last half of the seventeenth century. He became Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, in 1684, and historiographer-royal, in 1688. He published histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, and died in 1696.—[EDITOR.]

months; all of which time being almost starved for want of provisions, I and five more travell'd thro' the wilderness, till we came to the Tuscarora Country.¹ There the *Tuscarora Indians* took us prisoners because we told them we were bound for Roanoake. That night they carried us into their town and shut us up close by ourselves, to our no small dread. The next day they entered into a consultation about us; which after it was over, their interpreter told us, that we must prepare ourselves to die the next morning. Whereupon being very much dejected, and speaking to this effect in the British tongue, "Have I escaped so many dangers, and must I now be knocked on the head like a dog?" Then presently an Indian came to me, which afterwards appeared to be a war captain belonging to the Sachem of the Doegs (whose original I find must needs be from the Old Britons) and took me up by the middle and told me in the British tongue, I should not die: and thereupon went to the Emperor of Tuscarora, and agreed for my ransom and the men that were with me. They then welcomed us to their town, and entertained us very civilly and cordially four months; during which time, I had the opportunity of conversing with them familiarly in the British language; and did preach to them three times a week in the same Language; and they would usually confer with me about anything that was difficult therein; and at our departure they abundantly supply'd us with whatsoever was necessary to our support and well-being. Pontigo River, not far from Cape Atros. This is a brief recital of my travels among the Doeg Indians.

"MORGAN JONES
the son of JOHN JONES, of
Basaly, near New Port, in
the County of Monmouth.

"*New York, March 10th, 1685-6.*

"P. S. I am ready to conduct any
Welshman or others to the Country."

¹ The Tuscaroras inhabiting the region of the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, were related, in language, to the Five Nations in New York. They were broken up by the European settlers in North Carolina, in 1712, and going Northward joined their kindred in New York, in 1714, when the Confederacy became known as the Six Nations. [EDITOR.]

I shall next make some remarks on the above letter.

It appears by this narrative, that the author, Mr. Morgan Jones, was probably unacquainted with the history of his own country. He was surpriz'd (and well he might) to hear the Doeg Indians talk the British language; and concludes (and indeed very justly) that they must be descended from the Old Britons;¹ but when and how, our author seems to be at a loss. But the Welsh history (first wrote by *Carado*, Abbot of *Llancarvan*, and since published by Dr. Powell) sets the whole matter in a clear light, and unravels the mystery.² For it informs us, that in the year 1170, Madoc of Owen Gwynneth (to avoid the calamities and distractions of a civil war at home) took a resolution to go in quest of some remote country to live in peace,³ and so having directed his course due west he landed in some place of that vast continent of America. There being charmed with the fertility of the soil (after having built some slight fortifications for the security of his people) he returns home to North Wales, leaving one hundred and twenty men behind. There reciting his successful Voyage, and describing the fruitful and pleasant land he found out, he prevailed with many of his countrymen, both men and women, to return with him to enjoy that tranquillity in a remote country, which they could not in their own. The brave adventurers put out to sea in ten barges, laden with all manner of necessities, and by God's providence landed safely in the same har-

¹ The Tuscaroras were a lighter color than the rest of the Indians, and were sometimes mentioned as "White Indians." A hundred years or more ago there were remains of Welsh words heard among some of our Indians: and the Mandrans in the far West, are so light colored that they are supposed to have inherited some of the blood of Madoc and his men. —[EDITOR.]

² In the abbeys of Conway and Strat Flur, are old Welsh annals which were used by Humphrey Llwyd (Lloyd) in his translation and continuation of Caradoc's "History of Wales." That continuation extends from the year A. D. 1157 to 1270. —[EDITOR.]

³ In the preserved works of several Welsh bards who sang before the time of Columbus, this emigration of Prince Madoc is mentioned. Hakluyt had an account of it from the bard Guttun Owen, who mentioned the fact that Northmen had found a continent to the westward. As they had visited America more than one hundred and fifty years before Madoc's emigration, he was doubtless well acquainted with the fact that such a continent existed. —[EDITOR.]

bour they arrived at before. It is very probable it was about Mexico,¹ since there Prince Madoc was bury'd, as his Epitaph since found there, does make evident beyond all contradiction.

*"Madoc wyf mwydic ei wedd
Fawn geuan Owen Gwynedd;
Ny fynnw'n dir fy awydd oedd
Na aa mawr ond y Moroedd."*

It is indeed the common opinion, that in the course of a few generations, Madoc and his men incorporated with the natives and made one people with them; whence proceed the various British words that the Europeans found among the Mexico Indians such as *Pengwyn, Groeso, Gwenddwr,*

¹ The general impression has been that Madoc landed on the coast of the Carolinas if anywhere in America. The whole story is sometimes regarded as a myth, but if the account given by Mr. Jones be true (and his veracity has never been impeached, nor has it been verified), it certainly gives an air of truth to the narrative. It was in North Carolina that Jones found the British speaking Indians, and preached intelligently to them. He makes no mention, however, of any information which he obtained from them respecting the origin of that language among them. He gave other accounts of his travels among them, but only the letter above quoted has been preserved.—[EDITOR.]

² In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April 1749, appeared the following: "Since our last, we have found the following translation of the British Epitaph (See page 105) on Prince Madoc. It is printed in Herbert's Travels, who saw the monument."

"MADOC AP OWEN was I called,
Strong, tall and comely, not enthralled
With homebred pleasure, but for fame
Through land and sea I sought the same."

Sir Thomas Herbert above mentioned did not travel in America but in the East, and his work published on his return in 1634, gives an account of his "Travels in Africa and the Greater Asia," and he could not have seen the monument if it was in Mexico, as the vicar of St. David's observes.

Some scholar in the "Gloucester (England) Journal" thus translated it, at the same time:

"Madoc my name, oft soaked in billows dire,
OWEN, the Prince of North-Wales was my sire;
My sole ambition was to scour the main
Despising native honors, wealth and fame."

Another translation was given by one who is described as "a young lady, who is excellently accomplished in all the amiable beauties of mind, person and conversation—the Graces, the Muses, and the Virtues are her own"—as follows:

"Here lies the mighty OWEN's Heir
In glorious deeds as well as birth:
I scorn'd of Lands the menial care
And sought through seas a foreign Earth."

Our classical readers may be gratified by a perusal of a Latin translation of the Epitaph which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, Volume x, page 519.

That the Welsh Prince Madoc, son of Owen King of Wales, went with a colony from that country to America, and left there traces of his language, seems probable. All accounts of him afterwards are doubtless fables and conjectures.—[EDITOR.]

Bara, Tad, Mam, Buwch, Cligiar, Llwy-noc, Coch-y-dwr, with many more recited in Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels¹ p. 222.

But by this narrative it is evident, that they keep as yet a distinct people, at least in the year 1660, when our author was amongst them. For Mr. Jones says, he not only conversed with them about the ordinary affairs of life, but *preached to them three times a week in the British tongue*; and that they usually consulted him when any thing appeared difficult in the same Language, which evidently demonstrates, that they still preserve their original language, and are still a colony or people unmixed.

Now if a premier discovery confers a right (as it seems it is a maxim in politics) then the Crown of England has an indisputable right to the sovereignty of those countrys in America; for the Spaniards had no footing there 'till the year 1492, 322 years since the first discovery by Prince *Madoc*. Some Statesmen indeed would fain have persuaded Q. Elizabeth to insist on this title (as is mentioned by Dr. Heylin, p. 1900, Ed. 3, of his Geography.) But they had only an obscure tradition *then*, that was thought that would not bear proof. But this narrative sets off the whole matter beyond dispute; wherein our author writes with such simplicity and unaffected style, and without any studied Eloquence as 'tis plain he had nothing in view but to state the naked truth. And since this is a matter of fact, so well attested, backed with such a variety of incidents, let not the proud *Dons* any more assume the glory of this noble discovery; but let our most puissant Monarch of Great Britain claim his most just rights.

Britons strike home.

THEOPHILUS EVANS, Vicar of
St. David's in Brecon.

¹ The English meaning of these words are: *Pengwyn*, a bird with a white head; *Groeso*, welcome; *Gwenddwr*, a river with a white stream; *Bara*, bread; *Tad*, father; *Mam*, mother; *Buwch*, a cow; *Cligiar*, a partridge; *Llwy-noc*, a fox; *Coch-y-dwr*, a bird with white feathers that frequents the waters.—"Gentleman's Magazine," Volume x, page 194.

AMERICA.—ORIGIN OF THIS NAME.

Editor of the American Historical Record:

You desire of me an account how the name of America came to be applied to our Continent.

The beautiful, but unjust name of our portion of the globe may be said to be of German origin, in a twofold manner.

Emric or Amric is an old Germanic personal name. *Am* means diligence or activity; hence *Ameise*, the German for *ant*, the industrious creature by way of excellence; and *ric* (our rich) signifies strong, abundant. Amric, therefore, meant the very industrious or active. German conquerors of Italy carried thither German names, and Amric was euphonized by the Italians into Amrico or Americo, which in turn was Latinized into Americus. So far the origin of Vespucci's name.

How it came to be applied to our continent was thus:

The Germans, neither among the early discoverers nor *conquistadores*, nevertheless took the deepest interest in the nascent science of cosmography, the name for nearly that which is now called geography, and through this science influenced positively and practically that great Age of Maritime Discovery and geographic expansion which widened commerce from the little yet wonderfully influential Mediterranean to the commerce of the Atlantic, the Southern Ocean, and the Pacific. Behaim's Globe,¹ and Mercator's (Krämer's) Plan, without which Navigation could not have much advanced, sufficiently prove this fact. Lorraine was a German principality at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the reigning duke had formed, at his court, an Academy of Cosmography, of which a schoolmaster at Strasburg, then as now again, a Ger-

man city, was a member, or to which at any rate he proposed the name of America for the the Western Hemisphere or for North America. The name of this resolute and sagacious school master was Waldseemüller (Wood-lake-miller,) which he transformed into the Graeco-Latin monster of a name, Hylacomilus; and Hylacomilus is the man that first wronged Columbus by immortalizing so grandly the name of one who followed the great proto-euretes at a long long distance, and who has been outstripped in the character of a discoverer by very many later navigators. But so it was; a name for North America had become an urgent want, felt by all the thinking men of Europe. A distinct thing or idea, must have a distinct name; it is a requisite of things. The West Indies, no good or correct name at all events, had become wholly useless since the northern mainland had become known, and since the vast Pacific had been revealed. Humboldt in his contributions to the history of geography has shown all this. Psychologically or ethically speaking there has never been erected a monument so magnificent, undeserving and cruelly unjust; as if the Madonna di Sisto were not called by Raphael's name, but by that of a man who framed it first! Phonetically speaking there could be no more beautiful name with its musically flowing four vowels over only three consonants, and they not rugged; and practically speaking there it is, and never to be changed. The misfortune of our namelessness led the men of our revolution to use America, along with Continent, for our country, and we find it again in the United States of America, not North America, although the seal of our treasury has to this day the Latin scroll: seal of the Treasury of North America as every dollar note shows.

As *United States* is often very inconvenient to be used in the adjective form, we still use frequently *American* for that which belongs to our country or govern-

¹ It so happens that this evening [March 10th] a lecture will be delivered before the American Geographical Society, in New York, by Rev. M. Maury on Martin Behaim's Globe and its Influence upon Geographical Science.—I would suggest a lecture on the Influence of Behaim's Globe and Mercator's Chart on Navigation, Commerce and the Expansion and Progress of Civilization. It would be a noble lecture if well done and nobly planned.

ment. Columbia was seized upon by poets, and ever so many towns and counties are called Columbia, while a republic in South America bears this name, but the continent or continental isle, which as appears from the Book of Prophecies, col-

lected by Columbus himself, he meant to discover, has been for ever wrenched, as to its name, from him to whom it most justly belonged.

FRANCIS LIEBER.

New York, March, 1872.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM FELTMAN'S DIARY.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Louis C. Massey of Philadelphia, for the following extracts from the MS. diary of William Feltnan, Lieutenant, in the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania, before Yorktown, A. D. 1781. The original is in the possession of Mr. Massey.

October 17th, 1781.

This day flags passing and repassing. Lord Cornwallis propos'd deputies from each army to meet at Moor's House to agree on terms for the surrender of the Garrison at York and Gloster, [Gloucester] and hostilities to cease for twenty-four hours. His excellency, G^o Washington allow'd my Lord but two hours.¹ An answer was sent by three o'clock, P. M. when a cessation of arms took place. Lord Cornwallis sent a flag he would surrender himself a prisoner of war only allowing him some small preliminary, which would be settled in the morning.²

This day we finished a very fine Battery of thirteen pieces of heavy Ordnance.

October 18th, 1781.

Flags passing and re-passing this whole day. This day our Fleet hove in sight

¹ Moore's House was very pleasantly situated in the midst of a broad lawn, within a quarter of a mile of the York river, when I visited and sketched it on Christmas day, 1848. A copy of the drawing may be seen in the *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, volume II, page 324, second edition: This house stood on the right of the American lines, below Yorktown. There the commissioners met. They were Colonel John Laurens and the Viscount de Noailles, a kinsman of Madame Lafayette, on the part of the Americans; and on the part of the British, Lieutenant Colonel Dundas and Major Ross. They met there early in the morning of the 18th. [EDITOR.]

² Washington requested Cornwallis to send his proposals in writing previous to the meeting of the commissioners, which he did. These commissioners could not settle the terms definitely, and the British commissioners desired to submit a rough draft of what might be agreed to, to Cornwallis. But Washington would brook no delay in negotiations. He had a fair copy of terms of capitulation made, and early on the morning of the 19th sent them to Cornwallis, with a letter expressing his expectation that they would be signed, by eleven o'clock. Cornwallis signed them before that hour. —[EDITOR.]

with a detachment from Penn^a.¹ This afternoon, Lieut^t Martin and Henley and self, took a walk to the left of our lines where we found the following batteries, all ready to be opened at one minute's time, viz.:

From the right.

- No. 1.—One iron 18 pounder, 2 howitzers 2 mortars and two royals.
- No. 2.—Ten 18 pounders and three, ten inch mortars, one eight inch howitzer, two royals.
- No. 4.—Four 18 pounders, iron pieces.
- No. 3.—Two 10 inch mortars and 2 royals.
- No. 5.—Four 18 pounders and 2 twenty-fours (all brass.)
- No. 6.—Do. Do.
- No. 7.—Six twenty-four pounders, (all brass.)
- No. 8.—One eight inch howitzer, eight thirteen inch mortars and 2 royals, (all brass.)

We could not pass the ravine to see the remainder of our works.

October 19th, 1781.

At one o'clock this day Maj^r Hamilton² with a detachment march'd into town and took possession of the batteries and hoisted the American flag. The British army marched out and grounded their arms in front of our line. Our whole army drew

¹ The French fleet under the Count de Grasse is here alluded to. It was blockading the mouth of the York river, transporting troops and assisting materially in the siege of Yorktown. The Pennsylvania troops here alluded to, were brought down from the "Head of Elk," near Chesapeake bay.

² Colonel Alexander Hamilton. He had displayed great prowess during the siege as commander of a battalion of light infantry, and was, at all times, Washington's most trusted counsellor. Colonel Nicholas Fish, father of the present Secretary of State, related that when Washington received the sealed packet from Cornwallis, asking for a suspension of hostilities, he was riding along his lines. He had passed Hamilton, but so soon as he had received the dispatch, he sent for him, and asked his opinion of the proposition.

up for them to march through. The French army on their right and the American army on their left.¹ The British prisoners all appear'd to be much in liquor. After they grounded their arms they returned to town again.

October, 20th 1781.

This day the prisoners remain'd in town.

[GENERAL ORDERS BY WASHINGTON.]

Head Quarters near York, Oct 20th, 1781.

"The General congratulates the army upon y^e Glorious event of yesterday. The generous proofs which his most christian majesty [the French King] has given of his attachment to the cause of America must force conviction in the minds of the most deceiv'd among the enemy, relatively to the decisive good consequences of the alliance, and inspire every citizen of these states with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the most numerous and powerful that ever appear'd in these seas, commanded by an Admiral, whose fortune and talents ensure great events.

An army of the most admirable composition both in officers and men are the pledges of his friendship to the United States, and their co-operation has secured us the present signal success.

"The Gen^l upon this occasion intreats his excellency Count de Rochambeau to accept of his most gratefull acknowledgments for his councils and assistance at all times. He presents his warmest thanks to the Generals Baron DeViomenil, Chevalier Chastellux, Marquis De St. Simon and Count De Viomenil, and to Brigadier Gen^l De-Choisey (who had a separate comm^d) for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced y^e interest of the common cause.

"He requests the Count De Rochambeau will be pleas'd to communicate to the army under his immediate command, the high sense he entertains of the distinguish'd merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present in his name, to the regiment of Agenors and Deux-ponts, the pieces of brass ordnance captured by them, as a testimony for their gallantry in storming the enemy's redoubts on the night of the fourteenth instant, when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly

virtue.¹ The Gen^l's thanks to each individual of merit would comprehend y^e whole army, but he thinks 'himself bound however by affection, duty and gratitude to express his obligations to Maj^r Gen^l's Lincoln, La-Fayette and Steuben for their disposition in the trenches. To Gen^l Duportail and Col. Carney for their vigor and knowledge which were conspicuous in their conduct of y^e attacks, and to Gen^l Knox and Col. De Abberovaille [?] for their great care, attention and fatigue in bringing forward the Artillery and Stores and for their judicious and spirited management of them in y^e parallels. He requests the gentlemen above mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers under their respective commands.

"Ingratitude, which the Gen^l hopes never to be guilty of, would be conspicuous in him was he to omit thanking in the warmest terms, his excellency Governor Nelson, for the aid he has deriv'd from him and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation and courage such applause is due. The greatness of the acquisition would be an ample compensation for y^e hardships and hazards which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness.

"In order to diffuse the general joy in every breast, the Gen^l orders those men belonging to the army who may now be in confinement shall be pardoned, releas'd, and join their respective corps.

"Divine service is to be perform'd to-morrow in the several Brigades or Divisions. The Commander-in-chief earnestly recommends that y^e troops not on duty should universally attend, with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which y^e recognition of such reiterated and admonishing interposition of Providence demands of us."

October 21st, 1781.

This afternoon the prisoners march'd out of town, under the care of three divisions of militia. This day L^t Tho^s Doyle and self took a walk to town, where we found all the houses ruin'd and destroy'd.²

¹ This was redoubt L. of the British works. It was stormed by the French under Viomenil, and was well garrisoned by 120 men, commanded by a Colonel. Of this garrison 18 men were killed, and 42 were made prisoners after a severe combat of half an hour. Count Mathew Dumas, one of Rochambeau's aids bore a conspicuous part in this affair. The Count De Deuxpont and Count De Lamette, were also engaged in it and both were slightly wounded. The grenadiers, led by Deuxpont, whose regiment had been formed out of another called the *Royal Auvergne*, declared before the attack that they were "willing to be killed even to the last man" if they could have the old title restored to them. They fought gallantly, and King Louis, signed an order for such restoration.

² The only house which still survives that siege, is the stone mansion of Governor Nelson, who was in command of Virginia militia in the army of Washington at that time. Cornwallis made it his head-quarters until driven out of it by a storm of cannon shot and shells, by order of the patriotic Governor, who was willing to have his property destroyed, for the good of the cause. It bears the marks of that bom-

¹ Washington, upon his white charger was at the head of the American column, and Rochambeau, upon a powerful bay horse was at the head of the French column. The lines of the two armies extended more than a mile on each side of the road between Yorktown and Hampton. There was a vast concourse of spectators from the neighboring country, all eager to see Cornwallis, the "terror of the South," in his humility. They were disappointed. He feigned sickness, remained in his cave-quarters on the bank of the York river, and sent General O'Hara to deliver up his sword in token of submission. It was received by General Washington, who politely handed it back to O'Hara, to be returned to the Earl. —[EDITOR.]

In this day's Gen'l orders the troops are to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

Division orders of this day:

"The Baron Steuben feels himself particularly happy in complying with the request of his excellency Gen'l Washington in presenting his warmest thanks to the officers and soldiers of his Division for the great skill and alacrity with which they performed the severe duties assigned them during the siege against York. He entertain'd the highest opinion of the troops, but y^e spirit and bravery (which was so conspicuous on the present occasion) has given him additional confidence in them and secur'd his warmest and lasting friendship. He cannot be too thankful to Brigadier Gen^l Mayne and Gist for their gallant behaviour on all occasions and the great assistance they afforded him during the whole of y^e operations. He also wishes Col. Butler, Col. Stewart, Maj^r Hamilton, Maj^r Willis, Maj^r Edwards and Maj^r Roxborough, the officers and soldiers under their command, to accept his best thanks for the general good conduct shown in opening the 2d parallel which he considers as y^e most important part of the siege.¹ He takes pleasure in assuring them it was perform'd with a degree of bravery and dispatch that exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He cannot conclude without expressing in the highest terms his approbation respecting the conduct of Captain Walker² who perform'd

double duty in the trenches, by mounting with his company; in addition to the services he rendered him as his Aid-de-camp, which was so great as to entitle him to his sincere acknowledgements.

October 23d, 1781.

This morning Captain Stevenson and self cross'd the river to take a view of Gloster [Gloucester] which we found full of sick of the British.

October 24th 1781.

The French troops are employed this day in taking their heavy pieces of ordnance on board their shipping.¹

Return of the Garrison of York and Gloucester, in Virginia, which surrendered prisoners of war on the 19th of October, 1781, to his Excellency Gen'l Geo. Washington.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Lieut. Gen'l | 15 Adjutants |
| 1 Brigadier Gen'l | 20 Quarter Masters |
| 2 Colonels | 14 Surgeons |
| 12 Lieut. Colonels | 22 Mates |
| 14 Majors | 445 Servants |
| 83 Captains | 5780 Rank & file |
| 132 Lieutenants | 187 Drums & fifes |
| 55 Ensigns | 9 Bumberdiers |
| 4 Cornets | 6 Gunners |
| 2 Chaplains | 154 Matrosses |

Hospital Department. Commissary Department.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Surg. & Field Insp. | 1 Com'y Prisoners |
| 3 Surgeons | 4 Com'y Issuers |
| 10 Mates | 1 Com'y Forage |
| 2 Chaplains | 2 Asst. Forage |
| 2 Purveyors | 2 Clerks |
| 4 Stewarts | 3 Issuers |
| 2 Ward Masters | 2 Coopers |
| 19 Assistants | 1 Laborer |
| 2 Carpenters | 7025 Total |

N. B. This return is exclusive of the Warrant Department which adds upwards of 1000, to the list of prisoners. 100 Sail Square Rigg'd Vessels and upwards of 300 pieces of Ordnance, 80 of which are brass.

out of the 2d New York Regiment, and offered to be his interpreter or translator. "If I had seen an angel from heaven I should not have been more rejoiced," the Baron said afterward. Walker remained with Steuben during the War, and they lived together afterward.—[EDITOR.]

¹ They dropped two of their pieces into the York river, and could not recover them. They were discovered full twenty years afterward, and taken out of the water and carried to Richmond, where, in the arsenal near the bank of the James river, I saw and sketched them there in the spring of 1853. They were probably destroyed when the arsenal was burned in the spring of 1865. Can any Richmond correspondent give the RECORD any information on that subject? They were long brass cannon, handsomely ornamented, and on the breach of each was the inscription, in Latin,—"The last argument of kings."—[EDITOR.]

bardment to this day. Cornwallis was driven from the mansion and made his quarters in a cave excavated in the side of the steep bank of the York river.—[EDITOR.]

¹ This was done at the same time when the French attack'd redoubt L. Lafayette commanded the expedition against redoubt K. Col. Hamilton led the advanced corps, assisted by Col. Gimot, Lafayette's aid, while Col. Laurens with 80 men, turned the redoubt, in order to intercept the retreat of the garrison. The charge was made with such spirit, that the struggle continued but a few minutes. During the affray the armies lost nine killed and twenty-five wounded; the British lost eight, killed, and the commander of the redoubt, and seventeen privates were made prisoners.

I was told, in 1849, by the venerable Doctor Eneas Munson of New Haven, who was a surgeon in Washington's army, that when the commander-in-chief, who had watched every movement against the redoubts, with great anxiety, saw the last one captured, he turned to Knox, and said, "This work is done and well done"; and then called to his servant, "Billy, hand me my horse."—[EDITOR.]

² Captain Benjamin Walker, who was a special favorite on the staff of the Baron de Steuben. Steuben was made Inspector General of the Continental army. Not understanding the English language, was a great embarrassment to him. In giving his first orders, the troops could not understand them. He was dreadfully perplexed, when Captain Walker stepped

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AT MATINECOCK.

MATINECOCK MEETING-HOUSE.

It is probable that some persons at Matinecock or Killingworth became Friends by conviction as early as about 1659, and either resorted to Oyster-bay or else kept meetings amongst themselves at private houses.

The popular voice was then strong against Friends, for we find that Hempstead voted, July 4th, 1661, to "allow Thos. Terry, a planter to settle 7 families at Matinecock, but he is to bring in no Quakers or such like opinionists."

The manner of solemnizing marriage among Friends was discountenanced by the courts. We give one instance only: "1668, 2nd First day of 8th month, at the usual meeting house of the people of God in Oyster-bay and in the presence of the public assembly then gathered, John Underhill and Mary Prier, intending marriage and having given notice thereof before, according to order, did then and there according to the practice of the holy men

of God in the Scriptures of Truth, and after the law of God, take each other for husband and wife, and to live together in the fear of God faithfully so long as they shall live.

JOHN UNDERHILL,
MARY UNDERHILL.

Witnesses:

Samuel and Mary Andrews,
John Feake,
Mat. Prier,
Henry Townsend.

The Court of Sessions, in June, 1669, pronounced the above marriage void, and fined the parties £5 apiece for a breach and contempt of law, and to pay £10 more if they shall not be legally married before the next Court of Assizes. Having neglected this order, they are fined £10 each; and the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

1671, 23rd of 3rd mo. is the date of the first mention of Friends in the extant Minutes, when the Monthly meeting agreed

that "the First-day meetings should be one day at Oyster-bay and another at Matinecock; and to begin about the 11th hour, and the Week-day Meeting to begin about the 1st hour in the afternoon."

Friends soon felt the strong arm of the law in various ways: thus in 1675, Thos. Case [a Ranter] while preaching is arrested by the constable. In the 9th mo. 1677, Isaac Horner says: "being warned to train 3 times, but refusing, Mat. Harvey constable and Jn^o Wilkes, Sergeant with 7 men more did violently arrest a horse and take him away from me, their demand being but 15s. They kept him the 1st night in another man's pasture. Next day they led him to Oyster-bay to sell. Then they setting up an inch of candle that he that bid the most for the horse, before it burned out should have him. When they were at this, 2 men went into them unknown to me, and demanded of them what they required of me, that they should take away so good-like a horse? They said: yesterday but 15s. but to day 20s. These 2 paid 20s. and sent me my horse again."

Distraints for not performing military service were frequent. Thus "in 9th mo. 1677, Mat Prier¹ and his son John refusing to work at their Fort at Oyster-bay, and John not training, Robt. Cole took away by violence a cow, and prised her at £4. 2. 6. In 10th mo. 1676, Jn^o Underhill refusing to train or to work at their Fort, Edward French, Sergeant, took by violence from him a heifer, and got 2 men to prise it, and they prised it to £2. In 1678, was taken from John Feake for not training a steer come 4 year old, to the value of £3.; from Jn^o Underhill a saddle prised at £1. 7s; from Isaac Horner a saddle prised at £1. 9s.; from Samuel Andrews a gun prised at £1. 10s.

Friends' opposition to slavery was not yet developed, as we see by the following extract from the minutes:

"1684, 14th of 8th mo. At our Half

year's meeting at Matinecock, the necessity of Jn^o Adams [of Flushing,] being laid before this meeting for their consideration, and assistance for some speedy supply for part of the payment for a negro man that he hath lately bought, the meeting appoints and desires Jn^o Bowne to take care in behalf of the meeting to procure a sum of money on as cheap terms as he can for the supply aforesaid, and the meeting engage to reimburse him."

Friends sometimes left legacies for the support of the poor of the meeting. Thus in 1695 W^m Fowler paid in £4. 4. 4. in part of a legacy left by Mary Feake. In 1748 John Prior left the Society £100.— In 1779 Joshua Cock left £50, and Mary Mott, £5.

The Ranters, disciples of one John Perrot, were disowned by Friends for their fanaticism, yet Friends had to bear the reproach of their lawlessness. Thos. Chalkley says: "we had a meeting at Matinecock 1698 where I met with the Ranters who disturbed our meeting. Like Paul I fought with beasts there."

We give another instance of the disturbances of Friends' meetings by these Ranters.

1699, 28th of 6th mo. Thos. Story says: "We had a meeting at Jn^o Feak's on occasion of the marriage of his daughter Mary to Henry Cock. To it came some of the Ranters of Oyster-bay and during the greater part of the time were pretty still, save only an old man who sometimes hooted like an owl and made a ridiculous noise (as their manner is) and the marriage being solemnized, he stood up and bore his testimony (as he called it) against our set forms, and cried for liberty to the oppressed seed which, said he, is oppressed with your forms, meaning the manner of the celebration of our marriages, generally approved by mankind as the most decent of all. We said not much to them, Truth being over them, and the meeting ended well."

Roger Gill thus speaks of the same occurrence: "A large meeting it was, and also to it came several of the Ranters, but in the meeting-time were all pretty civil

¹ Mat. Prier is mentioned by Besse as a sufferer for his principles in Old England. In 1674, he was traveling companion with Hannah Wright in Maryland. When crossing to the western shore, the boat with 7 on board overset in the night, and Hannah with 2 others drowned.

except one that stood without and gave a great hollow, being possessed with an evil spirit, roaring like a bear, which caused some lightness in the meeting. I being standing up a speaking, the zeal of the Lord sprang in me and the power of the Lord fell upon me and judgment from the spirit of God went out against them. It was with me to compare them to the mad folks in Bedlam.

I also showed the people what Bedlam was, and what frenzies the mad folks raised there. As to these people's practices, they are lewd and lascivious, who would fain be called by the name of "New Quakers," and in their pretences cry out, "Liberty to the seed of God as in the beginning," whilst in reality their desires are neither to come under the censure of the Spirit of Truth that would reprove them for their frenzies, nor under the punishment of any just laws that would lay hold on them for their offences; but liberty to commit sin without control is what they only want. So too, their manner of worship is this; when they meet, some fall a-singing, some a-dancing, some shouting and howling, some jumping straight upwards, some smoking tobacco,¹ others talking, some preaching, others praying; and all this is performed together, by which it doth plainly appear that the seed of the Devil hath as much liberty in them as in the beginning, and more than it ought to have. However the Lord's power that day kept them under in the meeting, and it ended in a Divine sense of the Lord's presence. But after the meeting was ended, some Friends spoke a few words to them that set them a madding, for which I was grieved and said to the Friends: "Words do but provoke them, because their life is in them; nothing but God's blessed power can put them to silence."—So then we withdrew into a little room; and when these Ranters had sung, danced and holloed a little, away they departed."

As we are not able to give a connected narrative, the reader must take up with

such detached passages as have come in our way.

1702, 27th of 12th mo. "The Quarterly meeting agree that there shall be a meeting kept at the house of John Feakes once every year upon the last First-day in the eighth month."

1707, 31st of 10th mo. "Friends make choice of Henry Cock and John Prier, to visit Friends in their families, to see that things are kept in order."

1711, 31st of 8th mo. "James Cock and John Prier are appointed to give an account to the Quarterly Meeting, how our meeting is kept. 1714, 26th of 3d mo. the meetings about and belonging, to Matinecock are duly kept."

1715, 30th of 10th mo. "died, Mary wife of Henry Cock. She sometimes had a few words in testimony¹ and prayer in meeting."

1722, 29th of 1st mo. John Fothergill says: "We had a meeting where many people not of our profession came in, and a blessed opportunity it was made to us; many hearts were reached with the life of Truth."

1724, 30th of 10th mo. "Henry Cock is appointed visitor in room of James Cock, who, being ill and weak of body, cannot perform the service thereof."

Up to this time Friends had met at private houses such as Mat. Prier's, John Feake's, John Underhill's and his widow, Mary's; but now a public meeting house was talked of; and on the 31st of 1st mo., 1725 "Thomas Pearsall and Samuel Underhill were appointed to receive the money subscribed for the building the meeting house near Matinecock."

1725, 10th mo. Thos. Chalkley says: "We went to Samuel Underhill's and visited his weak brother, and the Lord mightily refreshed us together. Next day we had a large meeting. Thence to Thos. Pearsall's and had an evening meeting."

* * * We again had a very large meeting at Thos. Pearsall's, and likewise a good large meeting the day after, being First day, at Matinecock, wherein the

¹ Friends on Long Island had drawn up a paper against smoking tobacco as early as 1685.

¹ That is in public speaking.

Kingdom of Christ was exalted, and his example and doctrine closely recommended &c. I was fainty after meeting, but resting a little, soon grew better, so that we had an evening meeting at James Cock's, where one came and told us we must not eat any flesh, but I took the Bible and showed him proof to the contrary."

1743. Jn^o Griffith, accompanied by John Sykes, attended the yearly meeting held on First-day. He says: "it was a large and precious meeting, many not of our Society being there. The Lord was pleased to open the doctrine of his Kingdom largely, and His glorious Truth was over all."

The feelings of Friends at that day in regard to monuments for the dead may be gathered from a minute of the *27th of 9th mo, 1751*. "Some grave-stones are set up in Friends' Burying ground at Matinecock, with some superfluous inscriptions ingraved therein, contrary to the use and practice of Friends. Therefore this Monthly meeting appoints a Comm^e to treat with the relations of the deceased, in order to remove the said stones from the grave-yard, and to inform them that Friends cannot be satisfied with such superfluous inscriptions on their graves, and in case the relations do not comply with the necessary orders, then Jacob Seaman, Richard Valentine, Thos. Rushmore, Joseph Wood, John and Joshua Cock are directed to remove them themselves."

1762, *27th of 10th mo*. "John and Joshua Cock, Amos Underhill, and Thos. Pearsall are directed to remove the grave-stones and do up the graves of those who have no near relations."

It was customary to appoint two persons of worth and dignity to be present at Friends' weddings in order to restrain rude hilarity. Such a Comm^e report to the meeting, *31st of 7th mo, 1765*, that at the marriage of Jacob Coles and Sarah Cock, "things were soberly carried on at both the young people's parents' houses; but missing some of the company they walked out somewhere from the house and found the young men (mostly not belonging to Friends except two), had

been playing ball, and they were spoken to for it and desisted. The Comm^e are directed to treat with the two on that account and report to the meeting."

1768, *27th of 4th mo*. "The South side of the meeting house is to be shingled and some other things belonging to it repaired."

1776, *26th of 6th mo*. The cost of repairing the meeting house and stable, was £22. 9. 4. The Friends were desired to subscribe what they were free to do, and then bring to the Monthly meeting an account of what was behind. The deficiency £11. 7. 2., was made up by Westbury, Cow Neck and Bethpage meetings.

1779, *8th mo*. "Isaac Rushmore, an Elder departed this life, who appeared to be an honest, serviceable Friend, concerned for the prosperity of Truth and our Society."

1781, *26th of 12th mo*. While the Revolutionary war was in full blast, the peaceable principles of Friends were turned to the right education of youth in such learning as would fit them for the business of life; and school houses for Friends' children were to be built in the several meetings. Matinecock subscribed £142. 6s. as its quota, towards the school stock. The plan did not, however, work satisfactorily, and on the *24th of 9th mo. 1787*, Matinecock received back as its share of the common fund, £76. 17s.

1782, *28th of 7th mo*. "Mary Post has some draft in her mind to visit Friends' families within Matinecock meeting. W^m Valentine also expressed a draft."

1784, *26th of 5th mo*. "The meeting house needs some small repairs: cost £4. 2. 8."

1785, *30th of 11th mo*. "A com^e is to get a new stove and lead for the meeting house."

1786, *6th of 9th mo*. "The General meeting is discontinued."

1797, *3rd of 9th mo*. Richard Jordan says "On First-day we went to meeting which was large, there being a considerable number present who were not of our Society. Here my spirit was uncommonly baptized into feeling on account of a state

of infidelity and disbelief in Christ Jesus the Saviour of the world, and my mouth was opened largely on the subject in a manner I thought strange of, amongst so many Friends; but I was afterwards informed that these principles much prevailed in that neighborhood, and that there was a number present who were supposed to

have imbibed those dark principles of deism. The meeting ended in solemn prayer, and the Lord's Truth was this day exalted over all to the humbling and confounding of the gainsayers. We went after meeting to Silas Downing's, and several Friends coming in after dinner, we had a heart-tendering opportunity together."

"THE STATE IN SCHUYLKILL."

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Robert Adams, Jr. of Philadelphia, for the following account of the "State in Schuylkill:—"

It is a fact little known, that the organization of an independent state was effected anterior to that of our Union and claiming independence therefrom, by lovers of the sport of fishing. As early as the year 1732, a few of the early settlers in Philadelphia, founded a society known as "The Colony in Schuylkill," having for its object social intercourse and the furtherance of the art of fishing. The Colony located itself upon the river Schuylkill adjoining the estate of Governor Penn, and instituted a form of government by the election of Thomas Stretch, Esq. as Governor together with five members of Assembly, a Sheriff, Coroner and a Secretary; the latter appointed by his excellency. In these officers were combined the executive, legislative and judicial functions of this novel and extraordinary self-erected government. The gala-days began on May 1st, the opening of the season, and continued fortnightly till October, when the annual election was held, after which the electors partook of a substantial repast of rounds of beef, barbecued pig and sirloin steaks together with the productive industry of the Angler and Fowler, washed down with bowls of Fish House punch.

In 1747, the Colonists resolved to build them a Court-house for the meetings of the Governor, Assembly and citizens and entered into a lease for the ground, with "Baron Warner," the then lord of the soil. The following is one of the few extant documents of this primitive period of the Colony's existence:

"*Schuylkill June 1st, 1749.*

Received of the Honorable Thomas Stretch, Esq. & Co. three fresh sun perch in full for one year's rent, of the Court-House lot on Schuylkill, due this present month.

WILLIAM WARNER."

It is also reported that some Indian chiefs of the Delaware tribe attended a council of the Colonists and granted to them and their successors forever the "right and privilege to hunt in the woods and fish in the waters of the Schuylkill;" and they have maintained to the present day the right then conferred. To support and defend this prerogative we find an act among the archives entitled "an act for augmenting the Navy in Schuylkill and for maintaining the same, &c." with this preamble:

"Whereas, upon a late survey taken of our Navy in Schuylkill, it unquestionably appears that our two Frigates, known by the names of *Shirk* and *Fly*, are condemned as totally unfit for service; and whereas it greatly behoooves the honor of our Colony, in an especial manner at this time, not to suffer the least diminution of our marine, knowing that our chief support depends thereon: Therefore, for these and other reasons, Be it enacted by the Honorable Thomas Stretch Esq. Governor and Commander in chief in the said Colony in Schuylkill by and with the advice and consent of the Freemen of the said Colony, in general assembly met, and by authority of the same in manner following &c.

Let this Act pass, *Thomas Stretch. L. S.*

March 19, 1762.

From this date until 1769, the affairs of the Colony flourished, when those dark days which "tried men's souls" overshadowed its prosperity together with its neighbors, and the citizens of Schuylkill hastened, some to their country's councils some to the tented field; but one member proving recreant to the cause. Its Governor commanded the First Troop, and many of its citizens were enrolled in the ranks. The following is a brief record of their services; "The Philadelphia troop of Light Horse under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present.

"I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain, and to the gentlemen who compose the troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered to their country, and to me personally, during the course of this severe campaign. Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery, which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Head Quarters, Morris-town.

January 23d, 1777.

It was not until 1781, that a regular meeting of the new "State in Schuylkill" is recorded, when the survivors of the war met to organize and take position as a sovereign state and drew up a code of laws the preamble to which was as follows; Whereas, the Court of Great Britian, soon after the peace of Versailles, in the year 1763, began to oppress the inhabitants of then British America, by laying restrictions on their trade, and making laws to bind them in all cases whatever, contrary to the original charters, and the just and natural rights of freemen, and in the year 1775, did with a strong fleet and army invade the same, which obliged the inhabitants thereof, to unite for their mutual defence, and after frequent application to the court of Great Britain without obtaining redress,

they were necessitated to declare themselves, on the 4th of July, 1776, Free and Independent States: in consequence thereof, a large military force invaded this State, and the virtuous inhabitants thereof, being unprovided for defence, were obliged to withdraw into the neighboring states until by their assistance those ravagers were driven out; Resolved, that the following, be the Laws, Rules and Regulations for governing the inhabitants of the *New State in Schuylkill &c.*"

Another gala day was added at this time to those usually celebrated by the Colony—the anniversary of our Independence—and has ever since been honored by a meeting at the Castle on the 4th of July.

The next historical event occurred in 1787, when a special meeting was called to make arrangements for the entertainment of his excellency General Washington, (then presiding over the Constitutional Convention) and such other gentlemen as the company might choose to invite on Thursday June 14th, at the Castle. No record is preserved of this great occasion in the annals of the association.

Many are the distinguished patriots at home and those visiting our shores from abroad who have received the hospitalities of The State in Schuylkill. At a special meeting held July 19th, 1825. "It was resolved, that the Governor, Council and Citizens of the State, understanding General Lafayette and suite propose honoring them with a visit, most heartily welcome them as guests of the State, on Thursday next, the 21st inst. at their Castle, at the State in Schuylkill and that a formal invitation be officially tendered."

This invitation was accepted. The General approached the State boundaries at about two o'clock when the "Company, habited in the fisherman's style with white linen aprons and ample straw hats were formed in open file facing inwards, near the North front entrance to the Castle. The General and suite advancing were greeted by the Secretary of State as follows: 'Dear General—The Governor—or, Council and Citizens assembled, greet you, and the gentlemen accompanying you,

with a cordial welcome to the 'State in Schuylkill.' Your visit here completes your tour to all the States in the Union. We possess but a limited territory and population but there are no limits to the joy we feel on this auspicious occasion. It is now nearly a century since some of the most eminent men of our present Colony of Pennsylvania, associated on the banks of our beautiful river, and founded this Institution with a view to occasional relaxation from the cares and fatigue of business. The waters and woods furnish abundance of game, and the pursuit of it and its preparation for the festive board at once contributed to the delight and health of the sportsmen. No event (save the War of the Revolution, in which you Sir, bore so distinguished a part) ever interrupted the amusements of the Fishing and Fowling Company of the Colony, in Schuylkill. Its independence is coeval with the close of that contest, when its surviving citizens, exchanging the sword and musket, for the angling rod, and the fowling piece, re-assembled as Freemen, declared the independence of the State, and adopted that admirable recorded Constitution of Government, under which like her associated sisters of the Union, she has continued to prosper and her citizens to enjoy those sporting privileges, and frugal festivities you will witness and partake of this day."

To this address Lafayette responded:

"My dear Sir,—I feel sincere pleasure in visiting your ancient Institution, so pleasantly situated on the bank of your

beautiful river. It is the more grateful to me as it completes my tour *to all the States in the Union*. About half a century ago I first crossed your beautiful stream in times of peril; far different now are the sensations I realize, in meeting my friends on so pleasant an occasion. I feel honored by your polite invitation and kind reception in your ancient and agreeable State in Schuylkill. May you long continue happy and prosperous."

The grounds were then inspected by the distinguished visitor when he was initiated into the duties of a Fisherman and enrolled as an honorary member as the following testifies:

"In testimony of my acceptance of Honorary membership of 'the Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill,' I hereunto subscribe my name, and promise conformity to the Constitution and Laws of the State, as far as I am enabled to do. Castle, State in Schuylkill, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1825.

LAFAYETTE."

Many of the great and good of our time have been honored by invitations to the simple fare of the Colony in Schuylkill, for the Anglers of to day guard with jealous eye the customs of their ancestors and it has ever been to this conservative spirit that the Colony has owed its continuance during one hundred and thirty years of uninterrupted activity and prosperity, maintaining its character for respectability as a fraternity.

RAMBLES FOR RELICS. CHILHOWEE.

The RECORD is indebted for the following paper, to Mr. E. O. Dunning, an explorer for Antiquarian purposes in the Southern States under the patronage of the Peabody Museum connected with Harvard College:

The interest awakened, at the present time, in what relates to ancient races of men in the United States affords a reason for publishing in the "American Historical and Antiquarian Record" a brief ac-

count of some of my recent rambles for relics, in Blount County, Tennessee, along Little Tennessee river, from Chilhowee Mountain to North Carolina.

The name of Tennessee is now applied to the stream after it unites with the Holston to its mouth in the Ohio, a distance that requires for its accomplishment in a canoe, by an Indian navigator, "two oars, two moons." It describes from its source,

near the north east corner of Georgia, round to the Alabama line on the north, a country of the Cherokees. Their Fatherland lay in the south along the branches of the Savannah.

Both rivers may be traced from the same head spring, in a marshy glade in a pass of the Blue Ridge, and, flowing in opposite directions they make a water-line connection between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi river.

The settlements of the Cherokees extended from time to time down the Tennessee, forming the overhill, middle and lower towns of which vestiges are now seen on the plains and traces of the intercourse and the expeditions of the tribe in the crossing places of the mountains.

From the top of Chilhowee, a spur of the Alleghany range, an Indian trail is followed by the "mail boy" once a week and occasionally by a traveller like myself, on foot. Chilhowee, a corruption of *Cheera and owi* meaning "fire-deer," came from the circumstance, probably, that the natives hunted wild animals on the mountains, a favorite retreat of game, by fire. At night, with blazing pine knots they encircled the deer, which frightened the animals by the glare, and they were easily "driven in" and killed in large numbers.

The old trail on the summit of Chilhowee, crossed by a wagon road from Montvale Springs, leads down on the south side to a "cove," sunk a thousand feet below the peaks of the Alleghanies, called "Happy Valley" which is as difficult, almost, of approach and egress as Happy Valley, the hereditary prison of Abyssinian princes, described by Dr. Johnson, from which Rasselas hoped to escape only on artificial wings. After scaling a precipice however, and stumbling down a "Gap" the traveler arrives at a "settlement" which means here a dwelling house, a smith's shop and a grocery. For his toils in the passes and the repulsive aspect of the village he is rewarded by a view of beautiful natural scenery: the Tennessee in the distance foaming along its narrow mountain channels toward the plain where

it suddenly subsides into a peaceful river, filling its level banks a mile apart, and turning round the foot of "Sachem's Bluff" flows back in a line parallel with its former course. When viewed from "Bald Top" there seems to be two rivers coming to "the meeting of the waters," invited by the flowers of bordering and expanded meadows.

In such a retreat of Mother Nature as "Chilhowee Valley" we are apt to find traces of her elder children. Scattered habitations of the Cherokees were here as late as 1790, when the last disappeared before the encroachment of white settlers. Signs of their dwellings fallen to decay under earth with which they were overlaid are now observed, with sometimes a refuse or "kitchen heap," composed of charcoal, mussel shells and fragments of pottery. On a hill is a dilapidated circular stone wall upon which cedar posts had supported a roof, the remains of a council house or place of public meetings; in front was a quadrangular area enclosed by earth embankments, the "chunk yard" of the savages, where they tortured their victims.

Relics of a pre-historic race have been found in Chilhowee. In 1869, I was informed, a freshet uncovered a number of "stone coffins" which were destroyed by the cultivators of the soil excepting four or five that came under my observation. They were nearly of the same dimensions, three feet high, two broad and four in length, built of slate slabs, set in the earth lengthwise and having thin edges nicely fitted at the sides of the tombs and round the corners, and placed over the top so as to form a pointed arch. Each contained human bones too much decayed to be removed in considerable portions, and other relics. From one I took a small vase composed of a part of red clay mixed with pulverized mussel shells, a flint hatchet and a sculptured pipe of a porphyritic rock. Judged by the form of these sepulchres and the position of the bones of the skeletons, the dead at the time of their burial must have been placed in sitting or crouching position, so as to take up as little room as possible, a custom that was

not followed by the Cherokees, as their annual bone collections, cave burials and the deposition of human remains under stone piles clearly show. It did not prevail among any of the Indian tribes. It conforms to a practice of remote times and is dated back, by the antiquarians of Northern Europe to the first period of the Stone Age. There seems to have been almost a universal observance of the rite among primitive peoples, if the disclosures of their sepulchres are to be regarded, not only on the Western Continent but in Peru, Central America, Mexico and the Southern and Western portions of the United States.

The stone receptacles that have been discovered from time to time in Chilhowee, below the present level of the alluvial "bottom," may have been placed in some order around a central mound or monument, a cone shaped structure of earth, twenty feet high and fifty in diameter at the base. The freshet of 1869, washed away a section on the west side disclosing a foundation of boulders or water washed rocks.

After the surface soil was removed from the apex of the cone and a cavity dug six feet in depth I reached a slab of slate which proved to be a part of the covering of another rude sarcophagus, like those buried in the surrounding plain. It was more carefully constructed however, and instead of an angular it was closed with a round arch of slate pieces, of uniform width, laid lengthwise upon curved supports, at each end of the tomb. The slabs after being fitted together were kept in place by the pressure of earth from above. Owing to the impermeable strata intersecting the mound and its elevation above the level of the river, the contents of the cistern were preserved better than those of the sepulchres on the plain. The original bent posture of the corpse was the same in all. Of the skeleton I was able to remove portions of the skull, the jaw-bones, vertebrae, the sacrum, a femur and some bones of the feet. A gourd shaped vessel, or bottle, ten inches in diameter, composed of fine red clay mixed with shell particles

and having a handle and spout in one projection, was taken from the head of the tomb. The conical base of this utensil indicated the earliest type of fictile ware, and though fashioned by hand and without ornamentation, its fine proportions and indescribable grace of outline will place it in a favorable light by the side of rare antiquities recovered from western tumuli.

With this vessel were flint arrow points, an axe of polished serpentine and more than a quart of shell beads. The beads could be traced along the limbs of the skeleton as if they had been attached to the garment in which the deceased was entombed.

The flood which carried away a part of the mound exposed valuable relics that were "lost by being found." Among them were large sea shells, such as are often found in these receptacles and small images in stone representing the human form.

Further excavations in the mound revealed two more of these stone tombs, one two feet below the first described, the other three feet from it in the same place, containing fragments of bones, ornaments, charcoal and ashes.

Fires had been extinguished throughout this mausoleum, shown by layers of burnt earth and other carbonaceous materials, kindled to consume the offerings in honor of the dead.

Apparent in the large number of burial mounds that I have examined in three of the Southern states, are layers of charcoal and of clay, intermixed with ashes, calcined human and animal bones, fragments of earthen ware and various sorts of implements, over a wooden vault, a stone coffin or a course of wood and bark which usually covered the remains of a skeleton, with such treasures as are commonly deposited with the dead. Captives in war may have been immolated on these altars, as among the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians. In one instance, viewing in a charred mass the bones of human beings that had been evidently broken and split for some purpose, I could hardly persuade myself that I was not looking upon remnants of a cannibal feast, a part of the funeral rites.

This opinion is somewhat inconsistent with the partial civilization of the mound builders, but one that is confirmed by the practice of the Aztecs and of the most cultivated of the Pacific islanders, the Figians. Fire always bore a part in the obsequies of the race of the mounds, but in a way that showed by the composition of the charred strata and by the relics preserved, the design of the conflagration.

This custom need not be confounded with the burning of the remains of those for whom the rites were performed which is referred in Europe, by archæologists, to the Bronze Epoch. In the pyramidal structures of America as in the Dolmeres of Sweden and Denmark, and the long barrows of Brittany, fires were lighted over the sepulchral chambers, precious gifts, in memory of the deceased, to some Deity were cast into the flames and the consecrated tumulus became not a funeral pyre, but a sacrificial altar. By this rite was manifested a belief in a supreme spirit and a future State.

From the observance of extraordinary ceremonies in the erection of the tumulus work in Chilhowee, it may be supposed to have contained the mortal remains of distinguished persons, perhaps of one family, who perished at different periods and were buried in the centre of the structure, which rising above the plain as a solid foundation by degrees assumed the stately proportions of a mausoleum, a tomb and monument.¹

The type of one class of objects found in the mound confirms a conclusion, drawn from numerous sources, that Indians were not the builders. Arrows and spear heads roughly chipped from flint, stone axes, hatchets, hammers, mortars and pestles

ground into rude shapes, out of rock at hand were, as their abundant relics show, in common use among this people. If they buried their dead with their treasures in the mounds, why are not these implements sometimes found among the original deposits, instead of these which betray a more cultivated race, such as arms and tools beautifully wrought out of polished stone—serpentine, porphyry, jade, obsidian,—of delicate shape and elegant workmanship, the choice material, in some instances having been brought from distant regions?

From such facts agreeing with the revelations of the mounds so far as they have been examined in this country, an inference of some importance may be drawn, bearing upon the comparative antiquity of the Indian race in North America. At the time of the discovery they used such rude arms and utensils as are referred to in the earliest period of the stone age. The finest implements of the mound builders on the contrary, show that they had advanced to an era of more culture, that of polished stone. They must have been therefore the primitive people to have become partially civilized when the so-called Aborigines were in a state of pure barbarism; there being no proof of the intrusion of any stimulating foreign element of civilization before the Columbian era. If man proceeded from the Old World he came as a savage and arrived at a stage of progress, indicated by the recovered relics of ancient art, by modes of his own.

A tradition respecting the earthen tumuli in Chilhowee may be related on the authority of a man ninety years old who had it in his youth from an old Indian who received it from his father and he from his ancestors. It is related that long ago the Cherokees conquered and drove away a

¹ The practice of mound-sepulchre prevailed all over northern Europe in the earlier times. Herodotus, speaking of the tombs of the Scythians made for their kings, says "they labored earnestly to raise as high a mound of earth as possible." He also speaks of the tomb of the father of Croesus and King of the Scythians, which was an immense mound of earth with a basis of stones, and was raised by "the meaner sort of people and maid-servants." It appeared from a record kept, that the servant-girls did the most of the work. Montfaucon, in the Supplement to his "Antiquity Explained," says "the Cimbric, the Danes, the Swedes and other nations raised upon the bodies of their dead, vast heaps of sand or stones; some of these a hundred pieces in circuit." These were raised over the remains of Princes or persons of the first rank.

Keister, in his "Northern Antiquities" cited by Montfaucon, says that about Bremen, Westphalia and Friesland,

where there are no stones, the inhabitants made the mounds of earth and turf of a vast size.

Adam Olearius, a distinguished German traveller in the 17th century and who was court mathematician and librarian to the Duke of Holstein, who went with an embassy of the Duke to Russia and afterwards to Persia, speaks, in an account of his travels in the East, of seeing on the banks of the Volga, the sepulchre of a Tartar Emperor (one of seven kings who had died there,) composed of a vast mound of earth which his soldiers brought on their shields and laid upon his body.—[EDITOR.]

race of men, unlike themselves, who built the mounds for sepulchres; a statement that agrees, substantially, with other oral testimony touching this class of antiquities.

It merely confirms the fact that the reputed conquerors knew nothing of the origin of these structures, and their descendants could only say, in truth, our fathers found them here and did not disturb them; how long they have stood, who put them up "The Great Spirit only knows."

The assignment of these erections to a pre-historic people suggests an inquiry as to the burial places of the Cherokees who were numerous in Chilhowee, in 1790.

After the occupancy of this country by white settlers, their mode of interment was followed by the red men, whose remains are occasionally turned up by the plough and obliterated by the harrow. The dead, previously, were often deposited in a cave without any other protection from intrusion than the blocking up of the entrance, loosely, with rocks. They were sometimes laid in the field under stone heaps. Upon a hill 300 feet above the Tennessee, there is an ancient cemetery of the Cherokees within the space of an acre. Round rocks brought up from the bed of the stream had been laid together forming cone shaped piles, from four to eight feet high. Twenty-five had escaped the ravages of time and the vagrant curiosity of men. In one I found rotted pieces of wood, and decayed human and animal bones. The deposition in this instance had been made in a shallow cavity. From another I took three small bells, of perforated hollow metal, containing solid balls, resembling sleigh bells, obtained probably from Europeans having intercourse with the natives. Such "tinkling ornaments," attached to bear-skin belts, were worn around the ankles of the Indian women, in the dance. The heaps were the work evidently, of a recent race. Regarding the decomposition of animal remains which they contained, making an allowance for exposure to air and moisture and the size of trees growing among the displaced rocks, they may be dated back a couple of centuries.

These may be distinguished from a class of stone heaps with which they are sometimes confounded. In the "Gaps" and crossing places of the mountains artificial piles are observed which had their origin in the superstition that connects some good fortune with their accumulation. In this belief the Cherokees on a journey or the war-path, were accustomed, at certain places to throw a stone, hoping by this act, to escape evil and secure a safe return. From such beginnings, by the custom of warriors pressing to add to the mass, arose these piles varying in height and bulk. They differ from such as cover the human remains in being irregular in form and composed of such light materials as may be easily taken up and thrown down.

At "Indian Grave Gap" the distinction may be noticed. On one side of the pass the grave of a chief, celebrated by tradition, was marked by a cone of rocks, of nearly the same dimensions. Opposite was the misshapen heap of a superstitious erection. It contained no relics and bore no mark of great antiquity. Tradition assigns it to the modern Indians. Tumular stone works of this description occur frequently in some of the Western States. They are mentioned as extant in the South, by Adair and other old traders and narrators. Travellers in other countries speak of mounds having a similar import. Winslow at Jaffa, Ceylon, in 1832, wrote as follows: "In coming over a tract of land which in America is called barrens, where there is but little cultivation I saw in several places near the foot paths leading to the principal bazaar large piles of stones. Inquiring into the cause I was told that the people in passing over such places were in the habit of casting a stone upon heaps begun in some particular spot as an offering to some evil spirit who would, otherwise, afflict them and their families."

A Rambler for relics may be excused, perhaps, for noticing, in connection with ancient memorials, a monument of the present age, different in its association from any that have been described. It stands in Indian Grave Gap, covering the unreclaimed remains of an officer of U. S.

Volunteers, in North Carolina, who fell in a skirmish at the beginning of the late civil war. It is a rude collection of stones, selected, however, with some care and laid

in a shape corresponding with the human form, not so compactly as to prevent its contents from appearing through the crevices, in the ordinary waste of time.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAPTAIN TRENT AND THE OHIO FORTS. The author of the query on page 173 of the RECORD, concerning Capt. Trent is informed that our Secretary, Mr. Goodman, who edited Trent's Journal of 1852, died on the twentieth of December last. To his death, historical literature has lost the most promising young man of the west. In this society his loss is irreparable.

In Mr. Saffell's statements touching the Forts at Sandusky, I add the following notes: On Cox's map of "Carolina," 1729, the earliest English one we have, the name of the Bay is not given.

On that of Henry Popple, London, 1733, it is called "Lake Sandoski;" no Fort or Port is mentioned. Some early French writer to which I cannot now refer, calls it "St. Dusky."

R. and J. Otten's map of the French and English possessions in N. America, Amsterdam, 1755, has it "Sandosky," and no Fort, but at the mouth of "Gwahago," (Cuyahoga) is a French Fort. The map of John Mitchel, endorsed by Pownall, London and Amsterdam, 1755, has a fort on the north side of "Sandoske" Bay, "usurped by the French in 1751," but at "Conahogue" or "Gwahaga," there is no fort.

At the Miami town, (now Fort Wayne, Indiana), is a fort "usurped by the French 1750." On the map of Lewis Evans, certified by Pownall, Philadelphia, 1755, is "Fort Sandusky," on the north side of the Bay, near Lake Erie, and "Fort Junendat built in 1754," on the South side near the entrance of Sandusky River. On the "Cuyahoga" fifteen miles from the mouth is a "French house," but no fort. English traders were at Cuyahoga and Sandusky, in 1748—9 whose estab-

lishments probably passed for Forts. They also had a post in 1750, at Pickawillany, on Loomis' Creek, near the North-west corner of Shelby Co. O. which the French captured in 1752.

Before this, according to these maps, they had driven the Colonial traders from Sandusky and the Miami River. Fort "Junandat" was a French establishment built the year after Forts Presque Isle and Le Beuf, and the same year as Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek on the Alleghany River. C. W.

Cleveland, Ohio April 9, 1872.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—The honorable Jeremiah Dunbar, Esq; joyn't Agent with the Honorable Francis Harrison, Esq; for the Equivalent Lands in the Oblong, and deputy Surveyor of the King's Woods, &c. &c. took Possession of the Office of Clerk of the City of Perth-Amboy, and very handsomly wet his Commission, by entertaining all the Town. It is said to be worth thirty Shillings per. Annum and no more.

The N. Y. Weekly Journal, March 3, 1734.
W. K.

WALTER CRUISE was the name of a Corporal among the American riflemen, who was taken a prisoner by the British, at night, while endeavoring to take a sentinel of the advance guard at Bunker's Hill. Can any correspondent of the HISTORICAL RECORD, give any information concerning him. S.

ROOKE.—What is known of Maj. Harry Rooke who was one of the aides-de-camp to Gen. Gage, while he was at Boston, during the time of the battle of Bunker's Hill? X.

NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSED.—

I enclose herewith, a copy of a paper in my possession, from the pen of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which he addressed to the British Ministry, in 1774. The beginning but non-essential portion of the paper is missing. It begins with "ed," to which I have affixed, in brackets, what was evidently the context.

HENRY R. HOWLAND.

Buffalo, N. Y.

"[For reasons found]ed upon the most indubitable facts (of which the writer of this, from his general acquaintance with America is perhaps as competent a judge as any man whatsoever), it is humbly proposed to the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, whether it would not be proper,

"1st., That a royal Instruction be immediately obtained and sent over to the several Governors of the North American Colonies, requesting them forthwith to recommend it to their several Assemblies to pass, and to give their own assent to an Act which may be passed by the Legislatures of the several Provinces, empowering certain Commissioners, therein to be named, to repair to England, with power to confer with his Majesty's Ministers or with Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament respecting the grand Points in dispute between great Britain and America, and finally to determine thereupon.

"2dly., That to prevent all disputes in future, the said American Commissioners be also empowered to confer and agree with the British Commissioners respecting the future Government and regulation of the Colonies; either by framing one General System of Government for all the Colonies on the continent, similar to the British, or by making some *material alterations* in the present mode of provincial Government. *In either of which systems some effectual provision may be made for the adequate support of the American Government by the Americans themselves:* and also for the payment of all such sums of money as may become due from America to great Britain *for the assistance of the Fleet and Army.* These determina-

tions of the said Commissioners to be subjected nevertheless, to such alteration as the wisdom of his Majesty and his Parliament of Great Britain may make therein: and as shall *be agreed to by the several provincial Legislatures.*

"3dly., That upon such instructions being given to the several Governors, his Majesty be advised in his royal Clemency to recommend it to his Parliament, to suspend the operation of the Boston Port Act¹ until the Determination of the said Commissioners shall be had.

"The author of the above hints offers them with all humility, and with great diffidence of his own abilities on so great and national a question. But some expedient must be fallen upon, or we shall be involved in a civil war, the most obstinate, awful and tremendous that perhaps ever occurred since the Creation of the world.

"He will esteem it a signal Blessing of Divine Providence conferred upon him, if any one Idea he hath suggested may be of any use at this dreadful Crisis: and if otherwise, he will at least be able to comfort himself with the uprightness of his Intentions in this feeble attempt, and with the assurance that it can do no harm either to himself, or any other Person."

Then follows in the same hand writing.

"*Decem^r 12th, 1774.*"

"The above is a copy of a paper, transmitted to England the last Winter, and, by one of the Author's correspondents, put into the hands of the Lords *North and Dartmouth.*"

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH RECORD.—It may interest the Editor of the RECORD to be informed that I have compared the entry of George Washington's birth made in his mother's Bible, with the only known existing piece of her writing in which

¹ This was an act for the punishment of the citizens of Boston for their rebellious act in destroying tea on board of tea ships, in their harbour, in December 1773. It provided for removing the custom-house and all public offices from Boston, and so, virtually, for the closing of its port and the destruction of its commerce. The Bill passed the British Parliament by an almost unanimous vote, and on the 31st of March, 1774, it became a law by receiving the signature of the king.—[EDITOR.]

George's name appears and that the aforesaid entry was *not* made by her. No hesitation exists in my mind in pronouncing it to be in the handwriting of Washington himself, and written between 1750 and 1760. A slight error occurred in the copy published in the RECORD (page 166,) in as much as the name of Captain Brooks, (the God-Father) was Christopher not Richard. *Philadelphia, April 1872.* F. M. E.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.—The following is a list of the Officers who were present, and of those killed and wounded in the action on the Banks of Monongahela the 9th Day of July, 1755, taken from manuscript returns in my possession. L.

Staff. His Excellency Edward Braddock, Esq., Gen'l and Commander in chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America. Died of his wounds.

Robert Orme, Esq. Wounded.

Roger Morris, Esq. } Aid-de " " "

George Washington, Esq. } -camps. " " "

Wm. Shirley, Esq. Sect'y. Killed.

Sir John St. Clair Deputy

Quarter Master Gen'l. Wounded.

Mathew Leslie Gen'l. Ass't to the Quarter Master Gen'l. Wounded.

Francis Halket Esq. Major of Brigade. Wounded.

44th Regiment.

Sir Peter Halket, Colonel. Killed.

Lieut. Col. Gage, Slightly wounded.

Captain Fallon, Killed.

" Hobson, " "

" Beckworth " "

" Getkins " "

Lieut. Falconer Wounded.

" Little " "

" Bayley " "

" Dunbar " "

" Pattenger " "

" Halket Killed.

" Freeley Wounded.

" Allen Killed.

" Simpson Wounded.

" Lock " "

" Disney " "

" Kenedy " "

" Townsend Killed.

Lieut. Preston Killed.

" Hartlow " "

" Pennington Wounded.

48th Regiment

Lieut. Col. Burton Wounded.

Major Sparks Slightly wounded.

Captain Dobson " "

" Cholmby Killed.

" Bowyer Wounded.

" Ross " "

Capt. Lieut. Morris " "

" Barbut " "

" Walsham " "

" Crimble Killed.

" Wideman " "

" Hansard " "

" Glarwin Wounded.

" Hathorn " "

" Edmeston " "

" Cope " "

" Bereton Killed.

" Hart " "

" Montstresseur Wounded.

" Dunbar " "

Lieut. Harrison " "

" Cowhart " "

" McMullen " "

" Crow " "

" Sterling " "

Artillery.

Captain Ord Killed.

Capt. Lieut. Smith " "

Lieut. Buchanan Wounded.

" McCloud " "

" McCullen " "

Engineers

Peter McKeller Eng. Wounded.

Robert Gordon Eng. " "

Williamson Eng. " "

Detachment of Sailors.

Lieut Spedelow Killed.

Mr. Haynes, Midshipman " "

Mr. Talbot " "

Capt. Stone of Gen. Lascell's Reg. " "

Capt, Floyer of Gen. Warburton's

Regiment Wounded.

Independent Companies of N. York.

Captain Gates Wounded.

Lieut. Soumain Killed.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Lieut. | Miller | Killed. |
| " | Howarth of Captain Demeries | |
| Independent Company | | Wounded. |
| Lieut. Gray of the same Company | " | |
| <i>Virginia Troops.</i> | | |
| Captain | Stephens | " |
| " | Waggoner | " |
| " | Polson | Killed. |
| " | Peronie | " |
| " | Stewart | " |
| " | Hamilton | " |
| " | Woodward | " |
| " | Wright | " |
| " | Splidroff | " |
| " | Stuart | Wounded. |
| " | Waggoner | Killed. |
| " | McNab | " |

According to the most exact return we can as yet get, about six hundred men killed and wounded.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----|
| <i>Recapitulation.</i> | Officers wounded | 36 |
| | " Killed | 25 |
| | " Returned | 21 |
| | General died of wounds | 1 |
| | Total, | 83 |

"MONKEY SPOON.—In the "Notes and Queries" department of the April No. of your excellent Magazine, in speaking of the gloves, scarf, handkerchief and Spoon presented to the eight bearers of Philip Livingston in N. Y. 1749, the following question is asked by "Sego." What is a *Monkey Spoon*, and how did the term originate?"

Bishop Kip of California, who has recently brought out a book on old New York, full of antiquarian interest throws some light on the subject. He says "a Monkey Spoon was so called from the figure of an Ape or Monkey carved *in solids* at the extremity of the handle. It differed from a common spoon in having a circular and very shallow bowl."

G. ALFRED S.

Buffalo, N. Y. April, 1872.

This answer's "Sego's" question only in part; it does not give us the origination of the gift of the Spoon and of its device. May we not look for its origin in the

customs of antiquity? Let us consider a few facts which seem to afford hints:

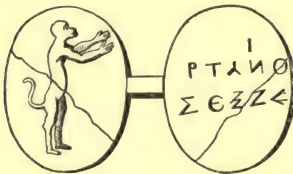
The primitive Aryans of Central Asia, whose language forms the substratum of the existing tongues of Europe—the Greek, Latin, Celtic, German, Sclavic—were Sun-worshippers. They were profound natural philosophers, and *deified*, but did not, like their imitators the Egyptians and Greeks, *personify* the powers of nature. They believed, in its fullest degree, the Darwinian theory of human development, and saw in the Ape or Monkey, man's progenitor. Like the North American savages who reverence the *first* being of a race as *Manitou* or the Initial, the Aryans revered the Ape as the first type of the human race; and when, in the course of centuries, the worship of Ormuzd, the Sun, as the one great God of the universe, became corrupted by a polytheism which the Egyptians and Greeks afterward vulgarized in their mythological systems, the Ape was worshipped. It was an object of adoration in Egypt. It was a symbol of the origin of mankind, and used at funerals to remind the living of what they regarded as a great truth, namely, human development, and to give the lesson that man, sprung from an Ape might become a god in the course of that development, in another sphere.

In the second century of our era a sect of christian philosophers appeared, who blended the theologies of the east as developed in Western Asia and Egypt, with the pure tenets of Christianity. These were called Gnostics, a term of Greek origin, having the same significance as that of Illuminati—possessors of superior knowledge—in the Middle Ages. They regarded Jesus Christ, the Spiritual "Sun of Righteousness," as the incarnation of the material Sun—the god whom they worshipped under the general name of *Abraxas*, the seven letters which composes it having reference to the seven known planets. *Abraxas*, in their system, had 365 powers or angels—the number of days in a year—as his assistants, who represented the operations of the Sun in its annual career in the pathway of the Zodiac. Jehovah

of the Jews, Ormuzd of the Aryans, and Jesus Christ of the Christians, each was their *Abraxas*.

These Gnostics became a powerful sect, and sent down their influence to the Middle Ages in the Christian church. They had incorporated with their spiritual worship of Christ many of the ancient rites, and among them feasts at funerals, when the assistants were furnished with wine and each with a small spoon to sip it with.

The early Gnostics wore amulets or charms against evil. These were usually gems of an elliptical shape, and bearing on one side devices that were always symbols of the Sun or its operations, and on the other, inscriptions. To the consideration of these Gnostic amulets, Montfaucon devotes a whole book of his "Antiquity Explained," and gives engravings of scores of the hundreds which are preserved in European cabinets. Among the devices the Ape was a common one, usually seen with its hands elevated, in an attitude of devotion.



ABRAXAS.

The little engraving is a copy of one of these the size of the original from Montfaucon. May not a similar device

have been engraven as a charm upon the spoons given to the assistants at Gnostic funerals? and if so may not that custom, like many others, have come down to near our time through our English or German ancestors from the Middle Ages? In the consideration of the foregoing facts, is there not a hint of the origin of the "Monkey Spoon" given at funerals? We know that a similar custom prevailed at christenings.

It was anciently a custom in England, that came down from the christian Anglo-Saxons, for sponsors at baptisms to give to the child gilt spoons. These were called "Apostle Spoons," because figures of the Apostles were carved on the handles. Opulent sponsors gave twelve spoons, the number of the Apostles. Those in middling circumstances gave four, and the

poorer sort gave one, on which, sometimes, was engraved the figure of some other saint, in honor of whom the child was named. It is in allusion to this custom that Shakespeare makes King Henry say to Cranmer, who professes to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, "Come, come, my Lord, you'd spare your spoons." Ben Johnson in his "Bartholomew Fair" alludes to the custom: "And all this for the hope of a couple of Apostle spoons and a cup to eat caudle in."

In Middleton's comedy of "A Chaste Maid of Cheapside," occurs this dialogue: "*Second Gossip*,—What has he given her? what is it, *Gossip*?"

"*Third Gossip*,—A faire high-standing Cup and two great 'Postle Spoons one of them gilt."

In his comedy of "The Wits" (1639) Sir William Davenant makes one of the characters say:

"My pendants, carcanets, and rings,
My christening caudle-cup and spoons
Are dissolved into that lump."

WILLIAM TRENT.—The following may be of interest to the inquirers about Major Wm. Trent. See RECORD, pages 29 and 173. It is endorsed by him, "The Commissioners' instructions to use when I was going to the Twightwees."

Logstown, June 7th 1752.

TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRENT.—

S^r—We desire you to proceed to the Pitts town with Expedition and there to deliver to the Piankishaw king an Hat Cloak and Vest, a shirt and stockings for his own use, and the other part of his Majesties' present to be divided as the said king and his chief men shall think fit, and that you will endeavor to promote his interest there.

JOSHUA FRY
LUNSFORD LOMAS
JAMES PATTON.

These signers were members of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Col. Fry, in whose handwriting these instructions are, was Washington's immediate superior in the expedition to the Ohio.

Major Trent's papers, or many of them passed into the possession of Barnard and

Michael Gratz, prominent merchants of Philadelphia, not as the Editor of the RECORD supposed from Switzerland, but emigrants from Germany in 1755. The Messrs. Gratz were, with some other Philadelphians, joint proprietors of the whole North Western Territory, in the management of the affairs of which, William Trent was largely interested. F. M. E.

EXPENSES OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.—On looking over some old manuscripts that recently came into my possession I found one that I think of sufficient interest to warrant my transcribing it for the RECORD. It is *verbatim et literatim* as given below. Newark N. J. April 1872. W. A. W.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

1774. Account of expenses of the first Congress which were paid by MR. MIFFLIN.¹

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|-----------|
| Smith's Bill City Tavern | £169 | 7 | 4 |
| Servants | 3 | | |
| | 172 | 7 | 4 |
| Clerks Fees John Hudson | 13 | 14 | 9 |
| H. Valentine | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| paid by T. M. Thos. McFee | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Timothy Matlack | 7 | 10 | |
| C. T. paid a Clerk | 15 | | |
| paid James Lynch Doorkeeper | 11 | 5 | |
| paid Isaac Lefevre acco ^t of provisions & Attendance himself & family | 35 | 12 | 4 |
| John Todd, Pens Paper & Ink | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| | £550 | 1 | 4 |
| Simitière translating Address to the Canadians ² | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Henry Miller printing d ^e Plate to Mr Thompson (Pensyl ^a) | 7 | | |
| Quota 4) ³ | 7 | | |
| | £270 | 1 | 4 |
| Mr Thompson has paid Isaac Lefevre | £9 | 17 | 6 |
| The Librarian Attendance ⁴ | 12 | | |
| | £282 | 1 | 4 |
| Damons Account of Washing | 5 | 14 | |
| | £287 | 15 | 4 |
| T. M. ⁵ paid McFee | £4 | 17 | 6 in full |

¹ Thomas Mifflin, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania; afterward May 16, 1776, appointed Brigadier General.

"ONE OF THE OLDEST INHABITANTS."—We hear from *New-Market*, in the province of New Hampshire, that on Monday Night the 12th Instant, died there, Mr. *Perkins*, who could not certainly tell his own Age, but this he has often said, That he was fourteen Years old when he came into this Country: and that then there were but two or three Houses in *Boston*: So that we must suppose him to be 114, or perhaps 116 Years old when he died. *The Boston Weekly News Letter*, June 29, 1732.

CROWN POINT.—We have an account from Albany, dated the 25th of last Month, that the French of Canada, with about 80 Men, have built a Fort, and enclos'd it with Stockadoes, at the Crown Point, on the South side of Corlear's Lake near the Carrying Place above Saratogo (about three days Journey from Albany) and have also built a House of Forty Feet and are busy to erect two more there. The persons who brought this Account do add, That they were credibly inform'd in Canada, that the French design to enclose the said Fort and Buildings with a Stonewall next Spring, and at the same time to send up two Hundred Men to Tiederon-dequat, on the South side of Caderaque⁶ Lake, above Oswego, near the Sinnecka

² M. Du Smitière a French gentleman who wrote and spoke English readily. Several volumes of curious MSS. and printed papers of his collection are in the Philadelphia City Library. There is a notice of him in Watons Annals, p. 5308. The duty of superintending the "translating, printing, publishing and dispersing" the address was devolved by Congress on the delegates from Pennsylvania.—Journal 1 p. 45.

³ Charles Thompson Secretary of the Congress. The words within the parenthesis are difficult to read in the original, but are thought to be correctly deciphered, although the meaning of the item is not known.

⁴ The Directors of the Phila. Library Company under date of August 31, 1774, ordered "that the librarian furnish the gentlemen who are to meet in Congress, with the use of such books as they may have occasion for, during their sitting, taking a receipt for them." Journal 1 p. 8.

⁵ "T. M." (Timothy Matlock) named as one of the clerks, is frequently mentioned by Watson as his authority for much valuable information of the olden time, as he lived to be nearly one hundred years old.

⁶ The ancient Indian name of Lake Ontario. The French built a fort of that name, near the present city of Kingston at the north-east end of Lake Ontario, at an early period. So early as 1689, Jacob Liesler then styling himself "Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-Chief" of New York, issued a warrant authorising Nicholas Rust to take not exceeding 25 men "to go forth wth unto or ware y^e s^d fort named Kadarockquajoynd with y^e K. M. Indians an allegiance wth this O^r Crown as to your wisdom shall seem mete, and do assault attaque and utterly destroy y^e s^d fort and rase it down to y^e ground."

Country, in order to stop the English Trading with the Indians. N. B. It is apprehended, that if these encroachments of the French are not prevented, they may prove of the last Consequence to this and the rest of his Majesty's adjacent

Colonies here in America.—*The N. Y. Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1731.

I send you the above extracts from old Newspapers before me, believing they will be of interest to the readers of the RECORD.
W. K.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[ELISHA WHITTLESEY.¹]

Communicated by Mr. G. H. Gross, of Melrose, Mass.

Washington City
Dec. 30th 1823.

Sir:

Luther Chapin has presented his petition to Congress for a remuneration of his loss sustained in the capture by the British of his vessel called the Cayahoga packet, while transporting the sick and hospital stores of the North Western Army under your command from Miami River to Detroit, which has been referred to the committee on claims. He alledges in substance in his petition that you hired the packet for the purpose above mentioned at and for the price of fifty Dollars without any stipulation in case of capture, farther than that he remarked there might be danger of his being detained at Malden,² to which you replied "there would be no danger or that you would risque it" or words to that effect. It is a rule with the Committee that if the officer is alive who employs the

vessel his testimony is necessary to show the nature and extent of the contract. As Mr. Chapin was ignorant of this principle, (as I presume) when he prepared his testimony, and as his residence is too remote to communicate speedily with him, I have taken the liberty of addressing you directly and solicit of you in behalf of Mr. Chapin, to make out and forward to me your deposition on this subject. I will forward to you by mail or by your Representative as you shall direct any expenses you may incur, and look to him for a remuneration. A Certificate from the Clerk of the Court that the Magistrate before whom the deposition is taken acts in that capacity is requisite. Your early compliance will much oblige,

Your humble serv't.

Elisha Whittlesey—

GEN. WILLIAM HULL.³

¹ Elisha Whittlesey was born in Conn. Oct. 19, 1783. When the war of 1812 broke out he was appointed aid to Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, who was active in defending the frontier. Afterward he was appointed brigade major in Gen. Simon Perkins' corps and was with him during the remainder of the campaign in Northern Ohio in 1812-13. After the war he resumed his profession of the law. Was in the Ohio Legislature from 1820 to 1822, when he was sent to Congress, where he served fourteen consecutive years, during all which time he was a member of the Committee on claims, half the time its chairman, "and was never absent, excepting on public business, but for *one day*, for which, in the settlement of his accounts, he deducted the sum of eight dollars—a day's salary. He was auditor of the Post-office Department from 1841 to 1843, Comptroller of the Treasury under Presidents Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office until a few days before his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1863, in his 80th year.

² Malden was a fort in Amherstburg, Upper Canada, on the Detroit River, a short distance from Lake Erie, and by which vessels passed on their way to Detroit.

³ William Hull, to whom this letter was addressed, at Newton, Massachusetts, was commissioned Brig. Gen. and took command of the Ohio volunteers May 25, 1812. June 1, he commenced his march through the wilderness from near Dayton, Ohio, to Detroit more than two hundred miles distant. On the way "so wearied and worn" says Lossing's *Field-Book of the War of 1812*, "were Hull's beasts of burden when he reached navigable waters connecting with his destination that he resolved to relieve them as much as possible. He accordingly dispatched, from the foot of the Rapids, the schooner Cuyahoga for Detroit with his own baggage and that of most of his officers; also all of the hospital stores, intrenching tools, and a trunk containing his commission, instructions, &c. Hull was fearful that the British commander at Malden had heard of the declaration of war, and in a short time his apprehensions were justified by events, for he learned on the morning after his arrival at Frenchtown, that the Cuyahoga had been captured while sailing past Malden, unconscious of danger, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, she was brought to by a gun from the shore. The British armed vessel Hunter went alongside of her, and schooner and cargo became a prize. The troops and crew were made prisoners of war.

[JAMES THACHER, M. D.¹]

Contributed by Mr. W. J. Bruce, of Pittston, Pa.

*To the Committee of Arrangements
for the New England Society.*

Gentlemen:

I am honored by your obliging favor of the 9th instant, containing an invitation to participate with the New England Society at their Anniversary Dinner on the 23d instant, which I receive with respectful acknowledgements. It is truly gratifying to perceive that your selected guests consist of those "who in their birth and education have imbibed and in life illustrated the principles & virtues of our Pilgrim Fathers." I could enjoy no higher pleasure than to be seated at your festive board, that our greetings might proclaim how cordially we reciprocate in our feelings & views on this very interesting occasion. I am however obliged to deny myself this enjoyment, but shall not be without consolation while I can have access to the forefathers rock and the magnificent representation of the Pilgrims in our Hall; I beg that my friends will accept as a toast:

The hallowed pilgrimage of 1620, & the exiled pilgrims from whom we derive the richest inheritance ever bequeathed to any people, may it be religiously cultivated & faithfully transmitted to all successive generations.

Permit me to subscribe myself with great respect gentlemen,

Your obed^t serv^t.*James Thacher*

¹ James Thacher was an eminent army surgeon during the entire war of the Revolution of 1775-83, and the author of a "Military Journal" which is highly prized as a work of great historical value. He joined the army at Cambridge in 1775, when he was twenty-one years of age. He was first a surgeon's mate under Dr. John Warren; was promoted to surgeon and in the succeeding service he was the eyewitness of many of the principal battles of that war. He kept a diary from which he compiled his interesting Military Journal. At the close of the war he settled in the practice of medicine and surgery at Plymouth, Mass. He was the author of several medical and other works, and a valued contributor to periodicals. In 1808, Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He died at Plymouth on the 24th of May, 1844, when he was little more than ninety years of age. He was almost eighty-six years of age when the above letter was written.—[EDITOR.]

[GOVERNOR CARLOS DE GRAND-PRES.]

My dear Sir:

I have received with pleasure your Excellency's reply of the 8th to my letter of the first, touching the hostile schemes of adventurers assembled in your Excellency's territory in connection with persons from New Orleans:¹ and from the cordial sentiments of the said reply, and the disposition to oppose with all your power any violation of the public peace. I have no doubt the co-operation of both governments in the matter, will insure the general quiet of their respective subjects, more especially of those nearest their frontier.

To the end that it may be thoroughly advertized through the most convenient channels, I forward to your Excellency a copy of the Proclamation published by this government, making it indispensably requisite that every traveller passing through this territory of His Catholic Majesty must present a passport to the authorities.

With the most distinguished consideration, I repeat myself your Excellency's most attentive and sincere servant.

*Baton Rouge, 12th April, 1806.*

To S^r D^r ROBERT WILLIAMS, Governor
of the Territory of Mississippi.

¹ Louisiana comprised the vast territory west of the Mississippi River. In 1803 it was purchased by the United States from France. In 1804 it was divided into the Territories of Louisiana and Orleans. The latter became the present State of Louisiana, in 1812.

The "hostile scheme of adventurers" here spoken of, was that which the ruined and desperate Aaron Burr had set in motion, in connection with the weak General Wilkinson, and others, of a filibustering nature, without apparently, any fixed determination, for sometimes he spoke of the conquest of Mexico, and the setting up of a splendid Empire there, and again of a union of the Western states and territories bordering on the Mississippi, into a powerful independent government.

The RECORD is indebted to Major General Lewis Wallace of Indiana, for the translation of the above letter into English from the original Spanish.—[EDITOR.]

[JACOB LEISLER.¹]*By the Lieutenant Governor.*

Whereas we have credible information of seven French ships on East end of Long Island, and having Received intelligence By Major Gerardus Beekman that he had commanded y^e troop to go to y^e East to make inquiry and to see y^e motion of the Enemy :

It is ordered that twenty-four troopers shall goe horse-back well armed to y^e appointed Places, and all Persons In the Island are Hereby Strictly Required to give all Possible assistance wth Entertainment, Provisions or other necessary's for his Majesty's Service, for said horse and man and to send to me all Possible Intelligence of y^e enemy's motion. Given under my hand and Seal at Fort William, In New York, this 16th of July, in y^e Second year of their Maj^{ties} Reign.—1690.

Past y^e office.

Jacob Leisler



ABRAM GOUVERNEUR.

De. Sec'y

¹ Jacob Leisler was a native of Frankfort, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1660. He became a trader in New York. Governor Dongan appointed him one of the Commissioners of the Court of Admiralty, in 1683, and he acquired a large popular influence. On the accession of William and Mary in 1688-9 he was the commander of the militia. He seized the reins of government in New York, and carried on the public business, with the consent of the people, in the name of the new Protestant Sovereign. The aristocracy were offended, and when the crown sent out a new governor they represented Leisler as an enemy to the King and Queen. Under a false charge of treason, he and his son-in-law Milborne, were arrested, tried, condemned and executed as traitors in May, 1691. The Governor's signature to the death-warrant was procured when he was intoxicated by strong drink. Abram Gouverneur, by whom this document was signed as Dep. Secretary, was Leisler's brother-in-law.—[EDITOR.]

[ISAIAH THOMAS.¹]

Worcester, March 21st, 1791.

Sir:

The articles mentioned in my last are shipped, and enclosed is the Capt's receipt. They are now at your risk, as the articles you send me will be after they are shipped. As Mr. Campbell has some articles in the same bottom, and included in the same receipt, you will please to show him the enclosed, &c.

I have rec'd your Feb'y Mag. but have not those for Dec^r supplement and Jan'y; will thank you to forward them, part at a time, under cover as letter sealed.²

I am Sir, with esteem

Your very humble serv^t

In great haste

Isaiah Thomas

MR. YOUNG.

¹ Isaiah Thomas was an eminent printer, journalist and author. He was born in Boston on the 19th of January, 1749. His father dying when he was only seven years of age he was apprenticed to a printer for eleven years. At the age of eighteen, he commenced business for himself at Newburyport. In 1770, he removed his business to Boston and in July, 1771, he issued the first number of the "Massachusetts Spy," which took the American side in the dispute with Great Britain, then carried on with great warmth. The royal Governor and his attorney-general attempted to curb Thomas' liberty of speech by legal prosecution but failed. He participated in the skirmish at Lexington in April, 1775, and a few days later removed his printing office to Worcester, where he published his paper. In connection with a bookseller named Andrews, he opened a bookstore in Boston in 1778, and established branches of his publishing house in several parts of the United States. He published "The New-England Almanac," in 1775, and continued it under different titles more than forty years. Bibles and School books in vast quantities were issued from his press at Worcester, with which he supplied nearly the whole country. In 1810, he became the author of a valuable history of printing, in two volumes; and two years later he founded the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, of which he was made president and which continues to be one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the country. He gave to it a library of between seven and eight thousand books, besides tracts and a most valuable series of newspapers. He gave the society a building and a handsome endowment.—[EDITOR.]

² Mr. William Young to whom this letter is addressed, was a book-seller and publisher in Philadelphia. He was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1755. He received a part of his education at Glasgow. In 1784, he came to America and opened a bookstore in Philadelphia. Mr. Young published the "Columbian Magazine" the periodical referred to by Thomas: also one of the early editions of the revised "Book of Common Prayer." He also engaged in the manufacture of paper, and was the proprietor of extensive woolen and cotton factories at Richland, on the Brandywine. Mr. Young died in 1829.—[EDITOR.]

[OLIVER WOLCOTT.¹]*Litchfield, 14 August, 1778.*

Sir,

I have been favoured with two letters from you since my return home, and which I should have sooner acknowledged had I been situated in the usual mode of Conveyance. I hope your disagreeable apprehensions respecting what may be the effects of our Treaty, with France will be removed when you shall consider the advantages which have already resulted from them, and shall hereafter find that National Benefit and Security, which I flatter myself will be derived from this connexion. For altho' I have no great Dependence upon the Justice of any Nation, (abstractly considered), yet such is our Coincidence of interests and so few are our obligations that I apprehend we have but little to fear from this Alliance. French Honour, I believe is equal to that of any other nation. Their Interest in the Independency, and in cultivating Peace with this Country, is clear in my View, and I hope that Nation considers the Subject in the same Point of Light.²

We shall feel some Impatience till we hear the Result of the Rhode Island Expedition: our Troops made good their landing there last Monday, the Weather has since, I believe, been mostly unfavorable for the Enterprise altho' I hope there is but little Danger but it will succeed. The expedi-

tion is I think a very good one, well planned and not like that before projected, which if it had been successful no advantage would have derived from it.¹

As to News except of the Domestic kind, I shall not attempt to give you any as your intelligence must be earlier and more perfect than any I can communicate. I suppose you have before now seen the motion of the D. of Richmond to address His B. Majesty on the State of the Nation. This as I suppose it is true, so it gives a fuller representation of the affairs of that Nation than any I had before seen. The ridiculous King of G. B. and his ridiculous Ministers must (if capable of it), have most exquisite sensations by this Time. But it matters not as to us what they either feel or think; let them continue their curses to that Nation who are willing to hear them.

Our Superior Court have just ended their Session here; they have not ordered anybody to be hanged, altho' probably enough may have deserved it.

You will I believe receive a letter from Mrs. Adams by which you will be informed of the welfare of your Family.

You will please Sir to favor me with every material intelligence, and will also present my compliments to Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hosmour.

I am with respect Sir

Your Most Obedient humble Servant.

Oliver Wolcott

ANDREW ADAMS, ESQ.

¹ Oliver Wolcott, LL. D. Senior was an active participant in the events of the Revolution, at the breaking out of which he was about fifty years of age, he having been born in Windsor, Connecticut, late in 1726. He was an assistant in the Council of his native state, in 1774, and a major-general of militia. In 1775, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Indian affairs for the Northern Department, and a delegate to Congress in 1776. He was at the head of Connecticut militia who assisted at the capture of Burgoyne in 1777, and was made a brigadier on the field at Saratoga. He was elected Lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1786, and governor in 1796. He died at Litchfield in 1797. Andrew Adams to whom this letter is addressed, was then a delegate in Congress.—[EDITOR.]

² When the news of the capture of Burgoyne reached France, and there was evidence in the event that the Americans were capable of helping themselves, the French government, with the hope and desire of crippling the power

of England, openly offered assistance to the Americans in carrying on the warfare for independence. On the 6th of February, 1778, a treaty of alliance, amity and commerce was concluded between the French monarch and the Continental Congress.—[EDITOR.]

¹ At this time the British held Rhode Island. An American army was threatening the troops there, and a powerful French naval armament, under the Count D'Etaing, was there to coöperate with the Patriots. Admiral Howe sent a large British Squadron to assist the imperilled troops. A terrible storm, at about the time when the above letter was written, scattered and disabled both fleets, and D'Etaing, without landing four thousand troops he had promised as allies for the Americans, sailed with his whole fleet to Boston. A fortnight later the unaided Americans had a severe battle with the enemy on the north end of the island, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the arrival of reinforcements for the British.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held in Boston, at the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Wednesday the 24th of April; the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President, in the chair.

A highly interesting and well considered report of the council was presented by the Recording Secretary, Col. John D. Washburn. His topic was the history of discoveries in the Pacific, especially in relation to the Bay of San Francisco and Sir Francis Drake's Bay. The credit of these discoveries was due to the religious zeal of Franciscan missionaries, who, coasting in search of a good port for their mission, and entering the Bay of San Francisco, exclaimed this was the proper place. Mr. Washburn took leave of his subject by proposing missionary efforts on the Pacific as a fruitful and interesting field of investigation. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., the treasurer, gave the total amount of funds of the society, \$74,136. He stated that the various purposes to which they must be applied left inadequate provision for the publication of historical material on hand.

Samuel F. Haven Esq., the librarian, treated the usefulness of public libraries in his usual fresh and spirited manner, giving a history of the custom of collecting broadsides and advertisements, showing by instancing of individuals like Thomas Hollis, the benefactor of Harvard College, and Edward Everett, that to them the value of all written and printed matter was understood, and their practice of preserving such matter for the libraries was now being more generally followed. The library has been increased by 552 books and 2938 pamphlets.

A paper from Horace Davis, Esq., of California, on the likelihood of the mixture of Japanese blood with the natives of the North-west coast, was read. Accounts of Japanese wrecks at various times were detailed, and the article commanded much attention.

J. Hammond Trumbull, LL. D., spoke in affirmation of certain conclusions in

Mr. Davis's paper, having seen Aleutian relics that were Japanese in all but the name. J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., also addressed the meeting on this subject.

Charles Deane, Esq., especially commended the report of the council and advised that important maps alluded to should be published with it. Then followed a discussion relative to the value of Dr. Kohl's maps in which Dr. Woods of Maine, Mr. Haven, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Washburn took part.

Rev. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis introduced the subject of town debts and hoped that a paper on the subject would be prepared.

Mr. Thornton read from manuscript an account of Sir Geo. Downing, imputing to him the framing of the navigation laws of England and the system of financial estimates for the use of parliament. Sir Geo. Downing was graduated from Harvard college in 1642.

Dr. Edward Jarvis, the statistician, gave some results of his studies of the average mortality of the different races, a subject which he intends to present to the Society at some future time.

George W. Childs, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Among the members present not mentioned above, were the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. B. F. Thomas, Dr. N. B. Shurtliff, Hon. Richard Frothingham, Thomas C. Amery and Hon. Isaac Davis.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The regular meeting of this society was held on the evening of March 13th, JOHN W. WALLACE, President, in the chair.

The Librarian reported the following additions to the society's collection since the last meeting:—86 books, 171 pamphlets, 72 magazines, and 2 periodicals: Hone's works in 4 volumes, 30 volumes of the publications of the Percy Society, Memorial of the Edwards family, History of Liverpool, The Bench and Bar of New Jersey, The Independent Gazetteer of 1788, Historical and Biographical Memoirs, and Indian Tribes on the Hudson

River, a bronze medal commemorative of the completion of the great Pacific Railroad, View of Bethlehem, Election Medley, View of James Town and St. Helena in 1860. Relics—A silver wine-cup from the camp-chest of General Anthony Wayne; a cane made of the charter oak, and another made from a cherry-tree planted by William Penn.

Seventeen gentlemen were elected to membership.

The following resolutions, offered by Colonel Page, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has learned with feelings of profound regret the departure from the world since the last meeting, of its valued member William W. Gerhard, M. D., distinguished as an author and practitioner in medical science; of T. Buchanan Read, equally known in literature and in art; of William J. Horstmann, eminent for his taste and skill, rare and elegant, in the department of textile production, and of Edward H. Trotter, an upright and enterprising merchant, all of them active and honored members of this society, and all of them distinguished by liberality in its support.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes and be published.

A numerous audience of ladies and gentlemen were present, it being known that Genl. W. H. H. Davis of Doylestown was to read a paper on the Spanish Conquest of New Mexico. The following is an extract descriptive of the Indians' attack upon the Spaniards at Santa Fé in the year 1680:

"The Indians now closely besieged Santa Fé, and showed every disposition to starve the garrison. The number increased daily by the arrival of warriors from the surrounding pueblos, until three thousand savages encompassed the Christians—thirsting for their blood. The situation of the garrison was now desperate. The Indians had turned off the stream that supplied the town with water, and the animals were dying of thirst. The provisions, likewise, were failing, and starvation threatened them. The hope of succor was also at an end. The only alternative left the garrison, besides starving, was to cut their way

through the enemy, which latter course was resolved on. Preparations for it were made the ninth day of the siege, and the next morning, at daylight, they sallied forth, and made a desperate assault on the savages. In spite of greatly superior numbers, Otermin succeeded in driving them from their position with the loss of three hundred killed and a number of prisoners. The Spanish loss was light. The Indians raised the siege and retired to the mountains which encircle the town at a little distance.

"A council of war that night resolved to evacuate Santa Fé, and leave it to its fate. Preparations were made on the night of the twentieth of August, and early the next morning the Spaniards marched out, and took their course for El Paso del Norté. The army was accompanied by the inhabitants, on foot, who carried their own baggage, as there were not animals enough left alive to transport the sick and wounded. They suffered greatly on the march. The Indians watched the evacuation from their mountain camps, but offered no resistance. When the Spaniards had retreated some distance they marched in pursuit which they continued several miles when they turned back to enjoy the fruits of their victory. The work of destruction was begun immediately after they took possession of Santa Fé. The churches and convents were burned with their contents, except the provisions found in them. While the fire was raging the Indians danced around the burning piles with the wildest delight, crying aloud in their savage orgies that "God the father, and Mary the mother of the Spaniards was dead," and that their God alone lived. Dressed in the vestments of the priests they rode round the plaza on horseback yelling with delight. They established the four cardinal points of the compass for their visible church. On the plaza they erected stone enclosures around which they danced the CACHINA, and made offerings of flour, feathers, the seed of the maguey plant, corn, tobacco and other articles, to propitiate their heathen deities. The children were particularly enjoined to observe these

rites in future. After the conclusion of these ceremonies, the Indians repaired to the little river that flows through the town, in which they washed their bodies with a plant called Amoli, or soap-weed, in order to cleanse themselves of Christian baptism administered by the Spanish priests. The chiefs directed that the names of Jesus and Mary should not be mentioned in any of the pueblos; that baptismal names should be dropped, and that all should put away the wives given them in marriage, and take for partners any other woman they might fancy. The Estufas were directed to be opened in place of the churches, and the Cachina dance was re-established with all its forms and ceremonies.

"About one hundred Christians fell in the rebellion, of whom eighteen were priests. The loss of the Indians amounted to a large number. At this time Santa Fé contained a population of one thousand—mostly Spaniards.

"The Spaniards having been driven out of the country, the leaders of the rebellion took measures to unite all the Indians in a common league against their return. They pledged the Pueblos to intermarry and live on friendly terms with the wild Apaches if they would assist them in their future struggles with the Spaniards. Popé made a tour through the country, sending word of his coming in advance. He was accompanied by Jaca, Louis Cupavo, and Alonzo Catité, and whithersoever he went he was received and welcomed as the deliverer of his country. He ordered the churches and convents to be burned—the pictures and other articles of Christian worship destroyed, and the religion of their fathers everywhere re-established. The Indians were forbidden to speak the Spanish language, and prohibited planting any but their ancient seeds. The blessings of health and good crops were to follow the compliance with these orders, but death was threatened those who disobeyed. Popé entered the village of Cia riding on a black mule, dressed in full Indian costume, with a large bull's horn fastened upon his head. According to custom, he sprinkled corn-meal upon the people, assuring them

it was an emblem of happiness. He then sat at feast, attended by his captains.

"The Indians wreaked a terrible vengeance upon the poor priests who fell into their hands, and but few escaped. The fate of the old priest of Jemez, friar Jesus Morador, was cruel in the extreme. He was quietly sleeping in his cell, ignorant of the rebellion, and his first intimation of danger was the crowd of infuriated savages rushing in. He was quickly made prisoner, and stripped naked. He was then placed on the back of a hog; and with lighted torches and fiendish yells, they paraded him around the church and through the village, beating him with sticks, and heaping curses upon him. They next compelled him to get down upon his hands and knees, when they mounted upon his back and lashed and spurred him through the village until he fell dead. When life was extinct his body was thrown outside the village to be devoured by wild beasts.

"The old Spanish manuscripts tell of many marvellous things that are said to have taken place during the rebellion, and immediately afterward. Among other things are mentioned the miraculous performance of four Indians of the village of Cia. One had the credit of making it rain whenever it was necessary to refresh the earth with showers; another created rabbits, wolves, and other animals; the third swallowed arrows and swords, while the fourth swallowed rattlesnakes, which passed through him alive, without injury."

On motion of the Rev. W. W. Bronson, it was resolved that the thanks of this society be tendered to Genl. Davis for the very carefully prepared, interesting and instructive paper to which we have just listened.

QUEBEC LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting in April, Mr. W. G. Wurtele was elected an associate member. Legislative documents and official reports were presented by Mr. H. S. Scott. Donation to the Museum; A calumet or Indian pipe, from Lake Superior, by Dr. Anderson. Commodore

Ashe, R. N., acting chairman of the Historical Document Committee, reported that since last general monthly meeting the committee had met, and that after having had read the following letter to Colonel Galway, and approving it, had unanimously resolved to adjourn till after the receipt of a reply. Dr. Anderson then read the letter as follows:—

“Quebec 8th April, 1872.

“*My dear Colonel Galway:*—A question has arisen as to the authorship of a manuscript purporting to be the authentic account of the expedition to Quebec under Wolfe in 1759. For the last half century a manuscript, bearing date 1831, has been circulated in Quebec, bearing the following endorsement: ‘Transcribed from rough memoranda by James Thompson, Jr.’ and ‘The foregoing is not in the usual mode of my father’s recitation, but is not the less authentic.’ This manuscript was placed in my hands two years ago by Mr. James Thompson Harrower, grandson of Mr. Thompson, senr. Some time ago there appeared the same journal, or as nearly as possible the same journal, in the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and purporting to be the journal of a Major Moncrief. I at once took exception to this and claimed it as Mr. Thompson’s journal, in the words of the indorsation. It then appeared that the document had been forwarded to the *Illustrated* by Mr. W. W. Walkem, son of Mr. Charles Walkem, of the Engineer’s Department in Quebec, and you will see by their joint letters that they not only insist that *Major Moncrief* was the author, but that Mr. Thompson could not have been, as he was incompetent from position and education. I have shown from official documents from Governor Haldimand, the Duke of Kent, Lord Dalhousie and others, and by the testimony of witnesses now living, who knew him well, that he was competent both by position and education to have written the journal, and that from his opportunities and well-known intelligence and tastes, few could have been so competent. In this state of controversy Mr. Walkem abandoned the claim set up by

himself and son for Major Moncrief, in consequence of a letter received from a Mr. Tregellas, containing these words, ‘*It turns out to be that written by one P. McKellar,*’ and intimating that it was printed among papers of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Walkem has also produced an extract from a letter from you to the same effect. Believing it to be a matter of interest to ascertain as far as possible the facts in connection with the new candidate, and some other points, the Council has remitted the matter to the *Historical Document Committee*, who are now investigating it, our enquiries would be much aided, if it were in your power to give us any information on the following points:—

“First; When and by whom, was the manuscript or Journal now alleged to be written by *one P. McKellar* published in the Engineer Department.?

“Second; Is it known to have been published elsewhere, and can a copy be procured?

“Third; Is the *one P. McKellar* the well known *Major Patrick McKellar*, Chief Engineer to the Expedition?

“Fourth; Who was the alleged *Major Moncrief*. If he is known, when did he serve in Canada? It has an important bearing on the case to ascertain if possible, when if ever he was here.

“Any other information which you can give, will be highly appreciated. I may say that the Committee is composed of Captain Ashe, Mr. James Lemoine, Mr. Stevenson of Quebec Bank, L’Abbe Casgrain, and myself as President. I have sent you by this mail, the papers containing *all* the published correspondence, and if you can have patience to wade through them, you would be in a position to understand the question, better perhaps, than from what I have now written. Apologizing for troubling you in this matter, and with kindest regard to Mrs. Galway and yourself.

I remain very faithfully,

WM. JAS. ANDERSON,

President Lit. and Hist. Society,”

The meeting was unanimous in approval of the action of the Committee.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.—This Tribunal of Arbitration for the settlement of the "Alabama claims" met in the City Hall of Geneva, Switzerland, on the 15th of December, 1871. The Tribunal is composed of Charles Francis Adams, named by President Grant; Sir Alexander Cockburne, named by Queen Victoria; Herr Stämpfli, named by the President of the Swiss confederation; Count Sclopis de Salermo, named by King Victor Emanuel; and Baron D' Itajuba, Brazilian envoy in Paris, named by the Emperor Don Pedro. Lord Tenderden acts as Secretary and general agent for the British commissioners, and J. C. Bancroft Davis holds the same position towards the United States' Commissioners. The United States have retained as counsel Wm. M. Evarts, Caleb Cushing, and Morrison R. Waite. The case of the United States as presented to the Tribunal was prepared by Mr. Davis, and fills a printed volume of almost 500 pages, the argument arranged in six divisions, Count Sclopis de Salermo was chosen President of the Council, when a formal interchange of the cases of each government was made.

The American "Case" when its claims became known in England produced a wild excitement there on account of demands for compensation for consequential damages, that is to say, for losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of a prolongation of the late Civil War caused by the aid given indirectly by the British government to the Confederates. The feeling was intensified by the angry expressions of Premier Gladstone, but the tone of the American government and press, soon produced a more rational state of public feeling in England. Conciliatory notes passed between the two governments late in February, and a desire for an amicable settlement was mutually expressed. And since that time the tone of communications upon the subject between the two governments, has been mutually friendly. Yet it must be confessed that there are grave difficulties in the way of such settlement. President Jackson's instructions to his foreign ministers should be the rule of action on both sides—"Ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

The Tribunal of Arbitration have not been in session for several months. They are to reassemble on the 15th of June.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FISHES.—Professor Agassiz has succeeded in making photographs of fishes and other marine animals, under water.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States was reduced during the month of April, 1872, to the amount of \$12,500,000.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT RALEIGH.—The State Geological Museum at Raleigh, N. C. has lately been fitted up in an admirable manner by Professor Kerr and his young assistant William Cain. It contains a most valuable collection of specimens of the mineral production of the State. One of its chief attractions is an immense Geological and Topographical map of the State, covering the entire one side of the Hall, being thirty-seven feet in length, in which is exhibited a complete topography of North Carolina as well as of its geological structure. It was painted by Mrs. C. Phillips Spencer, of Chapel Hill, one of the most accomplished, persevering and industrious literary women of the South. It is said to be one of the finest maps of the kind in this country. Such a map and museum bears important relations to the history of the State, for in a great degree the topography of a country determines the character of its people and fore-shadows their deeds.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.—By the action of Congress, approved by the President, Tea and Coffee are to be admitted into the United States, free of duty after the first of July.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE U. S.—According to the Report of the National Commissioner of Education, there are of the 38,113,253 inhabitants of our Republic, 5,660,074 persons over ten years of age who cannot write, or more than 14 per cent. of the whole. Of these, 4,882,210 are native born, and 777,864 are of foreign birth. Of the native illiterates 4,117,589 are in the late slave-labor states, and are composed chiefly of the negroes and poor white people. In those states there are 1,516,339 white people who cannot write, and 2,673,633 of all other races; while in the Northern and Pacific States, there are 764,611 native born citizens who cannot write, and 706,581 of foreign birth.

Excluding the Chinese and Indians, who are not classified by sex or age, in the Report, it appears that the number of the masculine illiterates is 2,608,847, and of the feminine 3,034,687, or 425,840 more of the latter than of the former.

This array of facts shows an appalling state of ignorance in our country, which few could have imagined, and which it is difficult to understand. It gives us warning that we have much and earnest work to do in the way of popular education, and that every effort should be put forth to increase the number and efficiency of our public schools.

LAY MEMBERS.—For the first time in the history of Methodism, lay members were admitted to the General Conference which opened at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on the first of May.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—A convention of Republicans, dissatisfied with the present national administration, begun at Cincinnati on the first day of May, nominated HORACE GREELY, the Editor of the "New York Tribune," for the office of President of the United States, and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, for Vice President.

FUEL FROM FINE COAL.—Mr. E. Loiseare of Philadelphia has lately proposed a new method of utilizing coal dust. He mixes about 7 per cent of clay with the fine coal and forms the mass into balls. These are dipped into a bath of benzine containing some resin in solution. This operation is for the purpose of making the composition impervious to water. The Franklin Institute Committee on science and arts, made a satisfactory experiment in the burning of this composition. All the specimens burned to ashes; but the heating quality was a little below that of the solid coal.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—On the 5th of March, a paper was read before the members of the Albany (N. Y.) Institute by Mr. Holmes, the State Librarian, on the subject of the "First Draft of Washington's Farewell Address." He exhibited on that occasion, what purports to be the original draft, in Washington's hand writing, a paper which composes a part of some relics of Washington offered for sale by one of the representatives of his family.

It is known that Washington contemplated retiring from public life at the end of his first term as President, in 1792, and at that time he prepared a Farewell Address. A sketch of the topics to be presented was submitted to James Madison, at that time, with a request that he should develop further the ideas contained in it. But as Washington accepted a second nomination, the address was laid aside for four years, when, in 1796, he took up the materials arranged in 1792, and wrote a new form of a Farewell Address. In May of that year, he sent a draft to Hamilton with a request that he should examine and "re-dress it," at the same time requesting him to send back the draft, impliedly without any alterations or corrections being upon it. Hamilton therefore made a copy of it and returned the original to Washington. This original draft, Mr Holmes said, was the one which he then held in his hand. During the summer of 1796, Hamilton prepared a Farewell Address, based upon the ideas in Washington's first draft which received many corrections by the President. It was then re-written by Hamilton, and finally, after being copied by Washington, and many corrections made by him, he delivered it to Claypole the printer, to publish it in his newspaper, "The Daily American Advertiser." This was the paper purchased of the Claypole family some years ago by Mr. James Lennox, and printed in fac-simile as the original draft of Washington's Farewell Address. That there was an earlier one, it was believed, from some

existing evidence, for copies had been seen. J. C. Hamilton says of the first draft that it was in the Department of State at Washington City, but both the late Mr. Sparks and Horace Binney, say that it could not be found there.

The draft shown by Mr. Holmes was a perfect paper, not mere heads of topics, and as it was not written upon by Hamilton, it is what Washington first proposed as his Farewell Address. It was afterward expanded to twice its original dimensions.

It having been claimed that Hamilton was the author of the Farewell Address, the late Horace Binney made a searching analysis of all the information known concerning it, and came to this conclusion:—"The soul of the address was Washington's and the spirit from Hamilton. The elementary body is Washington's also," in other words, Hamilton gave literary shape to Washington's ideas.

A VETERAN.—Julius A. Sumner, of Ohio, claims that he rode in the first passenger car ever drawn upon a railway, in the United States; that he sailed on the first steamboat that ever navigated Lake Erie, and that he built the first rolling mill and nail factory, in Ohio.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—This institution owes its existence, as it is known, to the munificent bequest of its founder, John Jacob Astor, who, in a codicil to his will, appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars for its establishment and maintenance. An act for its incorporation passed the legislature of New York, in 1849, constituting the following named persons (previously selected by Mr. Astor,) as a Board of Trustees; viz: Washington Irving, W. B. Astor, D. Lord Jr. J. G. King, J. G. Cogswell, Fitz Green Halleck, S. B. Ruggles, S. Ward, C. A. Bristed, and the Mayor of New York, ex-officio. To these gentlemen, or to their successors, the administration of the affairs of the library was consigned. The will of Mr. Astor was proved on the 12th of April, and on the 20th of May following, the Trustees held their first meeting, accepted the office, and confirmed the appointment of J. G. Cogswell, one of their number, as Superintendent of the library. According to the provisions of the bequest, \$75,000 was the sum authorized to be applied for the erection of the building, \$120,000 for the purchase of books, and the residue of the \$400,000 to be invested in real estate on bond and mortgage the interest of which is to be applied to defray the expenses of maintaining the library. In October 1848, Mr. Cogswell was sent to Europe for the purchase of books; meanwhile the Trustees had selected the site, and adopted the plan of Mr. A. Saeltzer, the architect, for the library edifice, which measures 65 feet front by 120 feet deep, and is in the Florentine style. This building, now known as the South Library was opened to the public on the 1st of February 1854, with about 80,000 volumes, comprehending the several departments of knowledge. On Sept. 1st, 1859, the rear or North Library was completed, when the entire

Institution wholly re-arranged, was publicly reopened. The new classification of the library may be seen by the ground plan, which is exhibited in the passage way between the two halls. The south hall contains works in all departments of art and science, and in all languages: the north hall comprises the histories and literatures of all nations. The north library, with the ground on which it stands, are the gift of Wm. B. Astor, who has also made other large donations to the Institution, amounting to over \$300,000. The collection, now amounting to more than 150,000 volumes, receives annually accessions to its periodical publications, scientific, historical and literary. The estimated value of the Astor Library estate, including its lands, books and building, is about \$1,250,000. The intrinsic value of the collection is not however, to be computed, by its numerical extent, so much as by the rarity and costliness of its works of art and history. Judged by this standard the Astor Library takes precedence of all others in the United States, since it comprises several hundred grand national productions which are of extreme rarity and value. Dr. Cogswell arranged and catalogued the books, a work of prodigious labor and skill, but one of essential necessity for rendering accessible the fullest immunities of the library. In 1861, Dr. Cogswell resigned his office as superintendent, when Mr. F. Schroeder succeeded to it. The present incumbent, recently appointed, is Dr. E. R. Straznicky: the assistant librarians are Messrs, F. Saunders, A. W. Tyler, and W. Cockran; and for Patents, W. J. Ebbits. F. S.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—The Sunday Question or the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, has, from time to time occupied much of the thought of the American people. The older readers of the RECORD, will remember the excitement that prevailed throughout the country, many years ago, on the subject of the transmission of mails on Sunday. Then came an agitation about the propriety of allowing street railway cars to be run on Sunday; and now comes up the question Whether it be proper or expedient to open public libraries and reading rooms on Sundays?

In the former cases the public voice decided that public necessity required the transmission of mails on Sunday. The same public voice decided that the running of street cars on Sunday, whereby a large number of the laboring population might find easy and cheap access to the fresh air and gentler influences of the country, rather tended to an increase of Christian morality; and now the drift of public opinion appears to be decidedly in favor of opening, for a part of the day at least, the public libraries and reading rooms, on the Christian Sabbath.

The question "Is the opening of our public libraries on Sunday consistent with Christian uses of the Lord's Day?" was considered by a very large assemblage at the lecture room of the Cooper Union, in the city of New York, on an evening late in

April, whereat the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the principal speaker. He took a position decidedly favorable to the opening of such rooms on the Sabbath. "Under the circumstances," said Mr. Beecher, "I say that if there be well lighted reading rooms, comely halls and libraries, galleries where no licentious art solicits, but where there is an appeal to the sense of beauty, where there is liberty and comfort provided, where young men can meet, I say, in the name of that Master whose resurrection or rebirth we commemorate on that day, in the Spirit of that Master, I say try it, try it!"

At that meeting a letter was read from A. C. Hallowell, of Philadelphia, in which it was stated that the Mercantile Library of that city had been open to the public on Sundays, for two years, and the average attendance had risen steadily from 300 per day during the first year, to 700, nearly all of whom were young men. A resolution was adopted, requesting the managers of the Cooper Union, the Mercantile, and the Astor Libraries, and all the other great libraries not only in New York but of every great city in the country, to open their reading rooms on Sunday. It was then announced that the reading rooms of the Cooper Union would, at the beginning of the Fall season, be opened on Sundays from 2 till 4 P. M. The New York Mercantile Library has since been opened on Sundays.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—In the history of the American Stage, Niblo's theatre occupies a conspicuous place. Its destruction by fire on Monday morning, May 6th, 1872, is an important item in that history. The accident or crime of its burning, occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Under Mr. Wm. Niblo (still living) this place of public resort was begun as a place of refreshment, and was known as Niblo's Garden. To this he finally attached a place for light theatrical amusements. He finally made it a regular metropolitan theatre, where, twenty-five years ago, the Ravels drew crowds to see their pantomimic performances. There Edwin Forrest achieved some of his earlier triumphs; and there, for many years, the drama was patronized by the more fastidious citizens who did not like the formerly immoral adjuncts of other theatres. It had degenerated in its later days into a place for ephemeral and sensational, if not positively immoral performances, like those of the Black-Crook and White Fawn. It is to be rebuilt and reopened by the first of September next.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—There was a notable gathering of divines and literary men at Princeton, New Jersey, on the 24th of April, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the connection of the Rev. Dr. Hodge with the Theological Seminary there. On that occasion, he was presented with a purse containing \$15,000.

A VETERAN LECTURER.—Ralph Waldo Emerson has lectured forty consecutive winters to the people of Salem, Massachusetts.

PROGRESS.—The Chinese government has made an appropriation for the education of thirty Chinese youths at Yale College.

There are now several Japanese girls, children of wealthy parents, in this country, sent hither with the embassy that accompanied the United States Minister, De Long, to be educated for the profession of teachers in the English tongue, in their country. B. J. Northrop, of Connecticut, has been appointed a Japanese Superintendent of Common Schools. Six Japanese youths, are by consent of the United States Senate, to be admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.

INDIAN IDOLS IN IOWA.—The Dubuque "*Times*" says that "at the base of what is known as Capitola Bluff, seven miles from Lansing, there is an Indian idol manufactured out of the solid rock, which has stood there, no one can tell for how many centuries, but which must soon be removed to make room for the coming railroad. At a little distance the idol resembles a huge bear reposing upon its haunches. The strange and uncouth object is still held in the utmost veneration by all Indians, and the various bands, as they pass up and down the river, invariably stop and endeavor to propitiate the idol with liberal presents of tobacco, strings of gaudy-colored beads, pieces of dry buffalo tongue, etc. There it sits, at the base of the bluff, mute and solemn, looking out with expressionless eyes over the bosom of the mighty river that murmurs at its feet, never moving, never speaking, like another sphynx. The ground whereon the throne of the idol reposes is wanted for the road-bed, and the silent, expressionless god, whose brow has been bathed in the morning sunlight of so many centuries, must fall. But a short distance from this is a smaller idol, which had evidently been placed on the side of the bluff, but by some convulsion of nature was overturned centuries ago and pitched into the river. During high-water it is completely covered, but in low-water the head and part of the body are distinctly visible."

The question arises, By what people were these idols set up? Certainly not by the race of Indians who have lately occupied that territory. Were they the work of the mound-builders? or even of earlier occupants of the soil? The question may never have a positive answer. That answer must, probably, forever rest on conjecture. And conjecture seems to point to the mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley as the authors of these idols, for they were, it seems probable, emigrants from the Toltecs, the predecessors of the Aztecs.

REUNION OF THE STATES.—On the 24th of April, 1872, all the States of the Union were represented in Congress for the first time since 1861, or about eleven years. This was effected by the decision of that body on the day named, to admit General Ransom as a member from North Carolina. This is a most gratifying event. It is one of the promises which appear on the horizon, of the dawning of a

day, when all political disabilities shall be removed from every citizen of the United States, not under a criminal conviction, of whatever hue or sex. Christian charity, political economy, wise jurisprudence, and the noblest statesmanship all demand that we should be a loving, united people, governed by the golden rule of life uttered upon the Mount. Universal amnesty appears to be one of the imperious demands of the hour.

WAS TECUMTHA SKINNED?—This question, for which rumor has given a reason, was recently answered in the following manner by a writer in the Mobile (Alabama) Register: "In November, 1852, the present writer met at Greensborough, Miss., an old gentleman named Elkin, a participant in the battle of the Thames, from whom he heard some accounts of that action which he had never met in print. As for the story of Colonel Johnson killing Tecumseh, Mr. Elkins said it was commonly reported and not questioned at the time: he himself was in another part of the engagement, being under Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, who broke the British line on the right while his brother engaged the Indians on the left. Mr. Elkin informed us that the day after the battle the troops were marched out by company to gratify their curiosity by viewing the scene; that precaution being adopted to guard against possible danger from lurking Indians. His company was the first that reached the ground where Tecumseh fell, and they found his body, from the back of which "razor strops" (that was his expression) had been cut. The company, composed chiefly of relatives of the men who had been slaughtered at the River Raisin, in that massacre to which Tecumseh had put a stop at the risk of his own life, manifested great indignation at this barbarous treatment of the body of a magnanimous foe; their passion finding vent in tears and curses, and threats of vengeance against the authors of the indignity. Whether from shame or fear, no exhibition was ever made of the disgraceful trophies, nor had he ever heard of their existence during the almost forty years which had since elapsed.

"From our recollection of the manner and circumstances of the narration, we are satisfied that this is a much more correct version than that which represents the body to have been skinned."

Among the valued correspondents of the Editor of the RECORD, when he was preparing his "Pictorial Field Book of the war of 1812," was Dr. Samuel Theobald, who was the judge advocate of Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment, and was with him in the battle of the Thames when, it is alleged, Johnson killed Tecumtha. In a long and interesting letter to the writer on the subject of Who killed Tecumtha? written in January, 1861, he says he was one of the Forlorn Hope led by Johnson against the Indian left, where, Tecumtha was in command. One of his companions was Colonel William Whiteby, who was killed. His body was found, after the battle, lying near those of two Indians. One of these, it was alleged, was the body

of Tecumtha. Theobald, desirous of identifying the body of the chief took with him Anthony Shane, a half-breed Shawnoese who knew Tecumtha well, to view it. The body was entirely naked, and several strips of skin had been taken from the thighs by some of the Kentuckians who had reason to remember the *River Raisin*, and, as Theobald was informed by a soldier who was in the battle, these strips were used for making razor straps. Shane did not recognize the body as that of Tecumtha, and Dr. Theobald believed it was not his.

The late venerable John Johnson, of Dayton, Ohio, who was a long time Indian agent among the Shawnoese, informed the Editor of the RECORD, in 1860, that there was positive evidence that the body of the mutilated Indian was not that of Tecumtha. The latter had once had his thigh bone broken, which being badly set, had formed a visible ridge. No such mark was upon the Indian named. In a subsequent letter, Dr. Theobald told

the writer that his friend, Captain Benjamin Warfield, commander of a company in Johnson's regiment, told him that he was ordered to search the battle-field for wounded soldiers, where he found a British one, named Clarke, lying there mortally wounded. He was the Indian interpreter of General Proctor, the commander of the British and Indian forces in that battle, and he asserted, positively, that Tecumtha was killed, and his body was carried off by the Indians. The writer has since been informed by the now venerable C. S. Todd, one of General Harrison's aids on that occasion, that he was told by the celebrated chief, Black Hawk, that he was in that battle, and that Tecumtha's body was certainly carried off by his followers. Testimony seems to show that the body so barbarously mutilated by exasperated Kentuckians, was not that of Tecumtha. It is satisfactory so to believe, for Tecumtha was a humane warrior, when compared with many of his white and red associates in that conflict.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

T. Buchanan Read, one of our best artists and one of the sweetest of our minor poets, died at the Astor House, N. Y. on Saturday night, the 11th of May. He had recently returned from Europe, and had suffered intensely on the voyage from Liverpool in the *Scotia*, from which port he embarked on the 20th of April. While waiting in Liverpool, for the sailing of the vessel, he took a heavy cold, which resulted in pleura-pneumonia, and death.

Mr. Read was born in Chester County, Penn. on the 12th of March, 1822, and was just past fifty years of age. He showed a genius for and love of art, at a very early period of his life, and at the age of 15 years, he entered the studio of a sculptor in Cincinnati. He was diverted from the practice of the sculptors art, by its more attractive sister, painting, but he sometimes wooed the favor of his first love and now and then made excellent efforts as a sculptor. Among the most acceptable of these efforts may be mentioned the bust of General Sheridan.

In 1841, Mr. Read made his place of abode in the city of New York, as a professional painter, but soon afterward went to Boston, and finally in 1846, he settled in Philadelphia. Four years later he made his first visit to Europe, and from that time, until his death, his home had been chiefly in Italy, in Florence and Rome. His home, when in America, was Cincinnati, a city to which he was very much attached. While in Italy, he always found ample employment and income which enabled him to dispense the most elegant and generous hospitality among all Americans, whether residents or visitors. His home was a cherished gathering place for the

cultivated Americans and English people of Florence and Rome; and in his studio might frequently be seen distinguished personages from various countries of Europe, who were always charmed with the sentiment, beauty and delicacy of execution, of his compositions. Around these compositions, his beauty of expression and delicious coloring were a charm which made them irresistible. One of the finest specimens of his skill may be seen in his "Undine" the spirit of the water-fall, which belongs to the Philadelphia Union League Club, and hangs in one of their rooms in the club-house on Broad Street.

A marked departure from Mr. Read's usual habit, is his vigorous picture of "Sheridan's Ride," which partakes of the fire and pathos of his fine and popular poem of the same title. Mr. Read wrote several stirring poems during the late civil war, inspired by the occasion. He took an active interest in the movements of that war, and was, for awhile, on the staff of Major-general Lewis Wallace, of Indiana.

Mr. Read's poems are very much, in their nature, like his pictures. He first published a collection in Boston, in 1847. Two years later he brought out his more elaborate poem entitled "The New Portrait." In 1856, his "Home by the Sea" was published. His "Sheridan's Ride" was published in 1864, and had a wide popularity. Since that time Mr. Read has written very little for the press. For two or three years past he had suffered from the miasmatic climate of Rome, for he had continued in that city almost the entire time, without a summer vacation, since 1867. He started for America for the purpose of seeking a restoration of his health, by rest

and change, and was on his way when he sickened and died. His remains were taken to the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. James E. Caldwell in Germantown, Pa. where his funeral took place on Thursday the 14th of May. The bearers of his remains to Laurel Hill Cemetery, were James L.

Claghorn, Henry C. Townsend, Alfred D. Jessup, Gen. Hector Tyndale, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Geo. W. Childs, George Hammersly, P. F. Rothermel. He was ever attended in sickness and in health, by a most loving and faithful wife. Mr. Read's death is a sad loss to American Art and Letters.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A Red Rose from the Olden Time; A Ramble through the Annals of the Rose Inn, on the Barony of Nazareth in the days of the Province; based on the "Old Inn at Nazareth." A Paper, read at the Centenary of the "Nazareth Inn," June 9th 1871. By MAURICE C. JONES, of Bethlehem, Penn., small 4to. pp. 50. This is a charming bit of local history which carries with it some interesting illustrations of colonial life. It was given by Dr. Jones at a dinner at the Nazareth Inn on the day above mentioned, and includes a history of "The Rose," its predecessor. The picture was perfected in its present form by the hands of the venerable antiquary Andrew G. Kern, of Nazareth, and James Henry of Bolton on Lehiestan, President of the Moravian Historical Society.

The origin of the name of "The Rose" Inn, is curious. The building was completed in 1752, and in 1754, a coat-of-arms appeared upon it, in the form of a full-blown Scarlet Rose. It was not the choice of caprice but the memento of an historical fact. "When John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, released to Letitia Aubrey, their half-sister, gentlewoman, the five thousand acres that had been confirmed to his trusty friend Sir John Fagg, for her sole use and behoof by William Penn of Worminghurst, in the County of Sussex, Esq. it was done on the condition of the payment of ONE RED ROSE, yearly, for all services, customs and rents."

The Moravian Society sold The Rose Inn for a private residence. It was demolished in 1858. The little work descriptive of it and of its successor, the Nazareth Inn, was edited by the accomplished Moravian historian, Rev. Wm. C. Reichel, whose foot-notes are valuable.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Second series, vol. II. 1870-1872, 8vo. pp. 226. In addition to the usual records of the proceedings of the society, the volume contains the following papers which were read before the members, at stated meetings: "The Early History of Morris County," N. J., by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.; "Sketch of the Rev. Barnabas King, D. D." by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.; "Obituary notice of Rev. Daniel V. Mc. Lean, D. D." by Mr. E. H. Finch; "Memoir of Andrew Kirkpatrick, chief justice of New Jersey," by James Grant Wilson; "Memoir of Richard S. Field, late President of the New Jersey

Historical Society," by Anthony Q. Keasby; "History of the Constitution of New Jersey, adopted in 1776," by Lucius Q. C. Elmer; Letter of Morgan L. Smith relating to the life of Dan'l. G. Burnet, the first President of Texas; Selections from correspondence and papers, among them a sketch of "The New Jersey Church of Warren County, Ohio," by A. D. Schenck, U. S. A.; "Why New Jersey is called a foreign country?" an answer to a letter from C. C. Haven concerning Paul Jones's flag; "Memoir of John Rutherford, late President of the New Jersey Historical Society," by Robert S. Swords; and a "History of the Election of William Pennington of New Jersey, as Speaker of the XXXVI Congress," by Hon. J. T. Nixon.

The volume also contains a copy of the first message ever sent by telegraph across the Atlantic, as it was forwarded from New York to Trenton, at about four o'clock in the afternoon of August 16, 1858, by the House printing telegraph, and received by the operator, John H. Wright, on pink silk. It was as follows:

"LONDON, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, VALENTIA VIA TRINITY BAY, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON. THE QUEEN DESIRES TO CONGRATULATE THE PRESIDENT UPON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL WORK IN WHICH THE QUEEN HAS TAKEN THE DEEPEST INTEREST. THE QUEEN IS CONVINCED THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL JOIN WITH HER IN FERVENTLY HOPING THAT THE ELECTRIC CABLE WHICH NOW CONNECTS GREAT BRITAIN WITH THE UNITED STATES, WILL PROVE AN ADDITIONAL TIE BETWEEN THE NATIONS WHOSE FRIENDSHIP IS FOUNDED UPON THEIR COMMON INTEREST AND RECIPROCAL ESTEEM. THE QUEEN HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN THUS COMMUNICATING WITH THE PRESIDENT, AND RENEWING TO HIM HER WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN."

The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A. Founder of the Methodists. By the Rev. L. TYERMAN, author of "The Life and Times of Rev. S. Wesley, M. A." (Father of the Revds. J. and C. Wesley.) In three volumes, 8vo. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1872.

Six biographies of this remarkable man had already been written, when this one was undertaken

by an English divine. Hampson's, ready for the press when Wesley died, in 1791, was extremely meagre, and partisan in its tone. Coke and Moore's, issued the following year, was written in haste to secure the market, and was very imperfect. Whitehead's, completed in 1796, was a partisan work. Southey gave a charming literary tone to his biography of Wesley, printed in 1820, but it is full of errors in dates and so made confusing. Moore's published in 1824, is mostly a reprint of Whitehead's and is the fullest and most truthful of any printed before it. In 1831, Watson issued from the London press an avowedly "popular life of Wesley" with special reference to general readers.

These comprise all of the biographies of note. Several sketches of the life of Wesley have been published, which may not claim the dignity of biography. All have been out of print for sometime, excepting Coleridge's and Watson's; and a full and reliable history of John Wesley and his times appeared to be wanting. Such an one Mr. Tyerman seems to have given us in his three volumes of several hundred pages each.

The life of John Wesley is intimately connected with American History, and is specially interesting to a vast body of American citizens because he was not only the founder of their religious sect, but was a champion of that religious liberty which our national constitution secures to every citizen.

John Wesley was the founder of Methodism, not only in Great Britain, but in America. In 1770, he sent out four lay missionaries to this country, and so laid the foundation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. Assuming the office of Bishop, he ordained the Rev. Thomas Coke of Oxford, bishop of the church in America. That was in 1784. Coke was authorized to confer the same office on Rev. Francis Asbury, who became the first resident American bishop of the Methodist Church. It was Bishop Coke who issued the biography of Wesley in 1792.

Mr. Tyerman's work has been constructed from a vast amount of original materials in his own possession and others. Wesley's letters have been freely used in it. The author has so attempted to make him his own biographer. He has not attempted to reveal the philosophy of his life in a labored essay. The facts are sufficient for this. He seems to have tried to be non-partisan and honest with Wesley's correspondence and writings. "Nothing" he says in his preface, "likely to be of general interest, has been withheld: nothing derogatory to the subject of these memoirs, has been kept back. Whatever else the work may be, it is *honest*."

This work contains a clear general history of a sect whose influence in the religious world has been marvellous and benign. Its leading idea has ever been that which Wesley avowed, namely, the entire freedom of conscience. "The Methodists" he wrote, "do not insist on your holding this or that opinion, but they think and let think; neither do they impose any particular mode of worship, but

you [proselytes from others] may continue to worship in your former manner, be it what it may. Now I don't know any other religious society, either ancient or modern, wherein such liberty of conscience is now allowed or has been allowed since the days of the Apostles. Here is our glorying, and a glorying peculiar to us."

It was this liberty and the social tone of the Methodist Church, which caused it to take a powerful hold upon the popular mind, and which it has never relaxed. The growth of the denomination has been, and still is wonderful, notwithstanding schisms have crept into it—in fact divided it early into the Wesleyan and Whitfield Methodists, the latter denouncing the doctrine of sinless perfection attainable by man, which Wesley preached as truth found in the Bible, he thought. They have since divided upon questions of church government and polity, and yet they are kept in close connection by identity of religious doctrine and the exercise of religious freedom.

Of the early struggles of Methodism with persecution, derision and human infirmity, Mr. Tyerman's volumes give most interesting details.

Around the world. Sketches of Travel through many Lands and over many Seas. By E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., with numerous illustrations. New York: Harper and Brothers, 8vo. pp. 455. This is a pleasant and very instructive record of a journey around the world during the lapse of a year. The journey may now be made, by continuous travelling on the established routes, in seventy-five days; starting from New York, and travelling to the Pacific coast at San Francisco by railway, thence by steamer to Japan and China, and so on to Calcutta; thence across the heart of India by railway to Bombay; thence to Suez, and so on to London or to some Italian or French port by steamship, and finally crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a similar conveyance. This was the general route of the Author of this volume, who spent a year away, for he made many excursions far aside from these great routes of travel.

Dr. Prime, having before become familiar with Europe, he devoted the most of his time to more Eastern lands, and thereby he has been enabled to make a more extended record of those countries which were until recently almost a *terra incognita*. He arranged his journey so that he should experience the least inconvenience from excesses in temperature. He travelled through countries where the range of Fahrenheit's thermometer is for long periods, at 120°, and yet his journey was so well-timed, that he did not, during the whole year, see any frost, nor experience a degree of heat above 80° in the shade.

The work is full of valuable information, and might serve as an excellent guide to persons about to take the journey and desire to see all that is best in the countries visited. The illustrations add much to the value of the work. They are well engraved wood cuts.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

Vol. 1.

JULY, 1872.

No. 7.

WESTBURY MONTHLY MEETING.



WESTBURY MEETING HOUSE.

Westbury was sometimes called Woodedge and Plainedge, from its woods on the northern edge of Hempstead Plains. When Friends' principles first took root here we cannot say. The earliest mention in the Minutes is: "1671, 23^d of 3^d mo. It is adjudged that there shall be a meeting kept at the Woodedge, the 25th of 4th mo.; and so every fifth First-day.

Friends met at the houses of Henry Willis and Edmund Titus, two prominent

Friends, who soon felt the strong arm of the law. In "1678, 15th of 8th mo, George Masters, tailor of New York and Mary Willis laid their intention of marriage before the meeting which appointed Samuel Spicer, Jn^o Tilton, Mary Willits and Martha Titus to inquire of their clearness of all other persons; 27th of 9th mo. all things being clear, a meeting was appointed at the house of Henry Willis where they took one another in the pres-

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

ence of God and his people, &c." For suffering his daughter to marry according to Friends' ceremony, and contrary to law the Court of Sessions imposed a fine of £10 on Henry Willis, and on his refusal to pay it execution was issued forth and Jos' Lee, under-sheriff seized his barn of corn.

He appealed to the Gov' 4th of 5th mo. [July, O.S.] 1680, for redress.

1682.—"The settling of the meeting of Friends at the Farms [Jericho], and at Woodedge, whether it be convenient or not for them to be in two settled meetings is left to the consideration of the Monthly meeting."

Goods distrained by Ri. Gildersleeve, Ri. Minthorne, Fr. Chapell, Ri. Valentine and Sam'l Emery, Constables.

1687, Mar. 15th, from Henry Willis, on a demand of 34s. for building the priest's dwelling house, a cow worth

£4. 10

"Dec. 30th, on a demand of £2. 17s. for priest's wages, eight sheep sold for

4. 14

"Jan. 15th, Edmund Titus on a demand of £1. 15 for building the priest's house, a cow,

4. 10

" "on a demand of £1. 8 for priest's wages, four young cattle —"

1687, Nov. 29th, Henry Willis and Edmund Titus, petition the Governor for relief, saying: "they have already suffered in the spoil of their goods for the setting up and upholding a worship in the town of Hempstead, which in their conscience they believe to be not the true worship of God; and are again threatened to have a part of their effects taken from them towards the maintainance of Jeremiah Hobart¹ whom in conscience they cannot maintain, knowing him to be no minister of Christ; and so are no way concerned with any agreement made with him. The taking of our goods is contrary to the laws which give liberty of conscience to all persuasions."

¹ He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hempstead, and was at last forced to leave, by reason of numbers of his people turning Friends, and many others being so irreligious that they would do nothing towards the support of the Gospel.

1690, 30th of 6th mo. "The matter of dividing Jericho Weekday and Westbury meeting into two distinct meetings coming up before the meeting, the sense of the meeting is that for the future Friends of both places do keep their Weekly meetings all together at each place as they can agree, to meet one week-day at one place and the next week at the other."

1697—8, 26th of 12th mo. "Agreed that a meeting shall be kept for the next nine months every five weeks on the First day, to begin at Edmund Titus's, the next First day at Jericho, the next at Bethpage, next at Jerusalem, and next at Hempstead."

1699, 29th of 4th mo. "Agreed that the Weekday meeting be kept one Fourth day at Hempstead, one at Westbury and one at Jericho, and so to keep their turn; and to begin at the first hour of the day."

1699, 26th of 6th mo. Roger Gill says: "Friends were glad that we were come for on this day began their quarterly meeting. So to it we went. A large and good meeting it was. I lodged at Edmund Titus's. The 27th we had a far larger meeting in a field. To it came abundance of people and some of those called Ranters, but the Lord's power chained them down so that they made no disturbance, and a glorious meeting it was. I lodged both nights at Edmund Titus's."

1701, 30th of 6th mo. "Quarterly meeting at the house of Nath'l Seaman, Westbury. It being spoken to concerning building a meeting house somewhere near this place, it is left to Nath'l Pearsall, Thos. Powell, Ri. Willits, Benj. Seaman and W^m Willis to inspect into the places spoken of and see which may be most convenient, and treat with the owner in order to know the terms." 29th of 9th mo. the Com^e report that they have concluded of a place suitable at the Plainedge on land that W^m Willis tenders for that service. It is then referred to them to consider of the model of the house and to treat with some persons about building it. 21st of 12th mo. the Com^e have proceeded so far as to agree with workmen to set it

up in the most convenient place. The drawing of the deed for the ground is committed to the care of Thos. Powell, and to be transported to Jn^o Titus, Sam'l Bowne and Ri. Seaman; and from them by deed of trust to Nath'l Seaman, Benj. Field, Thos. Pearsall, Ri. Willits and Thos. Powell, Jr." 1702, 21st of 9th mo. W^m Willis for £4, sold Friends 3¼ acres.

1702, 29th of 6th mo. Thos. Story says; "Accompanied by many Friends we went from Jn^o Rodman's, Bayside, over the Plains to Quarterly meeting at Westbury where we had a good service; and the business being all finished; the next day, being First day, the Lord gave us a glorious meeting in a new meeting house fitted up on that occasion; and many hundreds of Friends and abundance of other people were there and generally satisfied, many things of importance in religion being clearly opened by the power of Truth. The meeting being ended, there came over the Plains with us at least one hundred horse to their several habitations in that quarter."

1702, 27th of 12th mo. "Quarterly meeting at the house of Ri. Willits, Jericho. Concluded that it should be entered in this book that since it hath pleased God to increase the number of his dear people so hereaway, that at Jericho and Matinecock, the former places of Friends' Quarterly meeting, they have not sufficient room; therefore Friends have built a meeting house upon Hempstead Plains for that purpose as also for what further service they shall see needful from time to time. It is therefore ordered that the first Quarterly meeting at the new house [Westbury] begin tomorrow; and so hereafter the Quarterly meeting that used to be kept at Jericho and Matinecock shall be kept there.

1704. S. Bownas says: "There was a very large yearly meeting at Westbury to which most of the Friends of the Island and many of the better sort at the west end came. I was very much opened in setting forth the difference between true and false worship. Some of Keith's

friends were there and threatened to take me up again, but Truth was over them. They could do no more than show their teeth, for they could not bite."

1704, 26th of 6th mo. Thos. Story says "We were at the Quarterly meeting which held two days and was very large and well, only some of the Ranters in the Island came there and made a howling and hideous noise, as is common with them, and thereby gave the meeting some uneasiness, but all ended in great quietness and peace."

1706, 29th of 3^d mo. Monthly meeting was held in the meeting house for the first time; and 24th of 6th mo., "it was agreed that the several First day meetings belonging to this meeting be from this time forward kept at the meeting house every First day except the last one in every month; and then at Thos. Powell's, [Bethpage.]

1707, 31st of 10th mo. "John Titus and W^m Willis are made choice of to visit Friends to see that things in their families are kept in order."

1708, 26th of 12th mo. "W^m Willis is to take care to build a stable for Friends' horses."

1711, 31st of 8th mo. "Thos. Pearsall and Thos. Powell, Jr. are appointed to give account to the Quarterly meeting how the Westbury and adjacent meetings are kept."

1714, 11th of 7th mo. "died, Henry Willis aged eighty-six. He received the Truth soon after its breaking forth in these latter days, and in very early life suffered much mocking, stoning, beating, bruising and imprisoning in old England."

1715, 7th of 2^d mo. "died, Edmund Titus aged near eighty-five. He received the Truth many years since. In his later days his eyes grew dim so that he could not see, and he became thick of hearing, all which he bore very patiently. In his last sickness he said 'my life is in Christ, my God; I have received with meekness the engrafted word that is able to save the soul; I have put away all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness;' and soon after

departed this life in a great frame of spirit, sensible to the last.¹⁷

1716, 30th of 3d mo. "Nath'l Seaman is chosen to look after the shutting the meeting house, and the fences, and other small necessary things; and to bring his account of charges at the year's end.

26th of 7th mo. agreed with him to provide wood and make fires, sweep the meeting house and take care to open and shut the doors for 35s the ensuing year."

1716—7, 30th of 11th mo. "It is thought it might be of service for a meeting to be kept every First day in the Westbury meeting house. It is not intended but that the meetings at Hempstead and Bethpage should be kept as usual."

1722, 28th of 1st mo. "The Monthly meeting taking into consideration the necessity of enlarging and repairing the meeting house have unanimously given their sense that it will be well to do it; and have appointed a Com^o to attend the Flushing monthly meeting and desire their concurrence."

1722. John Fothergill says: "We came to Friends' Quarterly meeting which began 25th of 6th mo. and continued (First day,) the 26th being First day, and was very large, it being supposed there were present near one thousand people; and the power and testimony of the Gospel of salvation extended freely towards them and prevailed over many hearts."

¹ Edmund Titus was born in England in the year 1630. He left England while a youth, and in young manhood, he left New England, his first place of residence in America, and settled at Hempstead, L. I. the first of his name in that region. He married Mary Washburne, and soon afterward settled at Westbury, upon an estate yet in possession of his descendants to the sixth or seventh generation. He had eleven children one of whom died young. The remainder were all living when the youngest was fifty years old, and several lived to be more than eighty years of age. Two sons, Peter and Silas, are mentioned in Mr. Onderdonk's papers here given.

Edmund Titus was "convinced of the truth" under the preaching of George Fox, and was a consistent Friend from that time until his death. His son Samuel, married the widow of Mathew Prier, (mentioned in a former paper), who was a daughter of John Bowne of Flushing. The second daughter of Edmund Titus (Martha) mentioned in this paper married Epenetus Wood, who was the ancestor of Samuel Wood, the well known bookseller and stationer in New York, for many years. Edmund Titus' widow survived him twelve years, dying in February, 1727, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was a renowned midwife, and was very skilful in surgery.—[EDITOR.]

1724, 4th mo. Thos. Chalkley¹ had a very large meeting on a First day and some were convinced.

1726, 25th of 3d mo. "The visiters report that their visits in the families of Friends were well received, and they were pretty well satisfied in their service."

1729, 24th of 7th mo. "A stable is to be built forty-two by eighteen feet with leantos nine feet wide. Jeremiah Williams and Thos. Pearsall are to procure shingles, nails and boards; Peter Titus, Thos. Townsend and Benj. Seaman are to procure timber and get it carted, and agree with a carpenter to build it."

1737. John Fothergill says: "I went to the Quarterly meeting; the meeting for ministers and elders, and a large public meeting being held the 26th of 6th mo., and another for business the 27th. First day 28th there was a mighty concourse of people and the Lord God made it a precious time; next day we went to Thos. Pearsall's where divers Friends coming to visit us, we had a meeting that evening."

1739, 28th of 1st mo. "Jn^o Willis is to get fencing stuff and make up the fence well about the meeting house ground and discount the pay out of the bond he oweth. John and Henry Willis, Silas and Peter Titus and Nath'l Seaman are to take care and mind the shutting up the gate and putting up of the bars; and also to speak to such as shall turn their horses into said ground [for pasture] a-First days when there is no real occasion."

¹ Thomas Chalkley was an eminent preacher among Friends. He was born in London in 1675. In early life he was placed on board a man-of-war, but was dismissed as his principles forbade him to fight. He entered upon the ministry when he was about twenty years of age, and he came to America on a religious visit, in 1698, landing in Maryland. He visited Virginia and New England, and returned to old England in 1699. After visiting Ireland, he came back to America with a wife, whom he settled in Philadelphia in 1701, and then made many journeys throughout the country. In 1707, he visited Barbadoes, and thence he sailed for England and was shipwrecked on the Irish coast.

He then journeyed through Great Britain, and travelled extensively in Holland and Germany, when he returned to Philadelphia, where, by a bequest in his will, he founded the Library of Friends in that city. He died at Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, in November, 1741. His journal, kept to within a few days of his death, was published, with a collection of his writings, in Philadelphia, in 1749.—[EDITOR.]

1743. John Griffith says; notice was given of our intending to be at Westbury next First day. I went thither from Henry Willis's. Friends came to it from divers parts of the Island, and also many people of other societies, so that it was a

very large meeting. Their expectation was greatly out after words, which the master of our assemblies did not see fit to gratify, for we were almost wholly shut up as to ministry, which I hope proved a profitable lesson of instruction to many."¹

WASHINGTON'S ADOPTED SON.

Washington was a childless man. At the age of twenty-seven he married a beautiful widow three months younger than himself; a small, plump, elegantly formed woman, with two pretty children and a large fortune in lands and money, the legal evidences of which, in the form of deeds, mortgages, bonds and certificates of deposit in the Bank of England, were contained in a strong iron box. That fortune was left to her by her husband's will. He was Daniel Parke Custis, son of the Honorable John Custis, of Virginia, who married Fanny, daughter of Colonel Daniel Parke, the aide of the duke of Marlborough, who carried to Queen Anne the glad tidings of the victory at Blenheim. She was a shrew, and led her husband such an uneasy life, that he pointed to the fact revengefully in the inscription on his own tombstone which, in his will, he ordered his son to have so inscribed and set up, under penalty of disinheritance. Here is the inscription:

"Under this Marble Tomb lies the body
of the Hon. JOHN CUSTIS, Esq.
of the City of Williamsburg,
and Parish of Bruton.
Formerly of Hungar's Parish on the
Eastern Shore
of Virginia, and County of Northampton,
Aged 71 years and yet lived but Seven Years,
which was the Space of Time he kept
a Bachelor's Home at Arlington,
On the Eastern Shore of Virginia."

Mrs. Washington's children were a son and daughter. The latter, a beautiful brunette and called "the dark lady" died at Mount Vernon, in 1773, at the age of sixteen years. The son, John Parke Custis, grew to manhood, married Eleanor Cal-

vert, a descendant of Lord Baltimore, and when the old war for Independence began was attached to the military staff of Washington. He was serving in that capacity at the time of the siege of Yorktown, in the Autumn of 1781. He then had four children, of whom two were infants, Eleanor Parke having been born in March 1779, and George Washington Parke, in April 1781.

Whilst engaged in military duty before Yorktown, John Parke Custis, then twenty-six years of age was seized so violently by camp-fever, that he was compelled to quit his post and retire to Eltham, a place not far distant. Washington heard unfavorable accounts from him every day. He could not leave his post, for a victory over Cornwallis must be achieved. When that victory was accomplished the General hastened to Eltham. He was met at the door of the sick man's chamber, by Dr. Craik, with the sad news that all was over. He entered the room in deep sorrow, took the weeping young widow by the hand, and after a moment's indulgence in silent grief with her, he said, "I adopt the two younger children as my own." So it was that GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, the younger of the two children, became the adopted son of Washington at the age of six months. Faithfully, patiently and anxiously did the Great Patriot watch over the childhood and youthhood of this boy, who was a wayward lad while in school at Annapolis and a student in the College at Princeton. He was the idol of Mr. Wash-

¹ The remainder of this, the last of Mr. Onderdonk's Articles on Friends' meeting houses, will be published in the next number of the RECORD.

ington, for he was a sprightly and intelligent boy. "Grandmamma always spoiled Washington," his beautiful sister Eleanor used to say.

Before he was eighteen years of age young Custis was appointed a cornet of horse, in the Army, and Washington placed epaulettes on his shoulders with his own hand. He became aid-de-camp to General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, with the rank of Colonel. At the age of twenty-three he married Mary Lee Fitzhugh, who, through life, was one of the most estimable of women. They had four children only one of whom survived the period of infancy. That was Mary Custis, now the widow of the late General Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate Army, and President of the Washington University, in Virginia, at the time of his death.

At an early period of his life, Mr. Custis showed a talent for painting, literary composition and oratory. He wrote several dramas, which were popular at that time. One of these, written during the war of 1812-15, for a special purpose, and entitled "North Point or Baltimore Defended," was composed in nine hours, and had a great run at the theatre in Baltimore. His funeral oration in honor of James Lingan, was an eloquent extemporaneous address. "We can compare the eloquence of Mr. Custis" said a contemporary, "with nothing but the supposed eloquence of Antiquity." His address at a celebration at Georgetown of the Russian victories over Napoleon, called forth a warm letter of thanks from the Russian minister at Washington, who presented him with a medal bearing the bust of the Czar.

For many successive years, Mr. Custis published in the "National Intelligencer" his recollections of Washington, which possessed great interest. These were collected, arranged and annotated by the Editor of the RECORD, in 1859 and published in a volume.

At his beautiful estate of Arlington, opposite Washington and Georgetown, Mr. Custis passed the greater part of his

life: and his later years, after the death of his wife in 1853, were made happy by the affectionate attentions of his daughter, Mrs. Lee, who with her children, resided with him. There he spent much of the time of his declining years, in painting several incidents in the military history of his country. As works of art, they possessed very little merit, but in truthfulness in costume and accessories, they were valuable.



Mr. Custis died at Arlington on the 10th of October, 1857, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried not far from his mansion, in a beautiful grove of old forest trees. Over the remains of this "Child of Mount Vernon" which lie on the verge of the plain on which Arlington House stands, is a modest monument of white marble bearing, on a shield, the following inscription:

"GEO. WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS.

Born April 30, 1781.

Died October 10, 1857."

On the other side of the monument are carved the sweet words of Jesus—

"Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

Near this monument is another erected to the memory of his wife, with the inscription—

"MARY L. CUSTIS,

Born April 22, 1788.

Died April 23, 1853."

The mighty oaks of the grand old forest under whose shadows these monuments were reared, have disappeared, and in their places are seen almost ten thousand green hillocks which mark the graves of soldiers who perished during the late Civil War. The Arlington estate passed into the possession of the National Government during that war, and the undulating plain in the rear of the mansion was transformed from a primitive woodland to a public cemetery for Union Soldiers.

RECORDS OF THE HOMONY CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS.

Instituted the 22nd of December, 1770.

The following paper, interesting for the reminiscences it contains of distinguished individuals connected with our revolutionary history was prepared for the RECORD by Mr. Theodore L. Chase, from manuscripts of the Club in possession of Mr. F. J. Dreer of Philadelphia:

The Records of the Homony Club open as follows:

"Some Gentlemen, Inhabitants of the City of Annapolis, having thought it an eligible scheme to form a Club or meetings to promote the ends of Society, and to furnish a rational amusement for the length of one Winters evening in a Week; There did meet at the Coffee house in the said City on Saturday the 22nd of Dec. 1770, the following Gentlemen To Wit:

"Mr. John Lookup, Mr. Robt. Couden, Mr. Reverdy Ghieslyn, Mr. Dennis Dulany, Mr. John Hall, Mr. John Clapham and Mr. William Deards; and the proposed end of these Gentlemens meeting being well known to each other, and being manifestly the same, they soon came to a resolution of electing a President for that night, that they might proceed with the greater order to establish on a good and permanent foundation, the Club aforementioned. Mr. John Lookup and Mr. Reverdy Ghieslyn were immediately put into nomination and Mr. Ghieslyn elected, who having taken the Chair, it was moved that certain Rules should be drawn up,

which being implicitly conformed to, would inevitably tend to the well governing of this Club."

At that first meeting, Messrs. William Stewart, Reuben Meriweather and the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, having signified their desire to become members of the Club, were admitted. It was determined to choose a President to hold the chair a certain number of nights, to whom should be paid the utmost deference and regard. Also it was agreed, by a large majority, to name the association

THE HOMONY CLUB.

On the 29th of December, 1770, the Club held its second meeting, when the newly elected members were present. A permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. John Lookup President. On the same evening, Mr. John Brice was elected to membership and admitted.

As the dominating spirit of the Club was Fun, badinage took the place of seriousness in their proceedings. At their second meeting, the following petition was received;

"To The Right Worshipfull, Right Venerable, Right Worthy, and most respectable The President and Members of The Homony Club:

The humble Petition of Anthony Stewart, Gentleman, of the City of Annapolis, A married man,

verging towards the age of Forty years, Humbly Sheweth.

That YOUR PETITIONER as soon as he heard that a Club was intended to be instituted, consisting of many very venerable and worthy Gentlemen, his intimate and particular acquaintance, did apply, or in other words, did make application to one of the respectable members; That is to say, one of the worthy Gentlemen who originally proposed the establishment of said Club to be a member thereof, and the said Gentleman being a particular friend of your Petitioner, and knowing that he was properly qualified to be a member of said Club, did say, that is, did promise unto your Petitioner, that he, the said Petitioner should be enrolled an original member of said Club, with which promise your Petitioner rested quite satisfied and contented, but what was his grief and his astonishment to find when the happy day arrived in which the so much desired, and so much to be celebrated Club was to be and really was established, your Petitioner was told that for reasons best known to the worshipfull, venerable and worthy members, he, the Petitioner, could not be admitted a member thereof which said answer your Petitioner took very much to heart, that is to say was sorely grieved thereat and the more so as your petitioner has mentioned to several of his Friends, on the faith of what the aforesaid member had promised him, that he the said Petitioner was to be an original member of your Club. Your Petitioner had declared that he was to be a member thereof and his not being admitted has been the occasion of many Jeers and Flouts, that is to say malicious insinuations against his, your Petitioners character, whereby he has not only greatly suffered in his mind, but is likely to suffer greatly in his worldly affairs, by being deemed unworthy of the countenance and protection of his Friends and acquaintance, being as they say, thrown off from your society for some unworthy Act or deed, as such a Resolution of such a worshipfull venerable and most respectable Club, could not proceed but from the most cogent reasons to inforce such Resolves. Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays to be admitted a member of your Club, that his character may be reestablished in the world and that he may have it in his power to convince his Friends that he is thought worthy to be a member of the Homony Club: and your Petitioner will as in duty be ever bound to pray."

ANTHONY STEWART.

This petition accomplished the desired purpose and Mr. Stewart was elected and admitted a member, as was also Mr. Charles Wallace. A special memorandum is made in the minutes of this night's proceedings of the Club, "That Mr. Dennis Dulany is always to be considered as the founder of this Society."

At a meeting held on the 5th of January,

1771, it was agreed to create a Master of Ceremonies, whereupon Mr. John Hall was appointed to fill the office, he being a Gentleman delighting much in ceremony. The Secretary received instructions to make a minute of the extraordinary Behavior of Mr. William Stewart, "who to the astonishment of the Club, when called upon by the President for a toast, gave one of such a nature, that he either could not or was ashamed to explain, for which the said Mr. William Stewart now lies under the censure of the Society, and is to be heard in his defence the next Club night."

Mr. Reuben Meriweather is also to give his reasons for his extraordinary motion of desiring the Rev. Mr. Boucher to quit the Room that Mr. William Stewart might have an opportunity to explain the Toast above mentioned.

At the meeting on the 12th of January, a motion was made that Mr. William Stewart might be heard in his defence, but some doubts arising whether the proceedings in that Gentleman's Trial were consistent with the regularity and decorum of the Society for want of a legal prosecution, a Prosecutor was agreed to be chosen as an officer very material to the well being of the Society, Mr. John Brice was chosen to fill that office, and instructed to draw Mr. William Stewart's indictment, to present him with a copy of the same, and to give him notice of Trial, which must positively be next Club night.

It was suggested to the Worthy President and the members of the Society, That as it might be very necessary in order to illustrate the meaning of several expressions used by several of the members in their learned debates, to make use of Similies, and as it might very possibly happen that a member (tho' extremely clever in debate) may be at a loss for one, such member it was humbly proposed, might have right to call upon Mr. Reverdy Ghieslyn for a similie rather than an elegant piece of Oratory and Elocution should suffer for want of such an Assistant; and with the same great deference to the Society it was proposed, that if a Simile-maker should be appointed that the last mentioned Gen-

tleman may be nominated the first, being very happy in Similies, and always prepared with a proper quantity of Thunder and combustibles, used upon those occasions.

On the 26th of Jan^r., Rev. Mr. Boucher in the chair, the Secretary read the indictment of Mr. Stewart, and the trial proceeded. It was an amusing affair. The Prosecutor declared it to be his opinion that Mr. Stewart "had an evil meaning at the time he gave the toast," and moved for judgment. The criminal was found guilty, and sentenced to a deprivation of the privilege of giving a toast at the next Club night.

"It is worthy observation" the record says, "that the Council for the Criminal in giving his opinion as a Judge agreeable to the rules of this Club pronounced his Client guilty, which may be presumed to arise from the difference in a mans feelings when acting as a lawyer and one acting as a Judge by the dictates of his conscience."

It was observed with sorrow, that notwithstanding the severe sentence passed on Mr. Stewart "for his immoral conduct" Mr. Clapham, when asked for a toast, gave one which the President could not understand. He gave a satisfactory explanation, and escaped a trial.

The question arose whether the President had a right to confer the honors of Knighthood upon the Master of Ceremonies. Many learned arguments pro and con were offered. It was suggested that great caution should be used in assuming the right to confer titles lest they might excite the attention and jealousy of some of the powers of Europe. This argument was answered by a member, who deplored such an exhibition of timidity. He was for exercising the power, and challenged all the "Potentates and princes" of the known world to come into that club and dispute *any* of the rights of the Society. He would be "the first man to throw down the guantlet and to take it up who dare!" At the next meeting (Febr. 9. 1771,) it was resolved that the President should have it in his power to confer the honor of knighthood upon the Master of Ceremonies.

At that meeting the following Gentlemen were proposed for membership to be ballotted for the next Club night in the order as nominated, to Wit: Mr. William Eddis¹ Mr. Thomas Johnson² and Mr. Wm. Paca.³

"It was observed that a certain member of this Club when called upon for a toast gave one in these words:

"Evil to him that Evil thinks;"

which wish is thought by this Club not quite consistent with the Benevolence of a Christian. Therefore Mr. Reverdy Ghieslyn, the Gentleman who gave the toast, is desired to explain it, which is not doubted he can do, as he has given the same Toast invariably ever since the existence of this Club.

On the 23d of February the Secretary read a letter from the newly elected President, Mr. John Hall, pleading indisposition, and fatigue from haranguing in Courts of Justice, as an excuse for his absence. Then the Master of Ceremonies very politely introduced Messrs. Eddis and Johnson, to the President, who gave them a cordial reception in the name of the Club.

Mr. Ghieslyn was called upon for an explanation of his toast,—"*Evil to him that evil thinks,*" which he did to the satisfaction of the Club, when he was acquitted: "*nevertheless*" says the record, "*it is the sense of the Club that the same toast repeated again, shall not go unpunished unless given on a similar occasion.*"

At the meeting on the 2d of March a Letter to the President and other worthy

¹ Surveyor of the customs at Annapolis and the Author of "Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive," forty in number, which were published in a volume, in London, in 1792. They contain a vivid description of the rise of Revolutionary principles in Maryland from 1769 to 1777.

² Afterwards governor of Maryland. See page 100 of the RECORD

³ A delegate to the Continental Congress from Maryland, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was, at this time, a young man a little past 30 years of age and was practising law in Annapolis. This same year (1771) he was elected a member of the Maryland legislature in which he took a stand in opposition to the royal government. He held high judicial positions in his state and was a member of the convention of Maryland which ratified the National Constitution. He married a daughter of Samuel Chew, of Pennsylvania.

members of the Homony Club "being produced by one of the members, the same was opened and read, containing the following ingenious poetical performance, viz.:"

"To the Worshipfull members of The HOMONY CLUB: The humble Petition of Lloyd Dulany Esq^r Mayor,¹ and Thomas Jennings of one the Aldermen of the City of Annapolis

Sheweth

And here goeth

That your Petitioners have an Inclination to be admitted

This night, as Visitants to the Homony Club, Tho' they apprehend Signior Antonio will put in a Rub,

But as their sole motive for requesting this extraordinary Favour

Is to edify by the Wit, and facetious Behavior Of the several members: They hope this request will not meet with contradiction, For our expressions of Respect, we assure you are not altogether Fiction.

* * * * *

LL DULANY Mayor.

Mr Dulany has signed himself mayor, Which perhaps may make you stare, But tho' I can't assert that I'm a taller man, It is pretty notorious that I'm an Alderman.

THOS. JENNINGS.

P. S. We hope the Secretary appointed to rehearse, Will read with a proper cadence and observe we write in Verse.

To such delicate ears we dare not send Prose For fear every member should turn up his nose.

LL: D. Mayor.

Silence was called by the President; the whole Club with a solemnity becoming the dignity thereof, unanimously agreed to return the following polite answer:

"HOMONY CLUB.

To Lloyd Dulany Esq^r of Annapolis Lord Mayor, And Thomas Jennings Alderman, a wit-nurtured Pair,

The Homony Club reply, that because of their Petition,

Which they cannot but own to be most excellent composition;

¹ Son of the eminent lawyer of Annapolis, Daniel Dulany, who held several offices of trust in Maryland, before the Revolution. Like his father, Lloyd Dulany was a loyalist, and headed a list of thirty-five of the leading men of Annapolis who in 1774, signed a protest against certain revolutionary resolutions passed at a public meeting. Among these were the Stewarts, William Eddis James Brice and John Hall, mentioned as members of the Homony Club.

—[EDITOR.]

For one Night and no more, they grant you admission.

So you'l please to walk up, and knock one, two, three times,

When our Gentleman Usher shall wait on you be-times;

And introduce to our most respectable President; Who for that purpose, in his chair of State, will be then Present.

The Invitation's unanimous, I am a Voucher, And am yours &c—JONATHAN BOUCHER¹.

Yes, Yes, come and welcome I say with a true heart, Tho' you did not expect it from Anthony Stewart;

Welcome most cordially we swear by our Beards As witness my hand once Secretary Will Deards,

If any man gainsay, on his Pate I will rap him, By virtue of my Commission, Secretary John Clapham.

I fully assent to what above said is, And am your most obedient Will Eddis,

And so do I, tho' I cannot but think we take a Rash Step in so doing, but no more from Will Paca,

'Tis a Curious mess that here we cook up, At least so it seems, to the Prosecutor John Lookup.

Be it what it will, you'l split your sides with Laughing and Wheezeling

For we've rare sport among us witness my Rhyme: R Ghieslyn

Nay if you talk of Rhyming is not mine a *Job hard* At present Robert Couden hereafter Sir *Robard*.

There's a difficulty in it I'll do't in a trice Gentlemen your very humble servant John Brice,

Nor think, I beseech you, my consequence *small is*, Tho I sign so late, plainly Chas Wallace²

To confirm as becomes me, and give sanction to All You have it attested by the President *John Hall*.

¹ This, I presume, was the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, an Episcopal Clergyman, and a native of England, and at this time a man about thirty-three years of age. He came to America in 1754, and was, for sometime, engaged in the business of private tutor. He was first pastor of an Episcopal Church at Hanover, Virginia, and afterwards at St. Mary's, in Maryland. In 1775, he was a loyalist. His estate was confiscated and he returned to England, where he died in 1804, vicar of Epsom. Mr. Boucher, in 1797, published "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, a series of thirteen sermons published between 1763 and 1775." He was also the author of a "Glossary of Provincial and Archaeological words," a MS. which was purchased of his family, in 1831, for the proprietors of "Webster's Dictionary."—[EDITOR.]

² Mr. Wallace was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland to superintend the building of the State-house, in Annapolis (yet standing,) which has a national interest as being the place wherein Washington resigned his commission to Congress, as Commander-in-chief of the continental army. The commissioners were Daniel Dulany, Thomas Johnson, ——— Johnson, John Hall, William Paca, Charles Carroll Bannister, Rancelot Gaynes and Charles Wallace: all members of the "Homony Club," but three.—[EDITOR.]

"The President having installed the above two Gentlemen as Visitors for this night only and also Mess^{rs} Rob^t Christie Alex^r Lawson and James Cheston as strangers were introduced. The Master of Ceremonies then, with the utmost quintessence of politeness, presents Mr. Paca to the chair whom the President received very graciously."

"The President after expatiating largely on the shining abilities of the Master of the Ceremonies, declared him worthy of distinction and was accordingly pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood, consequently he is strictly and legally entitled to the Title of Sir Robert Coudon during his continuance in that office, the first to whom this mark of Merit was attached."

At the next meeting of the Club, the Secretary received instructions to send the following letter to Messrs Thomas Johnson and William Paca, acquainting those gentlemen they had by a breach of the 39th Law¹ of this Club vacated their seats.

Sir—

In consequence of a breach of the 39th Law of our Club, I am instructed by the President and members of the said Club to inform you that you are no longer members of the said Club.

I believe it will be needless to say that whenever you will be pleased to be put in nomination, there will be more than a common chance of your being elected, at least, however, that I can answer for one vote, and am Sir with great Respect—

W. DEARDS Sec^r.

The Prosecutor (tenacious of his Dignity) made a motion that as he had accepted the Post with great cheerfulness, and would act with great cheerfulness, he humbly begged that the Title of his place might be changed to some one that carried more consequence with it.

"This being a matter of some weight" says the record "and was thought necessary to take the sense of the whole Club upon, the motion was unanimously put off for the present. In consequence of which Mr. Anthony Stewart must be under the

necessity of making the Tour of England nay (what is worse), of Scotland too, with no higher Rank than that of Prosecutor to the Homony Club."

At the meeting on the 30th of March, it was resolved that the sessions of the Club should be held monthly, from the first of April until the first of November, and weekly from the first of November, to the first of April. The Club adjourned to Saturday, April 27th, to meet not at the Coffee house as was designed but at the house of Mr. Cornelius Garretson "lately opened, in order to assist Mr. Garretson in his new undertaking." There were many members of the Club present, and many of the gentlemen of the City of Annapolis as well as strangers.

Mr. Anthony Stewart was "voted into the chair, being the only gentleman whose vociferation was thought a counterpoise to a gentleman then a Visitor to the Society."

The May meeting was held at the house of Mr. Isaac M'Hard "for the same laudable purpose for which they met at Mr. Garretson's." The June meeting was held at the house of William Faris, and the Secretary recorded "that a certain gloom or melancholy was visible on the countenances of the members present, on account of the departure of our worthy President for England."

There seems to have been no meeting in August, but in September, they met, and the President, John Lookup, with a number of the members "Supported by the Master of Ceremonies," attended the theatre to witness the opera of "Love in a Village."

"It was remarkable" says the record, "that our President was, on his entrance into the Theatre received by the whole audience with great Satisfaction, and even with Repeated bursts of Applause. He was pleased to express great pleasure at the representation of this excellent composition. As the particular good Spirits that appeared in all the performers upon this occasion was manifest to the whole Audience, it may not be improper to remark that it was the opinion of several

¹ That any member absenting himself four nights successively from the club, and being in the city, not detained by ill health, nor giving, or sending an apology, on the fifth night shall be expelled.

persons present (if not all) that they were much enlivened by the appearance of our President, and this respectable Society.

"N. B. It was no less remarkable than grievous to observe that our worthy member Mr. John Hall did not attend our President, on this important occasion.¹

At the first November meeting, Messrs. Paca and Johnson were nominated for reelection to membership, and on that occasion the following letter was received:

Sir

Nothing can be more agreeable to me than the honour of being a member of The Respectable Homony Club. My Country's Concerns do not interfere with my acceptance of a seat in that much esteemed and applauded institution. I should therefore be happy in uniting the character of a Representative of the City² with that of a member of The Homony Club.

I am Sir most respectfully your very humble and obliged Friend

& Serv^t

WM PACA.

To JOHN BRICE Esq^r.

Later in November, the "high office of Poet Laureate" was conferred upon Mr. Jennings, who "not from any diffidence of his capacity, but in consequence of his natural and insurmountable modesty proposed Sir John [the Master of Ceremonies] as a gentleman perfectly qualified for that respectable department, but the noble Knight very genteelly excused himself on account of his present great office as it required the utmost exertion of his abilities to acquit himself therein with suitable dignity and politeness."

Mr. Jennings was elected and the Advocate General³ moved that he should hereafter be honored with the appellation of Esquire which was carried in the affirmative. The Poet Laureate was directed, on motion of Mr. Paca, to produce a proof of his poetical genius in a Poem on the Homony Club.

The proceedings on the 14th of December give us an insight regarding the form

¹ This circumstance seems to have engendered some feeling against Mr. Hall. He did not attend the meetings and soon after severed his connection with the Club.

² Mr. Paca then represented the City of Annapolis in the Maryland Legislature.

³ The title of Prosecutor had at a previous meeting been changed to that of Advocate General.

of installing the Master of Ceremonies into office:

"The mode of Procession was then settled and proceeded in the following order:

"*First.* The Secretary carrying in his Right hand the Sword of State and in his Left the inestimable Records of the Society.

"*Second.* The Advocate General and the late Master of Ceremonies with Wax Tapers bearing the Shield, Helmet and Spurs of the Valorous Sir Reverdy Ghieslyn.

"*Third.* Sir Reverdy in his proper person with an Air of Conscious Worth and Dignity superior to the utmost power of expression.

"*Fourth.* The members of the Worshipful Society agreeable to Seniority closed the Procession.

"In this manner the Cavalcade proceeded to the Chair of State where the President was seated with a Grandeur which well became the important occasion. The Secretary bowing thrice delivered into his hand the dignifying Sword, after which the Advocate General and the late Sir John presented the accomplished Sir Reverdy [the new Master of Ceremonies] who kneeling humbly on the Floor, received from the hand of the President the Honour-giving Stroke and having gratefully rendered his acknowledgements for this high dignity on him conferred, he returned in the same order of procession to his seat and there received the compliments of congratulation from several members in a Style of behaviour which confirmed the Opinion every one had entertained of his consummate politeness and extensive abilities."

On the 26th of December the President received the following paper from Governor Eden, which was read:

"The memorial of ROBERT EDEN Humbly sheweth:

¹ Governor Robert Eden, arrived at Annapolis, 5th of June, 1769, with his family, in the ship *Lord Baltimore* and succeeded Governor Horatio Sharpe. He remained in the province until 1776, when he returned to Europe in consequence of the revolution, and in the autumn of that year was created a baronet. His wife was Lady Calvert, sister of Lord Baltimore. Sir Robert is represented by Eddis, to have

"That—Your Honours' memorialist was some time ago very honourably distinguished by your most respectable Society in being elected and appointed an honorary member thereof.¹

"That your Honours' memorialist has ever considered the same as the highest mark of distinction that could have been conferred upon him, as he cannot but look upon this society as the most respectable and honourable that now does, ever did or ever will exist in any part of the known World.

"That your Honours memorialist as is very well known to every member here, has been, very unhappily for himself prevented attending this very respectable society, as well by the business of the last Session, as by a Continual Series of ill Health ever since the meetings of the Society for the Winter commenced, he hopes therefore that no neglect of or disrespect to this Society can be imputed to him on this Account.

"That your Honours' memorialist on Tuesday evening last, being Christmas Eve, at the house of a certain Charles Carroll of Carrollton Esq^r in this City was as he humbly conceives, then and there very ignominiously treated by a certain William Deards member of this Club who, forgetful of the very high rank your Honours' memorialist holds in this most respectable Society as an Honorary member thereof, insultingly proposed to your Honours' memorialist aforesaid, that he, the said William Deards would speak to two members of the Society to take Major Fleming (now present as a Visitor) and your Honours' memorialist, in with them to the Club this Evening.

"That your Honours' memorialist then was, and has ever since continued justly sensible of this very high indignity the more galling as being unmerited, but from a just consideration of the Respect due to this Society which he could not but conceive to be greatly injured in the above ignominious treatment of their Honorary member, in the presence too of a Stranger, he judged it most prudent to suppress his resentment, at that time, till he had an opportunity of laying the same before this most respectable Society, which he now as in duty bound does, humbly submitting the same &c, &c, &c.

ROBERT EDEN."

"The memorial was directed to be recorded and the said Mr. Deards to be

been a gentleman easy of access, courteous to all, and fascinating by his accomplishments. In 1784, he returned to Annapolis to seek the restitution of his property under the treaty of 1783, which had been confiscated and shortly afterward died there. His remains were buried under the chancel of a small Episcopal church on the north side of the Severn, a few miles from Annapolis.—[EDITOR]

¹ Governor Eden had been elected an honorary member of the Homony Club on the 14th of November, previous. It will be readily seen that the charges in this letter are in keeping with the badinage that is so prominent in all the Club proceedings.

² Mr. Carroll lived until the 4th of November, 1832, when he died in Baltimore at the age of a little more than ninety-five years, the latest survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

proceeded against in the due course of time."

Sir Reverdy Ghieslyn being called upon for a Toast gave one which was not generally understood and he was requested to explain the same; this he did in Terms that were altogether unsatisfactory to the Club—the Society therefore determined to enter into a consideration of the said offence as soon as possible in order to prevent a growth of this kind of proceeding in so respectable a community."

On the 2d of January, 1772, Mr. John Duckett was admitted to membership.

On the same evening the Poet Laureate confirmed the general opinion of the Society in his favor by the production of a poem "which will be ever read with pleasure by the refined and candid Critic, and will consequently greatly conduce to establish the reputation of the Homony Club, even to future generations." It follows:

"Verses in praise of Homony, humbly addressed to the Honourable John Lookup Esq^r President, and the other worthy members of the Homony Club, by THOMAS JENNINGS, *Poet Laureate*.

Henceforth I'll banish every pain,
My fancy's fix't on thee
Nor other food my heart shall gain,
But wholesome Homony.

Thy flavour does such pleasure give
Thy taste so sweet to me;
Without Thee I could never live;
Deprived of Homony.

If fate should tear thee from my breast;
How shall I lonely stray;
In dreary dreams the Night I'll waste,
In Sighs the silent day.

I ne'er can so much virtue find,
Nor such good Humour see;
Thy sons exceed all human kind,
When round their Homony.

No foreign dish shall fire my heart,
Ragoust, or Fricasse,
For they can ne'er such sweets impart,
As good boiled Homony.

'Tis this that like the morning Sun,
Gives Joy and Life to me,—
Oh may we long enjoy our Fun,
And eat our Homony.

Contentment here invites to Joys,
And peace hath blessed the scene;

No jealous Fears or rattling noise,
Disturb our bliss serene.

We're pleased to see each others Glee,
And hail his rising fame;
We wish him health and Homony—
Can courtiers say the same.

Ye Powers that smile in social Love,
And in such pleasures share,
Ye who our friendly Mirth approve,
Long—long each Brother spare.

Preserve each member's wonted charms,
Those charms so dear to me,
That they may live secure from harms,
To eat their Homony."

At the next meeting it having been observed by a worthy member "with all the force of truth, that no productions hitherto extant are fraught with such strength of reason, depth of thought, solid reflection, capacious, comprehensive erudition as the Records of this Club, and as Posterity may be emulous to copy such patterns of excellent merit and from a careful perusal of their proceedings be led to imitate their Virtues, it was resolved for the benefit of future generations, that a fair transcript should be immediately made of all the Records of this Society, and that a Folio book be provided by the Society for that purpose."¹

"As Curiosity is one of the most Ardent sensations of the mind" continues the record "and is generally excited in proportion to the importance of the subject, or the eminence of distinguished Personages, it was apprehended that an earnest desire would be entertained by all persons of exquisite Taste and acute judgment to behold the portraits of men so renowned in the temple of Fame as those who constitute The Homony Club; it was therefore proposed that an application be made to Mr. Charles Peale² to know on what terms

he will sketch the figures of this inimitable Group, the benevolent members of the Society being willing to gratify the future expectations of Posterity, and to encourage this American Genius by adding celebrity to his rising name, and perpetuating the productions of modest merit.

"Mr. Robert Couden next moved that Mrs. Howard be desired to provide an excellent haunch of Venison for the entertainment of the Club:—this irrefragable proof of his sincere desire to promote the festivity of his worthy Brethren, was unexpectedly opposed by Mr. Ghieslyn who humbly moved that wild mutton might be substituted instead of Venison. The proposed alteration drew a dissenting frown from the President, which so abashed this loquacious motion-maker, that he solicited permission to retract his proposal, which was granted him after a gentle admonition."

The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Poet Laureate, produced the following song "in the Anacreontic Taste, which for genuine humour and harmonious versification" says the record, "will be ever admired by men of Taste and Discernment:"

SONG FOR THE HOMONY CLUB.

By J. B. *Poet Laureate.*

Thro' Life's puzzling way
While devious we stray
Let's strive the dull road to beguile,
And cull as we go,
Such flow'rs as may grow
To soften and sweeten the Toil.

Chorus.

Then join hand in hand,
And our bosoms expand
Obedient to friendships decree,
Whilst freely we pass
The heart-cheering glass
To Homony, Humour and Glee.

¹ It is from the book here mentioned that this synopsis has been made. It is a thick folio volume bound in green vellum and is in nearly as good condition as when first written in.

² Rembrandt Peale in the biography of his father Charles Wilson Peale states that "he proceeded to London bearing letters to Mr. West, and arrived in the year 1770. He remained in London from 1770 to 1774. * * * * On his return to Annapolis, in 1774, he found constant employment at portrait painting."

From the records of the Homony Club we learn that he was elected a member of the Club on the 6th of February, 1772. On the 26th of March he was elected Master of Cere-

monies. On the 6th of March, 1773, he is one of a committee from the "Independent Club" to meet a similar committee of the Homony Club for the purpose of appointing time and place for a convivial meeting of the two Clubs. In further confirmation of the fact that Mr. Peale, was in this country, in the Spring of 1772, I may state that in the work entitled *The Home of Washington*, written by the Editor of the RECORD, is a fac simile of a receipt dated May 30, 1772, in the handwriting of Washington, and signed by Chas. Wilson Peale, for "Ten Guineas for drawing Mrs. Washington's picture, in miniature, for the use of Mr. Custis, and at his desire." These dates, unquestionably correct, suggest the inquiry—what length of time was Charles Wilson Peale, a pupil of Benj. West?

Let the heart-frozen drone
 Sit moping alone,
 A Stranger to Life's better Joys;
 In Mirth's social Bowers
 We pass the gay hours
 And boast ourselves merry and wise.
Chorus—Then join, &c.

As we temper our bowls
 We temper our Souls
 And Contrasts judiciously blend;
 Here Acid and Sweet
 In harmony meet,
 And each, to each other a Friend.
Chorus.

By no systems confined
 We are friends to Mankind,
 And he that is not, is a scrub,
 Whilst honor we deem
 A warmer esteem
 Is due to the Homony Club.
Chorus.

In festive delight
 Thus let our Club night
 Still cheerful and social be found,
 With loyalty sing
 To our Country and King
 And pass the gay Chorus around.
Chorus—Then join &c.

On the 30th of January, Mr. Charles Wilson Peale, having "sent a letter to the President, requesting to be admitted a member of our incomparable Society, it was resolved that he should be ballotted for the next Club night.

"A motion was also made that the Title of *Right Honourable* be hereafter conferred on the President of this Society. The worthy member who moved for this mark of distinction, observed with great sagacity that if real worth was to be the Criterion of Honor, this Club would stand foremost in the Annals of Fame and be entitled to Pre-eminence over all other sublunary Institutions, but his knowledge of Mankind induced him to observe that the inconsiderate Vulgar too often annex the idea of superiority to ostentatious splendour and pompous appellations: that the multitude frequently imbibe prejudices

repugnant to Reason and truth and he was apprehensive the undiscerning Populace were taught to believe that the members of our fraternity were of inferior dignity to the great Officers of Government which (notwithstanding its absurdity) he hinted to be a prevailing Opinion; and altho' this was a mistake they could never have fallen into it on a comparative view of their respective excellencies, yet he thought it prudent to prevent the propagation of this Error by conferring on our august President a Title superior to any enjoyed by the State Quality."

On the 6th. of February it was resolved that the President of the Club, for the time being, should always be addressed by the style and title of "The Right Honourable the President of the Homony Club." On the same evening Mr. Peale was admitted to membership. The Master of the Ceremonies (William Deards) "with a politeness peculiar to himself introduced Mr. Peale who in return for the high honor conferred on him by the Club, delivered a short but pathetic speech expressive of his Obligation and of a sincere desire by study and close application to promote the welfare of the Society, and thereby become a useful member thereof. The perturbation of Mr. Peale's mind was observable whilst he expressed his sentiments, which prevented his expatiating on the virtues of the several members, the natural effect of modesty, when appearing before an august President and dignified members of a Constitution formed on the most mature deliberation to promote none but men of virtuous principles and conspicuous merit. The President did not immediately perceive the Conflict otherwise would have relaxed a little of his majestic deportment to have enabled Mr. Peale's faltering Tongue to express the dictates of a heart replete with gratitude."

[*Concluded in the August number of the RECORD.*]

OFFERED MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

So early as the year 1806, the amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States which had existed nearly

twenty years, were disturbed by the course of events on the continent of Europe. Bonaparte had usurped the government of

Republican France and proclaimed himself Emperor of the French. He was then at the zenith of his fame as a military leader. Nearly all Europe lay prostrate at his feet. England was his most feared and hated enemy.

Toward France and England the United States held a strictly neutral position, and carried on a profitable trade; but finally the belligerents, in their anxiety to damage each other, ceased to respect the laws of nations toward neutrals. The British by Orders in Council¹ and the Emperor of the French by countervailing Decrees, nearly ruined American commerce. The remonstrances of the American government were unheeded. The British seemed more reckless of justice, than her foe. To the injurious act of diminishing commerce they added the insult of a haughty claim to the right of searching any American vessel wherein their cruisers might suspect there were deserters from the Royal Navy. This was carried out most oppressively and offensively in practice. The Americans became irritated and exasperated. When every honorable measure of diplomacy was exhausted in seeking for redress and justice; the government of the United States, in June, 1812, declared War against Great Britain, and immediately began a vigorous prosecution of it.

Russia was now on friendly terms with Great Britain. Her ambitious enemy had then invaded Russian territory, in his expedition toward Moscow, and Russia had thrown open her ports to British commerce, thereby placing her own weak navy at the mercy of the British war marine.

John Quincy Adams, was then the American Minister at the court of St. Petersburg, and his personal relations with the Emperor Alexander, were very intimate and cordial. When news of the American Declaration of War reached the Czar, he expressed his regret, and at the instance of the British

Ambassador, it was believed, his prime minister, Romanzoff, suggested to Mr. Adams the expediency of tendering the mediation of Russia for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. Mr. Adams approved it, and finally in March, 1813, M. Daschkoff, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, formally offered the mediation of his government to effect a reconciliation. It was too late. The President and the people resolved to carry on the war vigorously. They had been too often deceived by treacherous overtures for a friendly understanding upon honorable terms from Great Britain, to trust any more promises.

This offer of mediation and its results, brought out from William Charles, then an industrious caricaturist of Philadelphia,¹

¹ Charles was a Scotchman, and had been compelled to flee from Edinburgh because he had lampooned the authorities of that city. The war gave him many subjects for his satirical pencil. He labored on the side of the war party, and he gave many clever hits to the ultra-federalists or peace party, who rejoiced at every reverse of Napoleon, while the democrats rejoiced at all of his successes. The "French Party" and the "British Party" were yet party names given to the respective political parties in the United States, who were waging an uncompromising political war against each other.

The federalists of Boston commemorated in King's Chapel, on the 26th of March, 1813, the victories of the Russians over Napoleon, who aimed, it was said, "at the Empire of the world." One hundred and fifty amateurs and professional gentlemen assisted in the performance of sacred music. They sang the following recitative composed for the occasion: "For the hosts of Gallia went in with their chariots and with their horsemen into the North [against Moscow] and the Lord chased them with fierce warriors, winter blasts and famine; but the children of Scлавia, safe and unhurt, through all the dangers passed." In the afternoon many hundreds of the citizens of Boston and the surrounding country, sat down together at dinner, in an appropriately decorated room. Among the ornaments was a portrait of the Czar, under which were the words "Alexander the deliverer of Europe." Harrison Gray Otis made a speech in which he declared his conviction that the check given to Napoleon had relieved our country from its greatest peril; the influence of the French policy. Songs and odes were sung. One of the latter to the air of "ye mariners of England" contained the following stanzas:

"Then fill to Alexander!
For him a garland twine,
While shaded by our oaks, we taste
The virtues of the vine.
And when those oaks adorn our hills
Or bear our thunders far,
Let each soul
Fill his bowl
To vict'ry and the Czar—
And give a long and loud hurra
To vict'ry and the Czar."

In June, George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of Washington, addressed a large audience at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, on the Russian victories. It drew from M. Daschkoff, the Russian minister, a very complimentary letter, the original of which is before the writer. He requested a copy of the speech to send to the Emperor. "Permit me" said Daschkoff, to express to you my gratitude, that of my family, and of all my countrymen who shall praise your oration, for the zeal and interest you have displayed in our cause."—[EDITOR.]

¹ The British Privy Council consists of an indefinite number of gentlemen, chosen by the Sovereign, and having no direct connection with the Cabinet ministers. The Sovereign may, under the advice of this council, issue orders or proclamations which, if not contrary to existing laws, are binding upon the subjects. These are for temporary purposes, and are called *Orders in Council*.—[EDITOR.]

a picture in ridicule of it, an exact copy of which, reduced is here given. In the centre of the picture is a bear in pleasant mood, personifying Russia. On one side

of him kneels John Bull, with the inscription, "Orders in Council" on his horns of power. He is in a supplicating posture, and says: "Pray Mr. Bruin try if you can



make up the little difference between us, (referring to Columbia or America who stands upon the other side of the Bear.) The *Wasps* and *Hornets* have stung me so hard, I wish I had never disturbed their nests." ¹Bruin turning to Columbia, in a bland manner says, "Let me unite your hands, Madam—Johnny and I have been

very friendly since I sent him my fleet to take care of." But Columbia, grown wary by experience, says: "I thank you Mr. Bruin, but I cannot trust the Bull. Though he has promised to draw in his *Horns*, he must be safe bound to the stake before I treat with him."

ORIGIN OF THE STATES AND THEIR NAMES.

A correspondent sent to the RECORD (see page 211) a little compilation of what he supposed to be facts concerning the origin of the names of some of our States, with the query, "Are these statements correct?" Having seen some of these statements in the newspapers, and unable to

answer the question authoritatively, the Editor concluded to refer its solution to the readers of the RECORD without comment. Below are some of the valuable results of that reference which show the importance of a medium for such intercommunication upon historical and antiqua-

¹ On Sunday the 19th of October, 1812, the American Sloop-of-war *Wasp*, Captain Jacob Jones, after a severe fight, captured the British Sloop-of-war *Frolic*. Charles soon afterward issued a caricature entitled "A *Wasp* on a *Frolic*," in which that insect is represented running its long stinging through the belly of rotund John Bull, who exclaims, "I've often heard of your *Wasps* and *Hornets*, but little

thought such diminutive insects could give me such a sting." On the 24th of February, 1813, the American Sloop-of-war *Hornet*, Captain James Lawrence, captured the British man-of-war *Peacock*, off the coast of Brazil, after a severe combat. Commenting upon this event, a cotemporary Halifax newspaper said: "It will not do for our vessels to fight theirs, single handed. The Americans are a dead nip."—[EDITOR.]

rian subjects as the RECORD presents. Further criticism of the article is solicited.

The first of the subjoined papers is from JOHN G. SHEA, LL.D. of New York whose opinion is authority upon such points. The second is from the careful student of our history, CHARLES W. TUTTLE, counsellor at law, of Boston, whose researches upon the topic about which he has written, enables him to speak with confidence.

Editor of AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to suggest a few doubts:

CAROLINA cannot be called after Fort Carolina built near Port Royal, because that French fort was called Charlesfort. Sheas' Charlevoix i. p. 137. The French colonists subsequently built Caroline on the St. John, in what is still Florida. 26. p. 152. Charlevoix even notes the error of ascribing the name of Carolina to Charles IX of France, and assigns it properly to Charles II of England, under whom it was colonized. 26. p. 153.

FLORIDA.—The feast is called *Pascua Florida*.

ALABAMA, is from the name of the tribe originally written Alibamon by the French. The late Rev. Mr. Byington an accomplished Choctaw scholar sustained the earlier French by making the Alibamons to be Choctaws, and he ridiculed the translation. *Here we rest* or *The land of rest*. I took down but cannot at the moment give his interpretation.

MISSISSIPPI is not Choctaw or Natchez at all. The name first reached the French missionaries and voyageurs through the northern Algonquin tribes, and is clearly intelligible in their languages. Missi or Michi means *great*; sipi *river*: so that it simply means great river. The Ottawa was called Kichisipi, a *great river* and Col. Pichlynn a very intelligent Shawnee when asked by the late Buckingham Smith the meaning of Chesapeake, at once said Kichi-sipik. Place of the great water.

ARKANSAS, is written in early French documents Alkansas so that the French word *arc* certainly did not enter it, and such compounds are not in the style of the French. Alkansas or Arkansas was the name given by the Algonquins tribe to the nation calling themselves Quappas.

KENTUCKY, will, I think, by Algonquin scholars be interpreted like Connecticut—the *long river*. I do not think any word signifying *head* or *source* enters into it.

OHIO is not a Shawnee word or a word in any Algonquin dialect. It is pure Iroquois, like Ontario and means in Iroquois *Beautiful river*. See Cuoq, Iroquois & Algonquin tract.

MICHIGAN, is Michi *great* and gami *lake* in Algonquin, and is given in an early French Illinois dictionary. As earliest given it is Michigami.

ILLINOIS is not a compound of Indian and French; but a Canadian French attempt to express the word Illiniwek, which in Algonquin is a verbal form. "We are men." The *wek* gradually got written *ois*, pronounced *way* or nearly so. We say Illy-noy: but the French said: Illeen-way and the Indians Illeen-week.

WISCONSIN arises from a misprint, all the early French documents have Ouisconsin or Misconsin and this seems to come from Miscosi, *it is red*. Wishcons, may mean a *small beaver lodge*.

MISSOURI is a name first given in Marquettes journal and evidently Algonquin. In an Illinois dictionary I find the word with the meaning given *Canoe*. In Baraga's Dictionary for *It is muddy* he gives jishkiwika, but no word like Missouri.

IOWA is written at first Aioues and was applied to a tribe of Indians, and would seem to be simply Ajawa—across, beyond, as if to say *the tribe beyond the river*.

TEXAS, was a name applied to a confederacy and is said by Morfi in his Manuscript History of Texas to mean *Friends*.

New York, May, 1872.

Editor of the AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

Dear Sir:

I beg to call attention to two historical errors long current in our history, one relating to Maine and the other to New Hampshire, repeated in your account of the "Origin of the States and their Names."

Two theories of the origin of the name of the State of Maine has long been

publicly known. The one accepted by you must be rejected in view of historical facts brought to light not long ago. The name of this State was first authoritatively and deliberately applied more accurately to that part of it west of the Kennebec River—in the charter granted by the great Council of Plymouth, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, dated August 10, 1622. Therein it is called the "Province of Maine." This was nearly two years before the Princess Henrietta Maria of France was thought of for a wife to Prince Charles of England. At the time this name appeared in the charter a marriage treaty was pending between Prince Charles and the Infanta Maria, daughter of Philip III, of Spain. A marriage of these royal parties was not effected till early in the year 1624. It was clear from this, and other circumstances that could be mentioned, that the naming of Maine had nothing to do with Henrietta Maria of France, as alleged. I may add in this correction, that I expect to show in my life of Captain Mason, that the Infanta of Spain was designedly complimented in the naming of a district in New England, granted by the great Council; a curious fact overlooked by historians.

It seems to me reasonably certain that the State of Maine owes its name to no European State, province, or personage, but to its own singular geographical features. Years before the name appeared in this charter, the territory was commonly designated by English mariners and writers, "The Maine," variously spelt, to distinguish it from its insular parts lying about the coast. A useful and expressive word, constantly applied to it, in a maritime sense, was adopted for the English name of the territory by those authorized to give it a name. This origin of the name, proposed long ago, seems to be the true one.

No part of the original territory of New Hampshire, nor any part of its present territory ever bore the name LACONIA. The territory of New Hampshire, first granted under this name, was part of the original "Province of Maine," which

extended from the Merrimac to the Kennebec River, granted to Gorges and Mason in 1622. This was the first English name of New Hampshire. Seven years later, to wit. 1629, this territory, lying between the Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers, was granted to Captain Mason, and then first called, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Laconia was a name coined immediately after this last event, and applied to a not very well defined extent of territory lying about Lake Champlain, granted by the great Council to Gorges and Mason after New Hampshire had been defined and named.

I do not forget that some years since a town was incorporated by the name, Laconia, in New Hampshire,

Boston, May, 1872.

Truly Yours,

C. W. T.

*Grosvenor Library,
Buffalo, May 20, 1872.*

Editor of AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

Dear Sir:

I suppose that your idea of placing on record the names of the states, and where derived is for the purpose of perpetuating them as simply for a historical reason. But no matter what is the design it is a laudable one and for one I wish you had taken in a greater field, and also give whenever it can be done, the meaning of the Aboriginal appellatives of rivers, lakes and mountains. But errors are so abundant, the question is, are we not perpetuating falsehood rather than the truth? I observe in the state nomenclature, that some errors occur; and I have noticed these same errors or similar ones to have occurred in works of history and travels. Will you allow me to make corrections where I know there is an error. I have for the last five and thirty years been pretty well acquainted with the mixed languages of the North West spoken by the Ojibwees, Ottawas, Pottawatamies and kindred tribes; branches of the great Algonquin nation and must say I do know that the word Michigan is "Michi Gumee" Great Water. The prefix Michi, is applied to animate and inanimate objects alike. There are

slight variations in its pronunciation and spelling, but they all designate something large, expanded, quantities of, &c. There the word Michigan can be applied to the State having so many lakelets and being nearly surrounded by water; it can be styled the place of Great Waters. The name is applied irrespective to the land as to the Lake. Now as regards Mississippi Missi or Michi meaning great, and must not be confounded with a similar word of the Dakota tongue having a very different meaning. The same meaning is applied to that as to Michigan, but the latter half of the words are different. "Seepe" or "Neebe" is applied indiscriminately to a lake, or river by some of the western bands of Algonquins, while with other "Gumee" is used, but the ending shows the true meaning the "ee" implying water. It is all very romantic to say that the meaning in Indian is the "Father of Waters" "Long River," &c. For aught I know tinow the Choctaw word, may

mean Long river but Mississippi is not Choctaw or any part and parcel of the Mobilian tongue but good Algonquin. It is high time to purge our history of these fanciful meanings and cease to term Niagara "Thunder of Waters" because the old humbug H. R. S. once endeavored to palm that meaning off on the community, as to him the "Neck" was not romantic enough. Missouri-Minnay Sotor both show the Dakota earmarks, and in both is applicable to turbid or muddy water.

It is difficult to say why Rhode Island was so termed as the record of its nomination is very brief. On the 13th of the first month, 1644, the General Court of Election's passed the following: "It is ordered by this Court, that the Island commonly called Aquethneck, shall be from henceforth called the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island." This is all the record; neither in the history of the times or in private journals do we find any notice of the change or why.

OLD RECORDS FROM NEW JERSEY.

The first English emigrants to New Jersey soon discovered the necessity of having a faithful translation of the language used by the Aborigines.

This grew out of their social and business intercourse, coupled with the determination to deal fairly with this people—thus avoid dissatisfaction and perhaps bloodshed.

The proper authorities of the Salem Colony with John Fenwick as Governor have left on record, in one of the books of those early periods, a translation of Indian terms into the English and which was, no doubt, considered the standard in all things pertaining thereto.

Several of the manuscript books of the proceedings of the Courts of that Colony are on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton New Jersey, and often examined with much interest by Antiquarians.

The following is a copy of the translation above mentioned as made in 1684.

The "Indian Interpreter" as copied from the Salem Town Records Liber B in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey, 1684.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Cuttle | One |
| Nisha | Two |
| Necca | Three |
| Neuwa | Four |
| Palen-ah | Five |
| Cuttas | Six |
| Nephas | Seven |
| Haas | Eight |
| Pescunk | Nine |
| Telen | Ten |
| Tellen oak Cutte | Eleven |
| Tellen oak Nisha | Twelve |
| Tellen oak Necca | Thirteen |
| Tellen oak Neuwa | Fourteen |
| Tellen oak Palen-ah | Fifteen |
| Tellen oak Cuttas | Sixteen |
| Tellen oak Nephas | Seventeen |
| Tellen oak Haas | Eighteen |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Tellen oak Pescunk | Nineteen | Nee hatta | I have |
| Nissinack | Twenty | Cutte hatta | One Buck |
| Sickenon | Turkey | Monshuta | A Doe |
| Kahake | Goose | Hayes | A Skin not dressed |
| Quing Quinq | Duck | Hay | A Skin dressed |
| Neckaleckas | Hen | Tomoque | Beaver |
| Copohan | Sturgeon | Huni Kick | Otter |
| Harno | Shad | Mwes | Elk |
| Hurissameck | Cat fish | Mack | Boar |
| Sehacameck | Eel | Hocus | Fox |
| Cakickan | Perch | Nahaunum | Raccon |
| Lamis | Fish | Lingwes | Wild Cat |
| Weeko | Tallow or Suet | Hamrick | Squirrel |
| Pomce | Grease or any fat | Iumaummas | Hare |
| Kee man holum | Wilt thou buy | Miningus | Mink |
| Nee man holum | I will buy | Iwse | Meat or flesh |
| Kecho Kee wingenum | What wilt thou | Kush-Kush | Hog |
| | have or what hast | Copy | Horse |
| | thou a mind to have | Winneunggus | Mare |
| Kec loe Keckoe hee Wingenum | Say | Muse | Cow |
| | thou what thou has a mind to | Nonackon | Milch |
| Newingenum | I have a mind to | Makees | Sheep |
| Kake or Sewan | Wampum | Minnee | Drink or Ale |
| Alloguipeper | Hat or Cap | Pishbee | Small Beer |
| Aquewan | Coat or Wollen Cloak | Hosequen | Corn |
| Wepeck a quenan | White Match Coat | Pone | Bread |
| Limbiss Lymen | Cloth or Shirt | Hoppenas | Turnips |
| Saccutackan | Breeches | Seckha | Salt |
| Cockoon | Stockings | Kee Wengenumune | Dost you like this |
| Seppock | Shoes | Matta | No |
| Pickickan | Gun | Me matta Wingenum | I do not care for it |
| Punck | Powder | Sing Koatum | I do not care I will cast |
| Alunse | Lead | | it away |
| Assin | Stone, Iron, Brass &c | Mochee | Aye or Yes |
| Assimus | Kettle or Pot | Me manholum | I will buy it |
| Tomahickan | Axe | Ke manis kin une | Wilt thou sell this |
| Quippeleno | Hoe | Keeko | What |
| Pocksucan | Knife | Keeko gull une | How many Guilders |
| Tocosheta | Pair of Scizzors | | for this |
| Shanta | Tobacco | Keko Meele | What wilt thou give for |
| Hapockon | Pipe | | this |
| Brandywine | Rum &c &c | Cutte Wickan Cake | one fathom of |
| Hiyotluetap | Thou good friend, or | | Wampum |
| | good be to thee, friend | Nee Melee | I will give the |
| Tackonen | Whence Comest thou | Cutte teepa | One stiver or farthing |
| Tack taugh, or tana Ke matcha | Whith- | Cutte Gull | One Guilder or Six pence |
| | er goest thou | Momo licomum | I will leave this in |
| Vudogu | Yonder (a little way) | | pawn |
| Keck o lunse | What is thy name | Singa Kee natunum | When wilt thou |
| Hickole | Yonder (farther. a great way) | | fetch it |
| Kecko Ke hatta | What hast thou | Singa Kee peta | When wilt thou bring it |
| Matta ne hatta | I have nothing | Undogoe | Yonder |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Necka Corwin | After three sleeps or | Take | Freeze |
| Tana Ke natunum | Three days hence | Suckolon tisquicka | A rainy day |
| | When wilt thou | Rean | Winter |
| | fetch it | Sick quim | The Spring |
| Singa | When | Nippinge | y° Summer |
| Incka or Kisquicka. | To day. This day. | Tacockquo | The fall |
| | a day | Tana Ke wigwham | Where is thy house |
| Hapitcha | By and by | Hock ung Ket haning | By y° River |
| Alloppan | To morrow | Tana matcha ana | Where goes the gate |
| Tana Hatta | When hadst thou it | | (or yate) |
| Quash matta die con | Why didst thou | Jough undoque | Go yonder |
| | lend it | Hitock | Tree |
| Kacko pata | What hast thou brought | Hitock nepa | There stands a tree |
| Cuttas Quingquing | Six Ducks | Manamturi Kan | Mama do Wickon |
| Olet | It's good | Mana dickon | Peach or Cherry |
| Matta Olet | It's bad | Virum | Grapes |
| Matta ruti | Its good for nothing | Acotetha | Apple |
| Husko Seeka | Its very handsome | Hosquen | Corn |
| Husko Matit | Its very ugly | Cahockon | Mill |
| Ke runa matauka | Thou wilt fight | Rocat | Flour or Meal |
| Jough Matcha | Get thee Gone | Keen hammon | Grind it |
| Undoque matape | Sit yonder | Nutae | Bag or Basket |
| Ne mathit wingenum | We will be quiet | Paquehero | It's broke |
| Noa | Come hither or Come back | Roanouh heen | A North West Wind |
| Payo | To come | Rutte hock | Y° ground will burn and |
| Match poh | He is come or coming | | be destroyed |
| Raa Munga | Within | Hock cung | A Chamber |
| Cochmink | Without | Quequera | Where I. |
| Tongshena | Open | Qulamtanansi | I look for a place to lie |
| Poka | Shut | | down |
| Scunda | The door | Oke cowin | And sleep |
| Kee Ca Kenus | Thou art Drunk | Kee catungo | For I am sleepy |
| Opposicon | Beyond thyself | Aloppau | To morrow |
| Hus Ko Oppsicon | Much Drunk | Ne nattunum haissi | I will go a hunting |
| Mockenick | A great deal | Takene | In y° woods |
| Tonkit | A little | Altoon attonamon | Going to look |
| Maleema Cacko | Give me something | | a Buck |
| Abij or bee | Water | Matcha pauluppa Shuta | I have caught |
| Minatau | A little cup to drink in | | a Buck |
| Mitchen | Victulas | Accoke | Snake |
| Mets | Date | Mock erick accoke | Rattle Snake |
| Poneta | let it alone | Husko purso | Very sick or near death |
| Hugko lallacutta | I am very angry | Innamanden | A sore, hurt, cut or bruise |
| Ke hus Ko nalan | Thou art very idle | Respahala | Y° small pox |
| Chingo Ke matcha | When wilt thou go | Nupane | Y° ague |
| Mesic Kegy | Make haste | Sniguape | Hold your tongue |
| Shamahola | Run | Sniguape Kock in hatta | Be quiet, the |
| Hus Ko taquatle | Its very cold | | earth has them, they are dead |
| Ne Dogwatcha | I'm very cold I freeze | Sheek | Grass or any green herb |
| Whinne | Snow or Hail | Hocking | The ground |
| Ahalea coon hatta | Have abundance of | Hockeh ookon | A plantation |
| | Hail, Snow and Ice | Nee Tutona | My Country |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Owritta | A Plain, even, smooth | Penaetiti | A Boy |
| Oana | Path or Highway | Issimus | A Brother |
| Sniga Montauke | When we fight | Runcassiss | A Cousin |
| Ne holock | Do hurt | Mitthurrus | Husband |
| Ne rune husce huissase | We are afraid | Squaw | Wife |
| Opche hwiissaë | Always afraid | Noeck | Father |
| Ne olockotoon | We run into holes | Anna | Mother |
| Kockoke linse une | What dost thou call | Haxis | An old woman |
| | this | Aguittit | A little girl |
| Checonck | Looking Glass | Kins Kiste | Maid ripe for marriage |
| Powatahan | A pair of Bellows | Papouse | Sucking child |
| Itcohoha | A Cradle | Munockon | Monk or woman |
| Momol hickon | Book or Paper | Qualis | Master |
| Seckock | Table, Chair or Chest | Tolle muse | Servant |
| Sepussing | Creek | Wheel | The head |
| Kitt hanning | River | Meelha | The hair |
| Maholo | Canoe | Skinch | The eyes |
| Rena Moholo | Great Boat or Ship | Hickiwat | The nose |
| Taune Ke hatta | Where has thou it | Turr | The mouth |
| Ne taulle Ke rune | I will tell thee | Wippit | The teeth |
| Ne Maugholame | I bought it | Pentor | Y ^e ear or hearing |
| Ke kemuta | Thou hast stole it | Quaquangan | The neck |
| Matta ne Kamuta | No I did not steal it | Nacking | The hands |
| Taune maugholame | Where didst thou | Ponacka | Two hands |
| | buy it | Huckun | The back |
| A B ondoquo | Yond of A B | Wotigh | The belly |
| B C Sickomelee | B C will give me so | Hickott | The legs |
| | much for it | Ceet | The feet |
| Swwee | All | Jucka | A day |
| Hockung Tappin | God | Kishquecon | A week |
| Manitto | The Devil | Kisho | A month |
| Renus leno | A man | Cothtingo | A year |
| Peray | A lad | Passica cutten | Half a year |

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN COLONIAL TIMES.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. GEORGE C. MASON of Newport, R. I. for the following sketch:

The little that we know of the African Slave Trade is confined almost exclusively to the traffic carried on subsequent to the Act of 1794, prohibiting the importation of slaves, with, perhaps, an outline (embracing a few general facts in the form of statistics) confined in great part to the traffic that was renewed by the Americans after the Declaration of Peace. Just prior to the Revolution the trade was in its most flourishing state; and when, in 1784, trade

and commerce once more fell into the old channels, the fleet-sailing vessels of New England revived a traffic that had enriched the colonists, and which promised extraordinary returns after the long interruption occasioned by the war. The Colonists had not only been countenanced in the traffic by the mother country, but were encouraged by the throne and stimulated to the utmost activity by competitors in England, France and Spain. John Hawkins had been honored with knighthood by Queen Elizabeth, for making known to his countrymen "that negroes were

very good merchandize in Hispaniola, and that stores of them might easily be had in Guinea." The King of Portugal, enthusiastic over the exploits of Gonzales, had styled himself "Lord of Guinea." Charles V. no less elated at the prospect of large returns, granted an exclusive patent to a chosen few to supply his possessions in the West Indies with negroes. Las Casas gave this measure the weight of his influence, and with it the countenance of the Church; and the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" (which supplied our infant settlements with religious instruction) found itself in the enjoyment of a plantation in Barbadoes, and under the necessity of purchasing fresh hands from time to time, to keep up the stock. King James, as Queen Elizabeth had done, granted a patent to a company of traders on the coast of Guinea. William and Mary, taking a broader view of the field so unexpectedly developed, made the African Slave Trade free to all. But it was not till the signing of the treaty of Utrecht that the flood gates were opened wide. By that treaty England engaged to carry out the contract of the old French Guinea Company, and thus pledged herself to import into the new world, in the space of thirty years, one hundred and forty-four thousand slaves! Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the colonists were called upon to do their part in the great work of freighting negroes from the coast of Africa.

By all, the trade in negroes was deemed alike proper and legitimate. It had its advocates at the bar and in the pulpit. In the eyes of the manufacturer it had a commercial value that could hardly be estimated, and the philanthropist saw in it the means of enlightening a race plunged in heathen darkness.¹ Birmingham and Manchester got up wares suited to the new market, and the arts were not behind the

trades, for Stothard painted "the voyage of the Sable Venus from Angola to the West Indies," and a member of Parliament made the dusky queen the subject of his muse:

"Her skin excell'd the raven's plume,
Her breath the fragrant orange bloom,
Her eye the tropic beam:
Soft was her lip of silken down,
And mild her look as evening sun
That gilds the Corbre stream."

The trade was wholly unorganized at the time when the American Colonies first took part in it, and it remained so till near the close of the last century, often proving disastrous to those engaged in it. It was, in fact, a scramble on the coast for slaves, as the following letter from the Captain of a slaver will show:

"Anamaboe, October 27th 1736.

"Sir :

After my Respects to you, these may Inform how it is with me at pres^tnt. I bless God I Injoy my health very well as yett, but am like to have a long and troublesum voyage of it, for there never was so much Rum on the Coast at one time before. Nor y^e like of y^e french ships was never seen before, for y^e whole Coast is full of them, for my part I can give no guess when I shall get away, for I purchest but 27 slaves since I have been here, for slaves is very scarce: we have had nineteen sails of us at one time in y^e Rhoad, so that those ships that used to carry pryne slaves off is now forced to take any that comes: heare is 7 sails of us Rume men that we are ready to devour one another, for our Case is Desprit. Sr. I beg that you will Exist my famely in what they shall want, for I no not when I shall git home to them myself. I have had the misfortin to Bury my chiefe mate on y^e 21st of Sept. and one man more, and Lost the negro man Prymus and Adam over board on my pasedge, one three weeks after another: that makes me now very weke handed, for out of what is left thair is two that is good for nothing. Capt. Hamond has bin heare six months and has but 60 slaves on bord. My hearty servis to your spouse and famely. I am y^rs to Com^d

JOHN GRIFFEN."

It was not till a sharp competition and after repeated losses that the lesson taught by experience was turned to account—till pens were erected and factors established at accessible points, with depots of supplies suited to the wants of the natives, who gathered the slaves in the interior and brought them bound to the coast. When all this was done, complaints like the

¹ One good old elder, whose "ventures" on the coast had uniformly turned out well, always returned thanks on the Sunday following the arrival of a slaver in the harbor of Newport, "that an overruling Providence had been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of benighted heathen, to enjoy the blessing of a Gospel dispensation."

above were rarely heard; for on the arrival of a vessel on the coast, the Captain usually found the pens full, and he had only to agree with the factor for a cargo, ship in a few hours the number of heads purchased and immediately turn his prow homeward.

Without going into any extended remarks on the slave trade, I purpose here to give a few facts connected with the part taken in it by New England prior to the Revolution, drawn from original papers which have fallen into my hands, and which, for more than a century, have been hid away in garrets, under the eaves of old houses and in strange out-of-the-way places, buried in a mass of rubbish that required both time and patience to sift it thoroughly.

The limited size of the vessels employed in running to and from the coast of Africa, was one of the most striking features of the slave trade, as carried on by the Colonists. The larger number were not more than forty or fifty tons burthen. In time the capacity of vessels so employed was materially increased, but eventually it was limited to a maximum of two hundred tons, it being found in practice that the smaller vessels were the most profitable.

I can give no better description of a vessel of this class than is found in the wording of a contract for building one of the largest in use at that day:

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon this first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, and in the Twenty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George II; King of Great Britain, &c. betwixt Stephen Brown and Caleb Clapp, both of Warren, in the County of Bristol, in the Colony of Rhode Island, shipwrights, on the first part, and Richard White and William Jones, of Newport, in the County of Newport, in the Colony aforesaid, Merchants, on the other part.

"Witnesseth, That the said Stephen Brown and Caleb Clapp, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Richard White and William Jones, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that they, the said Stephen Brown and Caleb Clapp, shall build or cause to be built at their building place in——aforesaid, a good Brigantine or vessel of the dimensions following: Sixty feet length by the keel, straight rabbet, and length of the rake forward to be fourteen feet, three

foot and one half of which to be put into the keel, so that she will then be sixty-three feet keel and eleven feet rake forward. Twenty-three feet by the beam, ten feet in the hold, and three feet ten inches betwixt decks,¹ and twenty inches waste. Rake abaft to be according to the usual proportions, to have a sufficient false stern. Keel to be sided thirteen inches &c. &c. "Then follows a minute description of the planking and other details. She was to be launched by the first of the following August, and the builders were to be paid at the rate of £24, old tenor per ton."

In 1752, the expense of building a sloop of 90 tons, in Newport, was £27, per ton, and for a double decker £34 per ton was charged; the builders, in either case, included in their contract the mast, yards, booms and bowsprit, and the work of caulking, the owner finding the oakum, pitch and tar. This vessel was to be paid for in the following manner: "one-third dry goods, one-third West Indies goods and one-third cash." The same class of vessels could be built in Swansey (a small town in the upper part of the State) it was asserted, at one-fifth part cheaper than in Newport.

Ships were by no means common and they were confined almost exclusively to the European trade. In a long and patient search the papers of only one have fallen into my hands—those of the *Flame*, a private armed vessel, owned in Newport and noted in her day.² Her keel was but 79 feet in length; beam 26½ feet, hold 11' 9". She had a double deck, which was only accorded to vessels intended for privateers or slavers, and when not engaged in privateering she was employed in trade.

¹ The space allotted to slaves who were confined in a sitting posture. This space, when cruelty became more refined, was reduced to three feet three inches, in height, and in crowded vessels from ten to thirteen inches of surface was all the room allowed to each slave. The loss attending the crowding together of so large a number of human beings in a space so limited, ultimately led to a reform that limited the number of slaves to the tonnage of the vessel.

² She was very successful as a privateer and in connection with the snow *Cæsar*, another armed vessel, owned by the same parties, was employed to take troops and stores to Cape Breton, during the siege of Louisburg, for which service, and for assistance rendered there at that time, the owners received the sum of £3,626.5' 0" from Massachusetts, and a subscription of £2,053.13.4 from the Merchants of Rhode Island. She was evidently of foreign build and probably a prize, for her hull was "built of Spanish Cedar, Mahogany and Madeira." Her consort the snow *Cæsar*, was subsequently lost on the Bermuda shoals. Her measurements were as follows: Keel, 55½ feet, beam 22 feet, hold 10 feet.

Sloops, schooners and brigantines were in general use with, occasionally, a snow—a class of vessels wholly unknown to the present generation. Schooners were first employed about 1715; they rapidly came into favor, and with sloops took precedent of every other class of vessels. They carried no topmasts, made quick passages and were manned by a very limited number of hands. Many vessels of only twenty tons burthen were engaged in the West Indies trade. One of them is thus described in her Custom House permit:

"Newport.

"By the Honorable STEPHEN HOPKINS Esq.
Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, &c.

"Permission is hereby granted unto Benj. Weaver, Commander of the Sloop *Welcome*, burthen twenty tons, or thereabouts, navigated with five men, Plantation build, and duly qualified to sail for Barbadoes, having entered and cleared at the Naval Office and all other his Majesty's offices in this place, according to law, and for whom this shall be a sufficient let pass.

"Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms,
[SEAL] This twentieth day of April 1756, in the
twenty ninth year of his Majesty's reign.
STEPHEN HOPKINS."

Passed the Naval Office,
Benj. Nichols, Nav. Offr."

The smallest vessels I have found engaged in the slave trade were of forty tons burthen and I shall have occasion to refer to a number of them. Small vessels were more highly prized and commanded higher rates than large ones. The ship *Fame*, already referred to, was offered for charter in South Carolina, in 1746, and the Consignee wrote to the owners as follows: "Captain Thompson has been offered £7.10 per ton for Amsterdam and 10 per ct. primage; have advised him to wait a few days longer, and if he cannot obtain more to take up with it. If he had a small vessel he could readily obtain 5s per ton more.¹ Coast Captains uniformly

objected to large vessels, and I am led to believe that the majority of the vessels employed in Colonial times were under eighty tons burthen. The *Fame*, a favorite name, was a schooner of fifty tons. She had been a Spanish privateer, taken by Capt. James Allen, of the Sloop *Revenge* "a private man-of-war," brought into Newport, condemned as a lawful prize, in 1742, and was sold as she stood for £1000, Current Money of Rhode Island, and proved to be a good investment. The Schooner *May Flower* registered eighty-eight tons. Sloop *Elizabeth*, seventy-three tons. Brigantine *Grayhound*, one hundred and forty tons (an unusually large vessel.) Schooner *James*, sixty tons. Sloop *Lucretia*, forty-two tons. *Little Beckey*, forty tons, and many others, of about the same capacity, that might be named, without referring to those under forty tons, engaged exclusively in bringing molasses from the West Indies to be distilled into rum for the slave trade.

The limited value of these vessels is another striking feature of the times. Captain James, of the brigantine *Sanderson*, (a vessel that subsequently made, as I shall show, several profitable voyages to the coast of Africa) had authority to offer her for sale in 1745, the year she was built, for £450, Jamaica currency, the vessel to be delivered in New England, on her return trip from the West Indies, and no purchaser was secured for her. The snow *Susey*, one hundred and thirty tons, was purchased in Boston in 1759, with her outfit, for £568, lawful money. The cost of many of these vessels might be given here, but as we have no means of knowing their condition when offered for sale, except in the case of the *Sanderson*, as shown by her register, we are not in a position to judge of the price they brought when thrown upon the market.

The crews were always small. Many Sloops and Schooners bound to the West Indies, had with the captain and mate, a cooper, two men and a boy. It was the cooper's place to put together the hogsheds for the return cargo of molasses, and he employed himself on the outward passage

¹ Some idea of the freights obtained may be gathered from the following extract from a letter dated Boston, Decr. 13th 1756. "The information had just been received from Jamaica, "Capt. Stebbins is loading at Nevis @ 10.s but his vessel is fortified. Mr. Faneuil has a brig loading at Jamaica, @ 8.s She is 125 tons and he tells us that by the masters account, he shall make £1100, freight. The small freight, which is the most profitable, will probably all be shipped, but we can have room between decks."

in making bungs, heads, &c. preparatory to the work of putting his materials together on reaching port.

The owners of slavers were directly interested in the vessels employed in freighting merchandize to and from the West Indies, the Carolinas and European ports. From the Carolinas they obtained the necessary supply of naval stores, and from Europe, in exchange for rum, molasses lumber &c. they received cordage and duck, and a variety of articles that were needed for their trade with the West Indies and the coast of Africa; and the West Indies supplied them with cocoa, indigo, coffee and molasses, principally the latter, in return for the products of the north, of a mixed character, as will be seen by the following bill of lading, which may be taken as a fair sample of an outward cargo:

"Codfish, 9 hhds: mackerel, 20 bbs: oil, 10 bbs: pork, 43¼ bbs: beef, 20 bbs: blackwalnut chairs, 1 doz: tar, 11 bbs: bread, 13 quarter casks: corn, 240 bushels: lard, 7 firkins: wax candles, 15 boxes: tallow do. 14 boxes: hoops 3000 (hhds:) boards, 13,663 ft. staves, 7800 (hhds:) shingles, 10,250: sheep, 26: hogs, 52: horses, 15: with water, hay, &c."

The tar and shingles on board a brigantine of forty tons burthen, bound to St. Vincent and thence to St. Eustatia for a cargo of molasses. I have examined many bills of lading of that period (the middle of the last century) and have found in them the most singular ventures: in one instance a feather bed, which called to mind the cargo of warming pans shipped to the West Indies by the late Lord Timothy Dexter—a venture that turned out well, it is said, odd as it may appear.

The tar and shingles in the above invoice, came from the Carolinas: the other articles were all from New England. Taunton furnished immense number of staves, and the hoops were from the shores of Narragansett Bay. There were two qualities of staves. The white oak were used for rum hogsheds and the red oak were for molasses and sugar hogsheds. There were also two grades of water casks,

distinguished as "common" and "Guinea." The latter were rated one-third higher than the former, and were worth from two and a half to three dollars each.

The following is a fair specimen of the orders given to a Captain about sailing for the West Indies.

"Newport, March 13th, 1752.

"CAPT. DAVID LINDSAY,

"You being master of my brigantine *Sanderson* and ready to sail, my orders are that you embrace the first opportunity of wind and weather and proceed for the Island of St. Vincent, where, please God you arrive; there dispose of your cargo on the best terms you can: what you cant get money for, take good cocoa. When you have disposed of your cargo and receive your pay, proceed to St. Eustatia, there lay out your money in good molasses and proceed home with all possible dispatch. Should you not have money enough to load you with molasses, you may sell what cocoa you have in order to purchase molasses, if it be plenty. If not desire you'll only employ your money in molasses and bring the cocoa home with you.

Notwithstanding my order to sell at St. Vincent, if you find your cargo is not in demand, desire you will proceed to Dominico (taking care not to go within three leagues of Martinico) and endeavor to sell what part of your cargo you may have left there for money, if you think it will answer better than at St. Eustatia. You must take care not to take any of the produce of the French Islands on board, or any goods from old France, before you arrive at St. Eustatia (St. Vincent and Dominico are not understood to be French islands.)

"You must observe to set your cooper to work as soon as you arrive at St. Vincent, and let him have all the assistance you can, in order to get a sufficient number of casks made. Should you meet with any Frenchman who has got a good permission to carry a vessel amongst them, you may go if you can agree to our advantage, but not otherwise. Be careful not to go without having a firm agreement, and should you sell them your cargo, you must have your load of molasses, and the remainder in anything that will answer best, taking care to agree for so much molasses &c. clear of all charges, to be delivered on board, or at least at the bay where you may lay. You may, perhaps, meet with some Frenchman who has French papers, who may propose to make a French bottom of your vessel; but desire that you will not take up with any such proposal, as I would not have you go on any illicit trade. On the whole, if you find that your cargo will not answer tolerably well at some of the aforementioned ports, desire you will proceed to Jamaica, there do the best you can and proceed home with all possible dispatch. After getting what molasses you can, your boards and horses you must sell at the first port, if possible, as the horses will not do to carry to Jamaica, as it will be too long

to keep them on board. I shall not add but desire you to let me have from you by all opportunities, I wish you a good voyage and am your loving owner and humble servant.

"WILLIAM JOHNSTON."

"Above is a copy of orders, which I promise to follow."

"DAVID LINDSAY."

An effort was always made to get as much ready money as possible; but the trade was carried on to a great extent by means of barter, and cocoa seems to have been adapted as a standard of value. Horses, for example, were each worth from seven to eight hundred pounds of cocoa. A barrel of beef was worth one hundred pounds: flour, eighty or ninety pounds: pork, about eighty pounds to the half barrel: a barrel of mackerel, sixty or seventy pounds: codfish, forty to forty-five pounds per quintal; shingles, fifty pounds per thousand, and sheep fifty pounds each. Cocoa when brought to the colonies, was shipped to Europe, where it was readily exchanged for other articles. Cash returns were usually in the form of bills of exchange on London, or in coin, generally pistoles. The proper weight of the latter was 16 cwt. but they were frequently short, and it was a very common practice to employ a goldsmith to "play" them with gold, which was attended with but a trifling expense over and above the cost of the gold used for this purpose.

The cash value of a number of merchantable articles in 1738, was as follows:

| "Paramaribo price current Mch. 28," 1738 | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------|
| Beef | 15 @ | 16 guilders | ye bb. |
| Pork | 25 | " " | " " |
| Mackerel | 8 | " " | " " |
| Salt | 2 | " " | " " |
| Staves | 50 | " " | " M. |
| Niggers | 150 @ | 200 | " each. |
| Boards | $\frac{1}{2}$ stiver | | ye foot. |
| Horses | 30 @ | 40 guilders | each. |
| Rum | 12 stivers | | ye gal. |

It will be seen by the above "orders" that molasses was the one thing wanted, and it will be found that it was the bulk of every cargo imported from the West Indies. Even the odious "Sugar" or as it was generally called "the Molasses act," injurious as it was to the Colonies, did not

check the importation, for the demand for rum was constantly on the increase, and without molasses there could be no rum. It is not an easy matter to get at its real value, and it is only when the invoice is made out in dollars and cents or in sterling, which was seldom the case, that we are sure of making no mistake in this particular. Molasses was offered in Boston in 1764, at 25 cents per gal. Gov. Bernard, in his letters on "The Trade and Government of America, 1764," gives one and sixpence as "a middling price, as sold out of merchant's storehouses." The average price in the West Indies, taken from a large number of invoices, was 13 d. or 14 d. per gal., to which must be added the expense of importation.

At times molasses was in great demand, but little of it, when once landed in the Colonies, was ever shipped, except in the shape of rum. Cap. Isaac Freeman tried to procure a cargo of rum and molasses in Newport, in 1752, for his coasting sloop; but there were so many vessels preparing for the Guinea Coast, that it was impossible to purchase either article. This was in May. Mr. Thomas Boylstone wrote from Boston to Newport, the following June, for molasses, and received for reply that all the molasses in port found its way into the still, in order to send vessels to the Guinea Coast. Capt. Freeman was persistent in his demand for a cargo for his sloop, and received a letter on this subject, dated Newport June 19th, 1752.

"We are sorry to find you are ordering your sloop here in expectation of having her loaded with rum in about five weeks. We cannot give you encouragement of getting that quantity of rum these three months, for there are now so many vessels lading for Guinea, we cant get one hoghead of rum for the cash, and am obliged so let our sloop lay by for the want of about twelve hogheads, which we dont expect to get under a month with all cash, and we have been lately to New London and all along the sea port towns, in order to purchase the molasses, but cant get one hoghead."

Under such a pressure the market for molasses must have been in a very satisfactory state, and the freighting business could not have been other than good. The cost of distilling was five and one

half pence per. gallon, and good distillers were expected to turn out gallon for gallon, but the average was about ninety six gallons of rum to every hundred gallons of molasses. The number of still-houses in operation was almost beyond belief. In Newport there were no less than twenty-two running without interruption. A still house in Boston in 1735, owned by a Mr. Childs, was esteemed one of the most commodious and best arranged of any in use at that time, and was the model of many subsequently built in other places. The expense of building the cisterns and vats was from 14 s. to 16 s. per. hundred gallons, exclusive of the cost of the lumber, and it was stated at that time (1735) that there were but two men in Boston who rightly understood putting them together. The cost of three copper stills and heads, three pewter worms and two pewter cranes, in London, in 1735, was £546. 11s. 3d.

The importance of the rum manufacture was made apparent during the controversy before the Board of Trade, in 1750, between the sugar planters of Jamaica, and the Northern Colonists, when it was shown to be the "Chief Manufacture" of the Colonists, and that upwards of fifteen thousand hogsheads of molasses were annually converted into rum in the Province of Massachusetts alone. The West Indies were also producing four and one-half million gallons per. annum, and England annually sent to the Coast of Guinea two thousand hogsheads of her own manufacture, from French and Dutch molasses. With rum the Colonists carried on a lucrative trade with the Indians, corn and pork were purchased with it of the farmers, and it served to keep the fisheries alive. Full one-quarter of the product of the New England and New-foundland fisheries was of an inferior quality, known to the trade as "refuse" or "Jamaica fish," all of which was bought up with rum and sent to the West Indies, with large invoices of second rate horses, in exchange for molasses, to be worked into rum as soon as it entered a northern port. There was no article that

could take the place of rum in the African trade. European goods had been found to be utterly worthless for this purpose. In such matters the experience of those who have applied the proper test, is our best guide, and we will therefore take the opinion of Captain George Scott, who was on the coast in 1740, with a mixed cargo, which he wished to exchange for slaves.

"June ye 13 1740 at Sea Latt. 8° 30' " N.
" Long. 39° 30' " W.

"Gentlemen :—Meeting with this opportunity I was very glad to acquaint you of our miserable voyage. We left Anamaboe ye 8th of May, with most of our people and slaves sick. We have lost 29 slaves. Our purchase was 129. My negro Bonner is ded : the slaves we have left is now all recovered. We have five that swell'd and how it will be with them I can't tell. We have one-third of dry cargo left, and two hhgs. rum. If I had staid there for it and sold I believe I should lost all our slaves. I think to proceed to Antigo and fitt y^e sloop and take y^e other trial on the coast. It will not do to give it up for one bad bout. If I go directly back I'll sell y^e rum for gold, if I gitt but twenty pence for it before I'll by slaves. The slaves that died, I believe there was one above twenty-two years old and none under fourteen. I have sent by Captain Lindsay sixteen ounces of gold, which is all. I wrote you by Capt. Kinnecut, who sail'd y^e 10th, April. I have repented a hundred times y^e lying of them dry goods. Had we laid out two thousand pound in rum, bread and flour, it would purchased more in value than all our dry goods. I have paid a good part of the wages. My serviss to all friends, pray excuse all blunders, for I am now aboard Capt. Lindsay and in haste to gitt aboard.

"Gentlemen I remain your humble servt

"GEO. SCOTT."

With the rum in hand there was no difficulty in fitting out a slaver, for the venture promised better returns than any other branch of trade, and for the present we will follow the fortunes of one of these traders, taking first the brigantine *Sanderson*, already referred to, Capt. David Lindsay. We have seen her fitted out for the West Indies, for a cargo of molasses, March 13th, "1752, and on the 20th, of" following June we hear of her at St. Eustatia, where she had taken on board 3279 gals. of molasses (a full cargo for her was 10,000 gals.) and her Captain was bargaining for more. In a letter from that place to the owners, he declares his vessel

to be "very tite and good as yet," but there seems to have been some fear that she would not remain so long, which was fully realized before she had completed her next voyage. On her return to Newport she was fitted out for the African trade, for which she had already been registered, as follows;

"NEWPORT
"Rhode Island".

[SEAL]

"In pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 7th and 8th years of the Reign of King William the Third, entitled, *an act for preventing Fraud, and Regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade.*

"JURAT: William Johnston, of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island &c. Merchant.

"That the Brigantine, called the *Sanderson*, whereof David Landsay is at present master, being a square stern'd vessel of the burthen of about Forty tons, was built at Portsmouth, in the Colony aforesaid, in the year Seventeen Hundred and Forty-five, as appears by a former Register, now cancelled, and that this deponent at present is sole owner thereof, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share or part or Interest therein.

"WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

[SEAL] "Which oath abovesaid, was made before us, William Greene Esq. Governor of the Colony aforesaid, and Joseph Wanton Esq. collector and principle officer of His Majesty's customs in said Colony.

"Given under our hands and seals at Newport, abovesaid, this twelfth day of March, Anno Dom. 1752, in the Twenty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

"W. GREENE."

"Custom House, Newport. R. I.

Rec'd, Ex'd and Del.

J. WANTON."

Her "portage bill" numbered the Captain, two mates and six men. No surgeon was then employed, though at a subsequent day it was found to be to the interest of the owners to make a liberal allowance for one, but which allowance by no means equalled that of a surgeon on board a privateer.¹ She took on board "80 hhds. six bbs. and 3 tierce of rum, containing 8220 gals. 79 bars of iron (known as "African iron," and got up expressly for the trade) 19 bbs. flour, 4 tierces rice, 2 bbs. snuff, 28 iron pots, 20bbs. tar, 3 bbs.

loaf sugar, 4 bbs brown do. 7 quarter casks wine, 1 bb. coffee, 1 bb vinegar, 20 firkins butter, 2 do tallow, 10 bbs. pork, 15 half do. 10 bbs beef and 8 half do. 10 boxes sperm candles, 4 kegs pickles, 2 bbs. fish, 1 bb. hams, 12 casks of bread, 4 casks of tobacco, 1 trunk of shirts and cotton holland, 3000 staves, hoops and boards, 470 ropes of onions, 4 bbs. beans," with the usual supply of water, shackles, hand cuffs &c.

The tar, hoops, staves and boards were taken to fill up the hold, and were to be sold or exchanged for molasses when the vessel reached the West Indies. The vinegar was used for purifying the between decks. On the return voyage, when clear of the coast, the slaves were daily brought on deck, their quarters cleaned, washed and sprinkled with vinegar, and then they were returned to the dismial hole in which they were confined; the males separated from the females by means of a bulk head. If the slaves were quiet and submissive, they were allowed to remain on deck the greater part of the day in fine weather: if not, they had a hard time of it.

The cargo on board, it was deemed advisable to effect insurance, but this was not always an easy matter, for underwriters objected to the long voyage, and cared not to take the hazard when opportunities to underwrite on vessels bound to and from the West Indies were constantly offering. A number of mutilated policies have come to my hand, but the only perfect one is on another vessel, the *Anstis*, also a brigantine, about the size of the *Sanderson*, and up for the coast of Africa. The insurance was effected in New York, through a broker, and he could get but one party to underwrite for £100, on the cargo, at 18 per. cent, other parties refusing to underwrite for less than 20 per. ct. The whole policy is to long too insert here, and I will make only one extract from it.

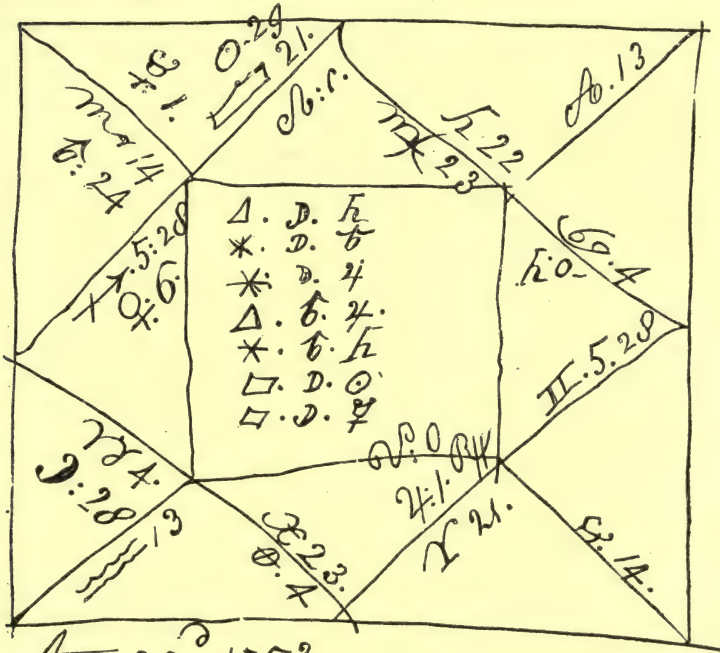
"And touching the adventures and perils which we the assurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this voyage, they are of the seas, men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pyrates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettizons, Letters of Mart, and Countermart. Sarprizals, Taking at Sea, Baratry of the Master and Marines, and all the Perils, Losses and Misfortunes

¹ The surgeon of a privateer was allowed two full shares of all prizes, and "all Doctors chests and instruments" that might be taken as prizes; and it was also the custom to make him a present of the ship's chest, on a return from a cruise.

that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment or Damage of the said Goods and Merchandize, or of the said vessel her Tackel, Apparel and Furniture or any part thereof”¹

Everything being now ready, an astrolo-

ger or “conjurer,” as they were frequently called, was sometimes employed “to cast a figure,” to ascertain the proper moment for the vessel to depart. His reading of the stars were thus recorded.



¹ A letter from an astronomer to a Newport merchant, accompanying an ephemeris of the planets places, reads thus:

“As our almanacks are very erroneous, I thot proper to give you the moons place calculated to every sixth day to the most rigorous exactness, from which her place may be obtained to a sufficient exactness for your business.

AN EXAMPLE.—Let the moons place be required for the 4th of April.”

| | | | |
|---------|-----|------|-----------------|
| 1st day | 1' | 0' | 19' |
| 7th " | 4 | 12 | 12 |
| | 2' | 21 | 53 |
| 6) | 81° | 53' | (13° |
| | 6 | | |
| | 21 | | |
| | 18 | | |
| | 3 | | |
| | 60 | | |
| 6) | 233 | (39' | |
| | 18 | | |
| | 53 | | |
| | 13° | 39' | |
| | 3 | | |
| | 1 | 10' | 57 |
| | 1 | 20 | 19 1st day |
| 3 | 1 | 16 | = 1 16 4th day. |

A HOROSCOPE.

When the auspicious hour arrived, be it by day or night, in sunshine or in rain, in calm or storm, she left her mooring at a given signal from the shore, and from that

moment was deemed to have entered upon her voyage. I have seen hundreds of these horoscopes and many of them with curious marginal notes, Thus:—“6 D & h always wins the profits:” & on another: “this voyage rendered in 5 mos. & 4 days, with much less, (.) in the 12th, several deaths of seamen.”¹

¹ Insurance to Jamaica in 1748, was 5 and 6 per. cent, in 1756 it was 20 per. cent, and in 1760, it fell to 11 per. cent, the rate varying as the seas were more or less infested with privateers or rovers.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ELEAZAR WILLIAMS (Ante p. 227).—Was not this person insane or led away by strange delusions? While in Canada and with the journal and map of Marquette's voyage in my hands, which I subsequently published, I received a letter from the office of the Secretary of State at Albany stating that the Rev. Eleazar Williams proposed to sell to the State Marquette's original journal and map, which with other papers he had found in a box in the wall of the Church at Sault St. Louis, Canada, at a time when it was abandoned and in ruins. I replied stating that it was notorious at Sault St. Louis, that the church had not been in any such ruinous state; the present church having been built by the then incumbent Rev. Mr. Marcou, who took down the old church. The box finding was therefore clearly a delusion.

The fact that I had the journal and map in my hands, rather favored the idea that he had fallen into a delusion on that point also.

What could have been his object I could not tell, but though I printed the documents he pretended to have and wished to sell, he never produced them, before or after my publication to correct or dispute my work. He could not have found them as he pretended; he could not have had them. When at a later day he claimed to be Louis XVII, I put it down as simply as another freak of an evidently insane man, Indianologists assured me that his ears were a sure mark of his Indian origin.

JOHN G. SHEA.

New York, June, 1872.

INTERESTING RELICS.—The Detroit *Free Press* says that a cannon captured from the British at Perry's victory is in the possession of a truckman of that city and advertised for sale, and that another cannon, fully as large as this one, lies imbedded in the earth at the foot of Cass street, and that one was also taken from the Brit-

ish in the memorable fight.¹ The *Free Press* adds:

"They are the property of the United States Government if any one has a claim, but if the city were to take possession of them there would probably be no question of ownership raised. The truckman will be satisfied if paid for his trouble, and the cannon can be placed in one of the parks on the Campas Martius or laid at the base of the monument. Nothing more valuable in the line of relics can be found in this neighborhood. Cleveland, having a Perry monument, would no doubt be glad to pay something for these guns. Detroit historical societies have no place to put the pieces if they should purchase them, but the city has a dozen eligible locations. Placed at the base of the monument inside the fence, the guns would attract much attention, and if the Council would take no step the different societies, by the help of a subscription paper among business men, could easily raise the small sum necessary to purchase the relics."

I send you the above for two reasons: First; In the HISTORICAL RECORD No 1—There is an account of "Braddock's grave" p. 44, extracted from "the Uniontown American Standard of the 7th instant, after giving an account of the planting on the 29th ult." &c: Now, when and what year is referred to? When was 7th instant, and the 9th ult.?—My impression is that the extract is from a paper printed over 25 or 30 years ago, if not more. See Braddock's expedition (p. 246.) by Winthrop Sargent, published by the Historical Society of Pa., 1855.

The above extract from the Detroit paper, has *no date*. I cut it from the "Evening

¹ On page 300 of the "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," by the Editor of the RECORD, may be seen a picture of one of these iron cannon that were taken from the British by the victorious Americans, under Perry. These the writer saw in 1860, at the wharves in the rear of the warehouses of Messrs. Mooney and Foote, and Sheldon. One was a long four-pounder, and the other two were thirty-two pound carronades. They were used as posts for mooring vessels.

Bulletin" of Phila. of April 5th 1872. *Second*; There are upon the wharves fronting on the Delaware numerous *cannon*, now used as hitching posts &c. Where did they come from? How did they get there? Is there any Historical interest attached to them? And if so, ought not the Historical Society of Pa. to get one for the vestibule of their new Library, to put along with the "*Swamp Angel*," presented by Col. Wm. W. H. Davis? And ought not some of them be put in Independence Hall or the Park?

I think these old pieces of ordnance were used in the War of the Revolution. If so, it is a shame that they are not preserved.—

Philadelphia.

J. HILL MARTIN.

CORRECTION.—On page 21 of the RECORD, the transcriber of the writing appended to Mrs. Winslow's slipper, by Elkanah Watson, makes the latter say "my *father* Colonel Marston Watson." It should read, "my *brother*," &c. Colonel Marston Watson was an aide-de-camp of General Lee's at the battle of Monmouth, and was so dissatisfied with that officer's conduct on that day, that he resigned his position and returned to mercantile life.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and CRITICAL REVIEW.—In May 1817, a periodical bearing this name was commenced in the city of New York. It was "published for H. Biglow, Esq., Editor and Proprietor, by Kirk and Mercein."

I have the first and second volumes and three numbers of the third volume (for May, June and July, 1818.)

It was distinguished for the severity of its criticisms upon the works of Byron, Coleridge and other authors of that day.

What can now be learnt of the editor and the contributors to this magazine?

How long was it published.

Philadelphia.

W. D.

GOD SAVE THE GUILLOTINE.—I remember once seeing a parody on "God save the King" with the above title, said to

have been written by Joel Barlow. Can you tell anything about it? And can you tell where "God save the King" was originated, to which tune is set one of our sweet hymns,—“My Country, 'tis to thee,” &c?

Minneapolis, May, 1872.

SARAH.

ANSWER.—Joel Barlow was not the author of the Parody referred to. It was written by John Thelwell, a political English agitator who wrote much on the current subjects of the day during the French Revolution. His republicanism was so rampant that in 1794, he was tried for treason with John Horne Tooke and Thomas Hardy, and acquitted. The following is a copy of his parody.

“God save the Guillotine!
Till England's King and Queen
Her power shall prove;
Till each anointed knob
Affords a clipping job
Let no rude halter rob
The Guillotine.

“France, let thy trumpet sound—
Tell all the world around
How Capet fell;
And when great George's poll
Shall in the basket roll,
Let mercy then control
The Guillotine.

“When all the scepter'd crew
Have paid their homage due
The Guillotine,
Let Freedom's flag advance
Till all the world, like France,
O'er tyrants' graves shall dance
And peace begin.”

The following fact may explain the connection of Barlow's name with the authorship of this parody: He was in France during the Revolution there, and was a fierce Jacobin. He was the bitter political enemy of Washington and Adams. When in Hamburg, in 1793, he was invited to a Jacobin festival, and he furnished for the occasion a copy of Thelwell's parody, which was sung on that occasion to the tune of “God save the King.”

It is generally supposed that the words and air of “God save the King” originated with Handel, in the time of George the First. It is also attributed to John

Bull, Musical Professor, in Queen Elizabeth's time, who, it is said, composed it for a dinner given at Merchant Tailors' Hall, in 1603, in honor of the accession of King James the First, of England; and others ascribe it to Henry Carey, about 1743. The French claim it. History tells us that the following words to that air, were always sung by the maidens of St. Cyr, when Louis the Fourteenth entered the Chapel of that establishment, to hear the morning prayers. It is said that De Brinon was the author of the words, and Lulli, (who had been a scullion in that monarch's kitchen) the father of the French Opera, composed the air:

"Grand Dieu sauve le Roi!
Grand Dieu venge le Roi!
Vive le Roi!
Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux!
Voye ses ennemi,
Toujours soumis!
Grand Dieu sauve le Roi!
Grand Dieu venge le Roi!
Vive le Roi!"

But the expression, with its appropriate meaning is much older than the society of modern Europe. See in the Second book of Samuel, Chapter 16, verse 16, where it is recorded that Hushai said unto Absalom, "God save the King, God save the King." Also in the Second book of Kings, 11th Chap^t, and 12th verse, and the Second book of Chronicles, 23rd Chapter, and 11th verse, each relating the same event. Jehoiada, and his sons, who anointed Joash, said "God save the King," when Athaliah, the queen-mother cried out "Treason! treason!" and was slain.

TECUMSEH.—On page 285 of the RECORD there is a *historical* mistake copied from the Mobile Register. In speaking of the savage conduct of certain persons after the battle of the Thames Oct. 5th-13, in reference to the supposed dead body of Tecumseh the writer says. "The company "composed chiefly of relations of the men "who had been slaughtered at the river "Raisin, in that massacre to which Tecumseh had put a stop at the risk of his

"own life, manifested great indignation "at this barbarous treatment of the body "of a magnanimous foe; their passion "finding vent in tears and curses and "threats of vengeance against the authors "of the indignity.

Now I happen to know that *Tecumseh* was not at or near the battle and massacre at Raisin—but was present on the 5th of May afterwards and commanded the Indians at Dudley's defeat, opposite Fort Meigs. On that occasion he saved my life and several hundred others in the slaughter pen after we had run the Indian gauntlet and Genl. Proctor and Col. Elliot, failed or refused to interfere to save us.

Lexington, Ky. LESLIE COMBES.

JOEL BARLOW—Is the "Columbiad" by Joel Barlow, published in Philadelphia in 1808, the same text as "the Vision of Columbus," published in 1787? I have a copy of the 5th edition of the "Vision" published in Paris, in 1793, which also contains "The Conspiracy of Kings." Where can I find Barlow's poem of Hasty Pudding?"

Portland, Oregon. F. K. ARNOLD.

ANSWER.—The "Columbiad," a poem which had been the labor of half of Barlow's life, was an expansion of the "Vision of Columbus" to the bulk of a stately quarto. In the latter, some lines of the original "Vision" are omitted, which have given rise to the suspicion of a change in Mr. Barlow's theological views while associating with the French Republicans in Paris during the Revolution there. These lines were of the strictest orthodox stamp, and worthy of the editor and reviser of Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns. With these exceptions, the "Vision" as originally written, comprises a portion of the "Columbiad" which was published in a volume more magnificent than any which had hitherto issued from the American press. It was beautifully illustrated with engravings made in England; and the work fairly vied with the most splendid publications of Didot and Bulmer.

"Hasty Pudding," one of the most

popular of Barlow's poems, is "out of print" and may be purchased only at antiquarian book stores. A copy of it was published in "Harper's Magazine" for July, 1856, with elegant illustrations by Alonzo Chappell.

Allusion has been made to Barlow's revision of the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts. After the appearance of his "Vision of Columbus," among his friends, in manuscript, which gave him reputation, he was employed by the general association of the clergy of Connecticut, to make such revision, and had full discretion to alter, supply omissions and otherwise make free with the poems of the eminent divine. He altered many of Watts' paraphrases of the Psalms, which had local references to the religious or political state of England, so as to avoid all local application: and he rewrote a considerable number of them. Barlow also began a revision of the Bible, so as to adapt the language to modern phraseology. For this he was censured. One day, in a book-store in New Haven, he met Oliver Arnold, a cousin of Benedict Arnold, who was a half crazy extemporary rhymers. "I understand you can *talk* poetry," said Barlow to Oliver, in a bantering way; "let me hear you." Oliver, looking at Barlow with eyes askance and a sneer upon his lips, said:

"Joel, you're a sinful cre'tur;
You've murdered Watts and spil'd the metre.
You've tried the word of God to alter,
And for your sins deserve a halter."

Barlow did not ask for any more poetry from Arnold.

ORIGIN OF SAYINGS.—Can the RECORD tell the origin of the following popular sayings?

- 1 "In time of peace prepare for war."
- 2 "United we stand; divided we fall."
- 3 "Times that try men's souls."
- 4 "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."
- 5 "Millions for Defence, but not one cent for tribute."

Cincinnati, May, 1872.

QUERIST.

ANSWER.—(1.) This is not the original form. Washington remarked in his message, in which he recommended the establishment of a Military Academy; "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

(2.) John Dickenson in one of his "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies," published in 1767-8, used those words.

(3.) Thomas Paine opened the second No. of "The Crisis," with these words: "THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it *now*, deserves the thanks of man and woman."

(4.) At the close of a speech in the House of Representatives on the 19th of December, 1799, on the death of Washington, John Marshall, (afterward Chief Justice of the United States) offered a series of resolutions, drawn by General Henry Lee, the last of which was as follows;

"*Resolved.* That a committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, *first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*"

Congress appointed General Henry Lee, one of its members, to deliver a funeral Oration in honor of Washington. This he did, in the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, (in which city congress was in session,) and in his eulogy he quoted the above words. To Marshall has been erroneously attributed their authorship.

(5.) Three envoys were sent to France in 1797, to adjust with the Directory then ruling the French nation, difficulties arising out of depredations upon American commerce by French cruisers. These were Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and John Marshall of Virginia. The haughty Directory refused to receive them, when they arrived in Paris, in October, unless they should first pay a large sum of money into the French treasury. To this

degrading proposition Pinckney promptly replied, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Pinckney and Marshall, who were Federalists, were ordered out of

the country, whilst Gerry, who was a democrat, and supposed to be in sympathy with the French Republicans, was allowed to remain.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

The RECORD is indebted to SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, M. D., of Newport, R. I., a son of the late Dr. John W. Francis, of New York, for the following letters and documents relating to Commodore John Paul Jones:

[THOMAS JEFFERSON.]

Paris, Oct. 8, 1785.

Sir:

I think the method you propose for applying to the court of Denmark for the compensation due for the prizes taken by the squadron you commanded in Europe, is a proper one: therefore I will undertake to write to Mr. Adams on the subject, and have no doubt he will support Dr. Bancroft in his solicitations to the Danish minister at London, for this purpose.¹

I have the honor to be with the highest, esteem, Sir,

Your most ob^t, humble servant,



J. P. JONES.

[COMMODORE JOHN PAUL JONES.]

Paris, Oct. 11, 1785.

My Dear Friend,

I was detained at L'Orient much longer than I expected, which prevented me from thanking you sooner for your kind letter of the 9th of September.

By a letter of the 8th of this Month, Mr. Jefferson has approved of my authorizing you to solicit the court of Denmark,

through the Danish Minister at London, for the compensation due for the prizes made by the Squadron I commanded in Europe and given up to the British by the Danish Government in the year 1779, in the Port of Bergen, in Norway. Mr. Jefferson has, besides, undertaken to write to Mr. Adams to support your solicitations.

Therefore I herewith inclose No. 1, a copy of the Act of Congress by which I am authorized to demand payment and satisfaction for all the prizes made in Europe under my Command. No. 2. The Certificate of the Superintendent of Finance. No. 3. Dr. Franklin's commission given me in compliance with the Act of Congress, and No. 4, the copy of a letter from Doctor Franklin, explaining the particulars of the offer of Compensation that was made to him by the Court of Denmark. And by virtue of the powers vested in me I hereby authorize you to solicit in my name and behalf for payment and satisfaction for the prizes made by the squadron I commanded in Europe, that were taken from my people by force and restored to the British in the Port of Bergen, in Norway, by the Government of Denmark.¹

You will oblige me infinitely by taking this trouble, and by giving me advice of every Step and Circumstance that occurs in the transaction. Besides the two large Letter-of-Marque-ships, that were given up by the Court of Denmark, there was also

¹ Mr. Jefferson had succeeded Dr. Franklin as minister plenipotentiary to France. He had been in Europe since May, 1784, as joint commissioner with Dr. Franklin and John Adams, in negotiating treaties of commerce with Prussia and Morocco.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Three prizes had been sent to Bergen, where immediate attention was paid to them by the French consular agent in that port, who informed Dr. Franklin of their arrival. The Doctor, in a letter to Jones on the 15th of October, 1779, says: "I have the pleasure to inform you that the two prizes sent to Norway, are safely arrived at Bergen." The French agent hoped that the Danish government would overlook the irregularity of making sale of their prizes in a Danish port. It did not, and on the 26th of October, he wrote to Franklin to tell him that the Court of Denmark, "unjust and contrary to the law of nations," had resolved to restore the ships to

a Brigantine in the same case;¹ and I do not believe the three vessels were worth less than Fifty thousand Pounds Sterling.

I am, My dear Friend, with the most affectionate regard,

Your most obedient
and most devoted servant,

Paul Jones

EDWARD BANCROFT, ESQ., London.

[ROBERT MORRIS.]

Philadelphia, Decemr. 1st 1783.

Dear Sir:

The long passage of Mr. Nesbitt to this country prevented me from receiving your letter of the 26th August in such time as to have made a seasonable reply. There is great doubt in my mind whether the Adventures to India this year will succeed. I apprehend that the number of Advent-

urers will be such as to injure the operations of each other. This sentiment, however, must reach you too late to have any effect on your conduct in the proposed purchase. If therefore you have made it and chuse to come on to this Country, I will, should the present appearance as to a Commerce with India, endeavor to get a freight of Tobacco for your ship from the Chesapeake to Europe, and think that this will be in my power.¹ In that, as in everything which I can accomplish, you may confidently rely on my Disposition to serve you, being with sincere esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obd^t Serv^t.

Robt Morris

The Chevalier, PAUL JONES.

The following is the document accompanying the above letter:

The first commission of Paul Jones is dated the 7th day of December, 1775, as first Lieutenant of the *Alfred*. On board of that ship before Philadelphia, he hoisted the flag of America with his own hands, the *first time* it was ever displayed.

As Captain of the *Ranger*, in Quiberon Bay, on the 14th of February 1778, he claimed and obtained from Monsieur La Motte Picquet, the *first* salute the flag of America ever received. Some days afterwards he claimed and obtained the same honor from Count D'Orvilliers, command-

the English from whom they had been taken, and that they had been delivered up. Another prize was afterward sent to Bergen, before this decision was known, and shared the same fate. The three prizes were valued by the French consular agent at £ 50,000.

By the action of Congress on the first of Nov. 1783, Jones was authorized to solicit payment for the prizes, of the Danish government. Franklin then minister to France was authorized to act in Jones' behalf. He had already addressed the Danish ministry on the subject, (but without avail,) in December, 1779.

In 1783, the Danish government desired to make a treaty of commerce with the United States, and overtures were made to Franklin. The latter replied that to smoothe the way, the matter of the three prizes ought to be settled. The Danish government offered £ 10,000, which offer was declined as inadequate. So the matter rested until the date of the above correspondence, when Jefferson had succeeded Dr. Franklin, as United States minister at the French Court. Jefferson, as we have seen, approved of Jones' plan for making a request for payment through Dr. Bancroft, who had been active in various negotiations in favor of the Americans.

Nothing effectual was accomplished, Jones started for Copenhagen to make a solicitation in person, but was turned from his purpose and went to America. In the Autumn of 1787, Congress authorized Mr. Jefferson to approach the Danish minister in France on the subject. Under authority given him by Jefferson, Jones went to Copenhagen early in 1788, where he was publicly presented to the Royal family, and great personages of State. His mission was fruitless excepting in compliments and an annual pension of 1500 Danish crowns; and neither he nor his companions ever received any compensation from Denmark for the prizes taken from them. [EDITOR.]

² One was the ship *Betsey*, 22 guns and 84 men; the other was the *Union*, of the like force with a quantity of naval stores on board. These arrived at Bergen on the 12th of September, 1779. A little while afterward, another prize, the brigantine *Charming Polly* arrived at Bergen. [EDITOR.]

¹ Jones, in connection with John Ledyard the famous traveller, had projected a commercial speculation to the Eastern coast of Asia. It was proposed to fit out two vessels of 250 tons burthen armed and equipped, with 45 officers and men each, who were to be French. They were to sail around Cape Horn, thence to the Sandwich Islands where Ledyard had been with Captain Cook on his last voyage, and at his death there; take in provisions and continue to the northwest coast of America, where they would establish a factory under Ledyard, remain there in securing cargoes of furs, until the following Autumn, and then Jones should sail for Japan and China to exchange peltry for gold or merchantable commodities and return to France around the Cape of Good Hope. The project failed partly on account of the delay experienced by Jones in arrangements for his prize money, and partly because they found it difficult to procure proper vessels. — [EDITOR.]

er-in-chief of the fleet at Brest. Both these salutes preceded the treaty of alliance [between France and the United States] and were in fact an acknowledgement of American independence.

Writing to the Marine committee on the 22d of Feb., he says: "I am happy in having it in my power to congratulate you on my having seen the American flag *for the first time* recognized in the fullest and completest manner."

In 1775, John Paul Jones armed and embarked in the first American ship of war. In the Revolution he had twenty-three battles and several encounters by sea; made seven descents in Britain and her colonies; took of her navy two ships of equal, and two of far superior force, many store-ships, and others; constrained her to fortify her ports; suffer the Irish volunteers; desist from her cruel burnings in America, and exchange as prisoners of war the American citizens taken on the ocean and cast into prisons in England as "traitors, pirates and felons."¹ In his perilous situation in Holland, his conduct drew the Dutch into the war, and eventually abridged the revolution.

The following is an extract from the report of the Board of Admiralty, March 28, 1781:

"That ever since Captain Jones first became an officer in the Navy of these States, he hath shewn an unremitting attention in planning and executing enterprises calculated to promote the essential interests of our glorious Cause.

"That in Europe, altho' in his expedition through the Irish Channel in the *Ranger* he did not fully accomplish his purpose; yet he made the enemy feel that it is in the power of a small Squadron under a brave and enterprising commander to retaliate the conflagration of our Defenseless Towns;² and took the *Drake*, a ship in number of Guns and Men superior to the *Ranger*, which she was sent out to capture. That by his reputation and address

he obtained the command of a Squadron under the Flag and Laws of these States, at the expense of our generous Allies,¹ and therewith captured the *Serapis* and *Scarborough*, spreading universal alarm through the Island of Great Britain and its dependencies.

That in his expedition with that squadron he made a number of prisoners *sufficient to redeem all our fellow Citizens* in British Dungeons, and established a cartel for their exchange.

That he hath made the flag of America respectable among the flags of other nations.

That, in returning from Europe he brought with him the esteem of the greatest and best friends of America; and hath received from the Illustrious Monarch of France that reward of Warlike Virtue which his subjects obtain by a long series of faithful services or uncommon merit.

The Board are of the opinion that the conduct of Captain John Paul Jones merits the particular attention and some distinguished mark of approbation from the United States in Congress Assembled.

Signed by Order of the Board,

Francis Lewis.

In a letter written on the 29th Novr. 1782, to Congress, by the Hon^{ble} Robt. Morris, then minister of the Marine and Finance Departments, after mentioning the faithful and disinterested services of Paul Jones, he says: "I should do injustice to my own feelings, as well as my Country, if I did not most warmly recommend this gentleman to the notice of Congress whose favour he has certainly merited by the most signal Services and Sacrifices."

To the above might be added evidences

¹ The Squadron was composed of five vessels, fitted out under the joint auspices of France and the United States. They were all French vessels but one, but were to be considered as American ships; Jones's flag ship was called *Bonhomme Richard*, in compliment to Dr. Franklin.—[EDITOR.]

² Francis Lewis was a native of Wales, where he was born in 1713. He came to America in 1734, and engaged in Mercantile business in New-York, until 1775, excepting two years. He was in the military service in the French and Indian War, and was taken to France as a prisoner. He was a member of the "Stamp Act Congress," in 1765, also of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1779. He signed the Declaration of Independence and served his adopted country faithfully through its struggles for independence, giving to it his wife, who died in consequence of cruel confinement in prison by the Tories, and also nearly all of his property. He died in comparative poverty in 1803.—[EDITOR.]

¹ When Jones took his prizes, the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*, captured off Flanboro' Head, into the Texel, Sir Joseph Yorke, in an official letter to the States General of Holland, demanding the giving up of the ships to the English, spoke of the victor as "the pirate, Paul Jones, of Scotland, who is a rebel subject and a criminal of State."—[EDITOR.]

² Norfolk, in Virginia and places on the New England coast, had been burned and plundered by the British in the most wanton manner.—[EDITOR.]

of the approbation of Washington, Franklin, La Fayette, &c., were that necessary here.

By the following item in his account with the Admiralty Board, it appears that he had been in the Service of the United States five years and a half before he received any pay; when he did receive it no interest was allowed:

"To my pay from 7th December 1775, [the day he entered the service] to this day, 26th June, 1781, £1.400, 5s 6d, Pennsylvania Currency."

By this account, which is certified, it also appears that, at the time of its date, the 26th June, 1781, there was a balance due to him from the Board of Admiralty, of £5.413, 18s 7¾d.

By the schedule of his property attested by Mr. Gouverneur Morris, American Ambassador at Paris, it appears the above balance was still due at the time of his death. It has never yet been paid.

His accounts show that he had advanced for the service more than 1500 pounds previous to his taking command of the *Ranger*. And by an account dated 1st Nov. 1777, it appears that he had advanced as a Bounty at Portsmouth to the crew of the *Ranger*, 5,900 dollars. And to the *Ranger's* crew at Nantes, 720 dollars, besides other disbursements on account of that ship to the amount of 2,891 dollars more.

The following is an Extract of a letter from Paul Jones to Thomas McKean, Esq;

President of the United States in Congress, assembled, relative to the advances. It is dated at Philadelphia, 28th July 1781.

"Sir

In my letter to your Excellency dated the 17th of this month, I observed that I had been obliged to Borrow a considerable part of the cash I had advanced for the Public Service; and the accounts from No. 1 to 6 inclusive being cash I have advanced (a considerable part whereof from four to five years ago) I hope Congress will be pleased to order that the said accounts from No. 1 to 6, inclusive, be paid, either in cash or bills of Exchange on Europe to enable me to pay the debts I have contracted in France.

I have made no charge for interest on the advances I have made, but submit that matter to Congress to allow it or not as they think fit. I pray the Hon. House to direct that I may be furnished immediately with cash to the amount of four hundred pounds, to enable me to proceed to New Hampshire to testify by my conduct the very grateful sense I have of the high honor Congress have conferred on me by my late appointment¹.

It is necessity alone that compels me to make this application, having no funds of my own at this time in a situation to answer my wants, and having failed in attempts to borrow.

I am with profound respect

Sir, your Ellency's most obed't

Humble Servant.

PAUL JONES.

P. S. The balance due on the within mentioned accounts, exclusive of interest, &c., is £5,413, 18s. 7¾d.

¹ He was unanimously appointed to command the *America*, the first Ship-of-the-Line owned by the United States. At the date of the above letter, he was on the point of proceeding to Portsmouth, N. H., to superintend the building of that ship. After attending to it 14 months, and out of his own pocket paying a guard to protect her, for a part of that time, and seeing her completed, and hearing her pronounced one of the finest ships that ever was built, she was taken from him and given to the King of France, to replace the *Magnifique* lost at Boston.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Our last report of the proceedings of this Society appeared in the February number of the RECORD. At its regular meetings since then two papers have been read by Hon. Charles C. Jones, Jr., one on *Count Pulaski*; the other, on *Idol worship among the Southern Indians*, when he exhibited a curious stone image lately found in Georgia.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, has also read two papers, one on *The Present and Future, socially, politically and materially, of the Southern States*; the other on the *Manufacture of Iron and Steel as Arts*; and Mr. Edward N. Dickenson, has read a paper on the *Microscope and its Accessories*. At the social meetings of the Society papers were read by Mr. John Weiss, on *Music*,

by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, on *Mrs. Edward Livingston*, and by Miss Kate Hillard, on *The Genius of Character*.

The Annual meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday evening, May 14th, the President, J. CARSON BREVOORT, Esq. in the chair. After the election of several members, Mr. George Hannah, Librarian of the Society, made the following statement: "It would occupy more time than can be afforded this evening to present a detailed account of the work of our Society during the year just ended. The Directors have therefore ordered a brief statement to be made, and they propose at the close of the ensuing year, which will be the tenth of our Society's existence, to issue, in a printed form, a full account of the progress of the institution up to that period.

"There have been 94 members elected during the year, making our present membership, after deducting the deaths and resignations recorded during the same period, 1,140—377 of them being life, and 763 annual members.

"There have been fifteen regular or special meetings at which papers or addresses have been given. These papers have all been valuable contributions to knowledge, though some of them perhaps have been of less popular interest than many presented during former years. Those of purely antiquarian interest have been read in the Library. This part of our work cannot be fully carried out until we shall have a hall of our own, adapted to our purposes.

"967 volumes have been added to the library during the year, besides a large number of pamphlets. Nearly all the pamphlets were presented, with 290 of the volumes. These additions have added materially to the strength and completeness of many of our most important departments. Among the volumes presented were a large number relating to family history. The department in our library to which these books belong is now second in extent and value to that of hardly any other library in the country. In purchasing books we have been guided,

as far as possible, by the wants of those who use the library, but care has been taken not to expend money for works of temporary interest, or those not based upon original research.

"The library now contains nearly twenty thousand volumes, and more than that number of selected and valuable pamphlets. Probably no library in the country of its size contains so many rare and costly works, but we are sadly hampered by the want of room in which to properly arrange them."

The President then introduced William Henry Hurlbert, Esq. of New York, the well known journalist, who read a paper on the *Present and Future of Mexico*. Mr. Hurlbert has given much attention to the condition of that country and has had unusual opportunities for observation. His paper abounded with fresh facts and valuable suggestions and was very interesting. By a vote of the Society a copy was requested for publication and it will shortly appear in pamphlet form.

Officers of the Society for 1872-3.

President.—J. CARSON BREVOORT.

First Vice-President.—JOHN GREENWOOD.

Second Vice-President.—CHARLES E. WEST.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary.—HENRY C. MURPHY.

Home Corresponding Secretary.—JOHN WINSLOW.

Recording Secretary.—CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL.

Treasurer.—ETHELBERT S. MILLS.

Librarian.—GEORGE HANNAH.

Directors.—J. Carson Brevoort, R. S. Storrs, Jr. D. D., A. Abbott Low, Charles E. West, LL. D., Josiah O. Low, Charles Congon, Milan Hulbert, Thomas W. Field, Chauncey L. Mitchell, M. D. Joshua M. Van Cott, A. N. Littlejohn, D. D. James R. Taylor, Simeon B. Chittenden, Hon. John Greenwood, Charles Storrs, Alfred S. Barnes, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, John Winslow, Henry Sheldon, Ethelbert S. Mills, W. Ives Budington, D. D. Elias Lewis, Jr., Theodore L. Mason,

M. D. Henry E. Pierrepont, Alden J. Spooner.

Building Committee appointed May 16, 1871.—S. B. Chittenden, Henry C. Murphy, J. Carson Brevoort, Charles Storrs, Henry Sheldon.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The New Jersey Historical Society held a meeting in their rooms at Newark; on the 16th May, which was largely attended by members from different parts of the State. The President, RAVAUD K. ROGERS, D. D. was in the chair and the second Vice President, SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D. assisted.

The correspondence of the Society since the January meeting, as submitted by Mr. Whitehead the Corresponding Secretary, showed, from the numerous communications to and from kindred associations and individuals, that the influence and usefulness of the society is wisely organized. Mr. W. also laid before the society an Act passed by the last legislature appropriating three thousand dollars towards obtaining copies of the Colonial Documents of the state now in the State Paper Office of England, to be expended under the direction of the Society. The Hon. Nathaniel Niles, speaker of the House of Assembly, through whose instrumentality the Act was passed, subsequently introduced a preamble and resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to be charged with the performance of the duty delegated by the legislature, accompanying their introduction with some complimentary remarks on the exertions of Mr. Whitehead and ex-Governor Haines as far back as 1843, to obtain the favorable consideration by the legislature of their wise project that was now to be carried out.

Mr. Whitehead, on seconding the motion of Mr. Niles, made a brief statement of the previous attempts to obtain legislative aid, which extended over the years from 1843 to 1850. Repeated failures at last led the society to act independently, and through the liberality of a few of its

members, among whom the late James T. King was prominent, an analytical Index to the Documents was obtained and printed, constituting the fifth volume of the Society's "Collections." It was in itself an exceedingly valuable historical work and would greatly facilitate the labors of the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Niles, Governor Parker, ex-Governor Haines and Mr. Whitehead were appointed the Committee.

The Committee on Publications announced the publication of another number of the "proceedings" and the seventh volume of the "Collections" containing Judge Elmer's Reminiscences of New Jersey, and urged upon those not yet supplied with copies of the Society's issues, to obtain without delay those they required as only a few copies were left of some of the volumes.

The Committee on the Library complimented the members upon the growth of that important adjunct of the society, but regretted that the growth was dependent entirely upon donations; the Library Fund was not now sufficient to meet many much needed expenditures and consequently could not be drawn upon for the purchase of Books. In consequence of the urgent appeal of the Committee, a resolution was passed on motion of Col. Morgan L. Smith, authorizing the issue of a circular to the members calling for additional subscriptions to the Fund.

The long pending want of a Fire-proof building for the accommodation of the Society, was again brought to the notice of the members in some remarks by Mr. Whitehead, and the Committee on the Library were directed to obtain plans and estimates for a suitable structure to be erected on the lot on West Park Street, Newark, which through the liberality of a few members, was acquired nearly twenty years ago.

An interesting communication was read from the Rev'd. Joseph F. Tuttle D. D. President of Wabash College, Indiana, embodying copious extracts from original Journals kept by the Rev'd. Manassah Cutler, LL. D. while travelling through

New Jersey in 1787-8, on his way to and from Ohio, as agent for the Ohio Land Co. and others, he having not long before secured grants from the United States for several millions of acres of Western lands. The description given by Dr. Cutler, of the villages and hamlets through which he passed, which have now grown into flourishing towns and cities, were listened to with much attention.

The principal paper of the occasion, however, was one read in person by the Hon. JOEL PARKER, Governor of the state "on the Early History of Monmouth County." It covered the period, from the settlement in 1664, to the surrender of the Provincial government to the Crown, in 1702; and was illustrated by extracts from early records not heretofore known to historians; one of them, the original Town-book of Middletown the first entries in which extended back to 1667, being presented for the examination of the society. The Governor received the cordial thanks of all present for his valuable contributions to the history of the state, and a copy was asked for publication. It is understood that the request will be granted, and that the unanimous wish for a continuation of the history down to the revolution will probably be also complied with at some other meeting.

During the sitting, several interesting manuscripts and portraits were presented, and a handsome collation, offered in one of the rooms added not a little to the pleasantness of the meeting.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting was held at the Library on Tuesday evening, May 7th. In the absence of the presiding officers, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, LL. D. was called to the chair, the various donations received, since the last meeting, were reported, and after the transaction of the usual routine business, the paper of the evening by George C. McWhorter, Esq. of Oswego, N. Y. entitled "An Incident in the war between the

United States and Mexico," was read by the Librarian.

The last meeting of the season took place on Tuesday evening, June 4th, the President, Augustus Schell, Esq. in the chair. The announcement, of the death of two old and valued members, George T. Trimble and John David Wolfe was made and appropriate resolutions of condolence passed. Rev. Dr. Potter on behalf of several donors, of which Mr. Wolfe was one, presented the society with a watch which originally belonged to Colonel Thomas Johnson of Maryland,¹ and was presented to him by General George Washington, after which Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan read a paper on "The First Public Library in New York." The society then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of October next.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting of the Society held May 27th, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions offered by JOHN A. MCALLISTER, and seconded by John Jordan, Jr. were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS—Special reasons and propriety suggest that a leading American Historical Magazine should be published in the City of Philadelphia, in which the first Congress of Provincial Delegates assembled in 1774; where the Declaration of Independence was resolved on and made in 1776; where the Constitution of the United States was framed and promulgated in 1789, and where every Congress of the United States which met during the Presidency of Washington assembled, a City pre-eminently connected with the best history of the nation,

THEREFORE, Resolved—That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania views with great satisfaction the fact that the "AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD and Repertory of Notes and Queries," under the editorial control of Mr. Benson J. Lossing, whose name is so much and so creditably identified with literary works tending to illustrate the honor of our country, has

¹ See page 100 of the RECORD.

been established and is being published by Messrs. Chase and Town, 142 South 4th St.

RESOLVED—That as the City of Philadelphia has been selected as the place from which to issue this important work, destined to be especially valuable in view of the great celebration of 1876, so there is a corresponding obligation on such of our citizens as are able to do so, to encourage by their subscriptions, and to support by their

contributions of any historical records of interest this creditable enterprise.

RESOLVED—That it be particularly recommended to the members of this Society, so to encourage and support it:

RESOLVED—That the Secretary furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Mr. Lossing, and to Messrs. Chase and Town Publishers of the Record.

JAMES SHRIGLEY, Secretary.

CURRENT NOTES.

TO THE READER.—The omission of a dotted line in the direction of the words "Boundary claimed by Ohio" on the map on page 155, was not an error of the author of the paper, but of the draughtsman who drew the map for the engraver. A straight line drawn from the angle of dotted lines in the map along the words "Boundary claimed," to the Detroit River, will correctly indicate that boundary.

NOMINATIONS.—On the 7th of June, the Republican Convention held at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, nominated President Grant for the same office he now fills, for another term, and Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President of the United States.

SHAKESPEARE'S STATUE.—Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, of New York, has made a fine statue of Shakespeare for the Central Park, in that city. It was unveiled on Thursday, the 25th of May, in the presence of a very large assemblage of citizens. Chief Justice Daly presided on the occasion. Mr. William Cullen Bryant made an eloquent oration, and Mr. Edwin Booth recited a Shakesperian poem written by Mr. R. H. Stoddard. The statue is slightly colossal, and draped in the costume of the early years of the reign of James the First. The left arm is akimbo with the hand resting on the hip, and in the right hand is a book. The Central Park is becoming rich in historic statues and busts, and promises to speedily present a magnificent open-air gallery of art of great value.

THE FIRST PRINTER IN MAINE.—Thomas B. Wait, who previously had been concerned in the publication of the Boston Chronicle, established a stationery store in Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Benjamin Titcombe, a printer, already established there. On the 1st of January, 1785, they issued the first number of the "Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser," the first newspaper issued in the District of Maine. This paper, with different titles, has been continued to the present time, and is now the "Portland Daily Advertiser." Benjamin Tit-

combe, the first Maine printer, was born in Portland, July 26th, 1761. About 1798 he commenced preaching to a small Baptist congregation that held service in a private room in Portland. In 1804 he removed to New Brunswick, becoming pastor of the Baptist Church, where he officiated for forty years, dying September 30th, 1808.

THE UNKNOWN TREE.—Mr. J. R. Simms, the historical writer, has published in the "Radii," at Canajoharie, N. Y., an account of a strange tree not far from that place, on the premises of the New York Central Rail Road Company, and about half a mile West of Spraker's Station. Back of the youth of that tree, the "memory of man runneth not." Thousands of people have visited it, among them men of science and eminent as naturalists, and yet no person has been able to classify it. It is unlike any tree known to the civilized world. Specimens of its branches have been sent to savans and scientific institutions in this country and Europe, to whom the character of the tree was an enigma. It seems to have some of the characteristics of the pepperidge, yet it is not a pepperidge. It will probably in the long future as in the long past, bear the name of "The Unknown Tree."

HOLLAND LAND PURCHASE.—The tract known by this name, embraced a large portion of Western New York, a territory now inhabited by nearly a million of people. Colonel HARRY B. RANSOM, who died at Clarence, Erie County, at the close of May, was the first masculine white child born within that domain.

A NEW PLANET.—On the 12th of May, 1872, Professor Watson, of the University of Michigan, discovered at the Observatory there, a new asteroid (No. 121) of the 11th magnitude. Professor Watson is an indefatigable Planet hunter. On the 3d of April he discovered a new asteroid (119), and on the 10th of the same month, Professor Paul Henri, of Paris, discovered the same. No. 120 discovered by our Professor Peters, on the 11th of April, was seen at Marseilles on the 10th by Professor Borelli.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WORKINGMEN.—This association, believed to be coextensive with civilized nations, have excited the curiosity and fears, and earnest attention of statesmen in Europe and, to some extent, lawgivers and the conductors of the press in this country. The association are supposed to have much to do with the "strikes" for higher wages and a less number of hours for labor which have prevailed so extensively during the early part of 1872. The leaders profess to be the great reformers of the day, and have lately, through the Central Committee of the American branch of the Association, addressed a circular letter to the delegates of that branch abroad, in which their designs are set forth in the following words:

"Our object is the political, social, economical and religious emancipation of all oppressed peoples, of all the impoverished, of all in employment, of all the ignorant.

*"In order to arrive at political emancipation, we wish—*1st. To crush all and every authoritative subjection, whatever it might be. 2d. To proclaim the rights of the individual, rights natural, indestructible, inalienable. 3d. To transform the state into a free federation equally free.

*"In order to obtain social emancipation, we have in view—*1st. To abolish nationalities. 2d. To abolish the divisions by classes. 3d. To abolish all kinds of slavery. 4th. To abolish all privileges. 5th. To prevent any man being the hireling of another. 6th. To declare all the professions free. 7th. To declare free the exchange of products. 8th. To declare families free. 9th. To declare residence free.

*"In order to obtain economical emancipation we believe that it is proper—*1st. To place capital at the service of labor and of intelligence. 2d. To cause that each person should receive the integral price of his own labor. 3d. To abolish the interest or profit arising from capital. 4th. To abolish the law of hereditary succession. 5th. To declare the earth collective property, as likewise the great deeds or instruments of labor. 6th. To render gratuitous the postal service, as well as that of the telegraph and railways.

*"In order to obtain religious emancipation, we intend—*1st. To render freedom of thought. 2d.

Freedom of speech. 3d. To render the Press free, the tribune free, and all other means to propagate ideas. 4th. To declare the liberty and inviolability of conscience. 5th. To abolish all forms of religious worship."

This appears to be a plan for abolishing society and substituting for it absolute anarchy.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—On the evening of the 27th of April a public library was opened in Louisville, Kentucky, under the best promises of great usefulness. It is to be forever free for the use of the rich and poor alike. It is the fruit of the conception and earnest endeavors of Colonel R. T. Durrett and a few others of Louisville, who, about a year before, secured the co-operation of leading men in that city, in the noble work. The Legislature of Kentucky gave them a liberal charter, in March, 1871, and on the evening in question, in the presence of a vast assemblage, Colonel Durrett said: "We this night open to the public a library of 20,000 volumes and a museum of 100,000 specimens free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all."

The Library Association, of which Colonel Durrett is President, purchased a magnificent building, known as Weisiger Hall, and have devoted the central part of it to the use of the library, to which they have given the name of "Public Library of Kentucky."

JACOB LEISLER.—The Editor of the RECORD was in error in saying that Abraham Gouverneur (see page 276) was a brother-in-law of Jacob Leisler. He was a son-in-law, having married, sometime after the execution of Leisler and his son-in-law, Milborne, the widow of the latter. Hon. Gouverneur Kemble of Cold Spring, N. Y., a descendant of Abraham Gouverneur, writes to the Editor of RECORD, under date of June 11, correcting the error, and saying: "Gouverneur was sentenced at the same time, but respited, and escaped to Boston, where he was protected by Governor Bradstreet, who refused to give him up on the requisition of Governor Sloughter, and where he remained for two years, teaching French for a livelihood until the sentence of Leisler and his friends was reversed by act of Parliament, when he returned to New York."

OBITUARY.

ALFRED T. GOODMAN.

Mr. Goodman, though a very young man, was already extensively known as one of the most promising and earnest workers in the field of American history and antiquities. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1871. He was then, and had been since 1868, the efficient Secre-

tary of the Western Reserve Historical Society, whose rooms and collections are in Cleveland. He gave to the duties of that office, at least half of his time and labor without pecuniary reward, and he made valuable donations to the Society, of almost every kind appropriate for their collection. His mind ran to specialties, the most prominent of which was the collection of autographs of which he had

a large and choice number. It was thought to be one of the best collections in the country west of the Alleghanies. He was deeply read in the political and general history of the country. With a capacious brain and retentive memory, he readily absorbed and easily retained knowledge; and he made many valuable written contributions to local and general history.

Mr. Goodman was the son of English parents, natives of Warwickshire. They emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he was born in December, 1845, in Washington, Washington County. His family removed to Cleveland when he was a child, and there he was educated in the public schools. He was always a leader in his class. His capacity for acquiring knowledge was remarkable, and his industry kept pace with his capacity. He was graduated at the High School of Cleveland in 1864, when he joined the 150th regiment of Ohio National Guards, and served at Washington City; also in East Tennessee. At the end of his campaign he became assistant Editor and Legislative reporter to the "Daily Patriot and Union" of Harrisburg, Pa., at which post he remained until 1868, profiting largely by examinations of the Public Records at the Pennsylvania capital. He seemed to decipher old and faded manuscripts, as if by instinct; and a rapid and clear use of the pen gave him great facility for recording his observations or in copying rare documents. He was always happy when unravelling the historical mysteries enveloped in a pile of old letters. Fond of correspondence, by its means he discovered, traced up and recovered many valuable papers, all of which went into the collections of the Society which he so faithfully served.

Mr. Goodman was slight in person, very active, with a fair and fresh complexion, and dark hair and eyes; and from the time when he was elected Secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society until 1870, he appeared to be in perfect health. But there was a constitutional weakness which proved fatal. During those two years he worked incessantly; perhaps overworked. He wrote several of the "Historical Tracts" published by the Society, and was busily engaged upon a biography of General Arthur St. Clair, when his last illness overtook him, in 1871. More than one hundred of the sketches in Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography" were furnished by him. He had also projected a History of the State of Ohio, for which he controlled the most ample material. But in 1871, frequent hemorrhages of the lungs forewarned him that his days were probably numbered. His last continuous labor was the preparation for publication, of the "Journal of Captain William Trent," which was issued by William Dodge, of Cincinnati, only a few weeks before his death. One of his latest communications to the press was that of a series of questions, over the initials "A. T. G." sent to the RECORD, (in the establishment of which he took special interest), and published on page 29, concerning the Jesuits in Ohio, answered

by Dr. SHEA on page 79; William Trent, referred to on page 173; St. Orr, and the building of Forts Junanndat and Sanduskie, commented upon by W. T. R. SAFFELL, on page 174. The "Journal" is enriched with copious and learned notes from the pen of Mr. Goodman.

Although Mr. Goodman was only twenty-six years of age at the time of his death, his loss is felt as a public calamity, for he seemed destined to rescue from oblivion much of the early history of Ohio and the West, for he possessed the most extensive knowledge of sources of information.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

One of the most energetic, independent and widely known journalists of the world, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, died at his residence in the City of New York, at a little past five o'clock on Saturday evening, the 2d of June. He was in the 77th year of his age, and had been, for some time, feeble in frame but with mental vigor seemingly unimpaired. For fifty years he had been connected with the newspaper press in the United States, and for thirty-seven years of that period he was the editor and proprietor of the "New York Herald," the first number of which was issued from a basement in Wall street, in May, 1835.

With a powerful will, soaring enterprise, independence of the opinions of others, unbounded confidence in his own judgment, and unimpeachable integrity in business, Mr. Bennett revolutionized the empire of journalism and made the *New York Herald* a power that was felt, feared, admired and hated in both hemispheres. By untiring industry and business sagacity, he amassed an immense fortune; and to many outside of his family the tidings of his death must have caused real sorrow, for his benefactions, generally unknown to all but the recipients, were, in the aggregate, munificent.

Mr. Bennett was born at New Mill, Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland, in the year 1794, and was of Scotch-French descent. At the age of about fifteen years, he was sent to a Roman Catholic Seminary in Aberdeen to be educated for the priesthood in the Italian Church. After a studious life there for nearly three years, he abandoned the idea of becoming an ecclesiastic, and with a young companion, emigrated to Halifax, where he taught school for a livelihood, for awhile. Vexed with the annoyances of the profession, he left it, travelled westward to Portland, in Maine, and in the autumn of 1819, when twenty-five years of age, he appeared in Boston where he obtained the situation of proof-reader in the publishing house of Wells and Lilly. During his residence there he wrote and published several poetical pieces, which were suggested by his rambles in the vicinity of that town.

In 1822, Mr. Bennett went to New York, and after a brief connection with a newspaper there, as a proof-reader, he accepted the invitation of the proprietor of the "Charleston Courier" to become a

translator from the Spanish-American newspapers, for that journal. Not liking the situation he returned to New York in the course of a few months and issued proposals for the establishment of a Commercial School. Abandoning the project, he delivered a course of lectures on political economy in the vestry of the old North Dutch Reformed Church, corner of William and Ann streets.

In 1825, Mr. Bennett made his first effort as an independent journalist. He had saved some money, and with it he purchased a Sunday newspaper called the "New York Courier." It was unsuccessful as a speculation, and he was employed as a writer and reporter for several of the city papers. Then (1826) he became closely connected with the "National Advocate," a Democratic paper, and in the autumn of that year he took an active part in politics, for the first time, maintaining strong ground, with voice and pen, against tariff measures, and indulging in severe comments on banks and banking. Then it was that his caustic pen began to be felt and heeded. His convictions were so strong, that when the "National Advocate" espoused the cause of Adams against Jackson, he left that paper, and joined Mordecai Manuel Noah as associate Editor of the "Enquirer." Mr. Bennett became a warm partisan of Martin Van Buren and was a member of the Tammany Society. He warmly supported General Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, residing at Washington City as the metropolitan correspondent of the "Enquirer." When that paper and the "Courier" joined interests under the title of the "Courier and Enquirer" in 1829, he wrote for its Editorial department, and in the autumn of that year became an associate Editor.

When, so early as 1831, President Jackson began his relentless warfare upon the United States Bank, Mr. Bennett's pen vigorously supported him, in a series of powerful articles on the Banking System of the United States. He assisted the President and his friends in fighting the great financial battle, until a difference of political opinion between

Mr. Bennett and James Watson Webb, caused the former to leave the "Courier and Enquirer," when he issued the first number of a new journal, called the "New York Globe." It lived only a month, when Mr. Bennett purchased a part of the "Pennsylvanian," a Philadelphia journal, and became its principal editor. He continued his connection with that paper until 1834, when he returned to New York, and, as we have observed, issued the first number of the "New York Herald" in May, 1835, when he was about forty-one years of age.

Mr. Bennett always employed the best talent to assist him, paid liberal wages, conducted his business expensively but economically, subjected everything connected with his paper to his own strong will, took an independent stand which savored of recklessness, and seemed to be a sort of Ishmael in the domain of journalism and an iconoclast in society. His paper was never fettered by party ties in politics or religion. Its views upon great questions varied according to circumstances, and its erratic course made bitter enemies. As we have said, it was admired, feared and hated. Posterity may better judge than we whether its course has been beneficent or otherwise. The "New York Herald" will always hold a conspicuous place in the history of the newspaper press in this country.

About five years ago Mr. Bennett withdrew from the active management of the "Herald," which then devolved largely upon his son. He was attacked with something like apoplexy, on the 25th of May. Twelve hours afterward, the attack was repeated with great severity, and three days later, at Mr. Bennett's request, Archbishop McClosky administered to him the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. He finally sank peacefully into the slumber of death, four days after the sacred rites. His body was embalmed and kept until the return of a part of his family who were in Europe at the time of his death. On the 13th of June it was deposited in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1872. Edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD, with the assistance of eminent men of Science. New York: Harper & Brothers, 12mo. pp. 634. This as the title infers, is a general history of the progress of Scientific discovery and work during the last year, in the various departments of Mathematics and Astronomy; Terrestrial Physics and Meteorology; Electricity, Light, Heat and Sound; Chemistry and Metallurgy; Mineralogy and Geology; Geography; General Natural History and Zoology; Anatomy and Physiology; Botany and Horticulture; Agriculture and Rural Economy; Household Economy; Mechanics and Engineering; Technology;

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene, and at general summary of that progress.

Professor Baird by previous preparation as a teacher of Science in Dickenson College, and careful writer upon scientific subjects, was peculiarly qualified for the task which he appears to have performed so well. A larger portion of the volume had appeared before its publication, in the "Editor's Scientific Record," of "Harper's Monthly," and the "Scientific Intelligence," in "Harper's Weekly," during the year 1871. Professor Baird is now at the source of scientific knowledge, namely, the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, where he is one of the most industrious and intelligent

laborers. His work here mentioned, contains a record of every important event in the World of Science, during the year 1871.

History of the State of New York, by JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD. Second Volume, First Edition. New York: Harper & Brothers, 8vo. pp. 680. The first volume of this very important work was published in 1858. It brought the record down to the eve of the Surrender of New Netherland to the English, in 1664. At that point this volume takes up the narrative, and continues it to the execution of Liesler, and his son-in-law Milborne, on the false charge of treason to the Crown. It leaves the reader at a very interesting point in the history of the State of New York. It was the beginning of that struggle of Democracy against Aristocracy which culminated in the Revolution of 1775, and for the freedom of the press which was vindicated at the trial of Zenger forty years earlier. It covers one of the most important periods in the history of the State, and at the same time one of the most interesting. During that period the province passed by violence, from Dutch to English rule after two struggles; assumed a new name; was governed by a new policy; was molded by new habits, customs and influences into a new form of society, and became a loyal and powerful part of the British realm.

It is not too much to say that no man in the country is so well qualified to make an exhaustive and truthful history of the State of New York, as Mr. Brodhead. His familiarity with the Dutch language; his minute and extensive knowledge of the documents which relate to the earlier history of New York, and his familiarity with the sources of information, obtained while acting as Agent of the State of New York to procure Historical Documents relating to it in Europe, thirty years ago, and a continual study of these sources ever since give him the best means for making a positively standard work. It is to be hoped that he will speedily bring out the remaining volumes, which are to contain the history of the State down to the inauguration of Washington.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Fifth Reunion, Detroit, 1871. Published by order of the Society. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 8vo. pp. 246. This is one of the elegantly printed volumes issued by the house above named, and of a series of reports of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. It contains the minutes of the proceedings of the Society at the Opera House, in Detroit last November, including a banquet. General Rosecrans, the President of the Society, being absent, General Sheridan, the Senior Vice President presided. Speeches were given, and the proceedings were very interesting. Measures were taken to erect a suitable monument to the memory of General Geo. H. Thomas. Many of the distinguished officers of the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the proceedings.

The volume also contains the oration of General Barnum; an account of the Banquet proceedings; Memorial pages devoted to Generals Thomas and Anderson; Memoirs of Generals T. J. Harrison and Robert Anderson, and Colonel M. C. Taylor, with the Constitution, By-Laws and List of Members of the Society. It is illustrated by a portrait of General Sherman, engraved on steel, and a picture in proper colors, of the Badge of the Society.

Occasional Addresses and the Letters of Mr. Ambrose on the Rebellion, by JOHN P. KENNEDY. New York: G. P. Putman & Sons, 12mo. pp. 472.

Political and Official papers, by JOHN P. KENNEDY. G. P. Putman & Sons, 12mo. pp. 614.

At Home and Abroad, a Series of Essays: With a Journal in Europe in 1867-8, by JOHN P. KENNEDY. G. P. Putman & Sons, 12mo. pp. 415.

These are the titles of three more volumes published under the direction of the executors of the late JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, the first of which, (a Life of that gentleman, by the late H. T. Tuckerman,) was noticed on page 96 of the RECORD.

The first named of the above books contains Addresses on various occasions, such as the opening of the Collegiate Department of the University of Maryland; before the Horticultural Society of Maryland; before the American Institute in New York; at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery; before the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts; before the Mechanics' Institute of Baltimore, and at the Inauguration of the Peabody Institute. It also contains Discourses on the lives and Characters of William Wirt, George Calvert and William Thom; and Mr. Kennedy's Letters, eleven in number, on the recent Civil War, under the title of "Letters of Mr. Ambrose on the Rebellion." These treat upon "Sudden Conversions," "Secession," "Revolution," "Rebellion," "Conspiracy," "State Rights," "State Sovereignty," and "Peace."

The second named of the above volumes, contains the most important of Mr. Kennedy's political writings in the form of official reports, addresses, essays, letters, and speeches in congress, chiefly on Commerce, Currency and Political Economy. In these the Statesmanship of Mr. Kennedy is conspicuously displayed, and many of the secret workings of parties in the past, are revealed.

The third named of these volumes, shows more of Mr. Kennedy's purely literary character under the respective heads of "Chronicles," "Essays," and "Miscellanies;" and of the genial, observing and intelligent traveler in his "Journal Abroad in 1866-1868," which comprises a record of his journeyings in search of health, in Germany, Southern France and Nice, Italy, Spain, England and Northern Europe. It gives a minute and most interesting account of Paris during the Great Exposition.

The contents of these books, together with Mr. Kennedy's four novels, namely, "Horse Shoe Robinson," "Swallow Barn," "Rob of the Bowl," and "Quodlibet," have been published by Messrs Putnam & Sons, in ten uniform volumes, on tinted paper, at \$ 20. A beautiful Library Edition.

The Best Reading. Hints on the selection of Books; on the formation of Libraries, Public and Private; on Courses of Reading, etc., with a Classified Biography for easy reference. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 12mo. pp. 255. This little volume is one of "Putnam's Handy Book Series," of which none so really valuable to the reading public, have been issued. Its usefulness may be inferred at a glance, and fully attested by perusal. It is an intelligent guide for readers, and for those who are about to form libraries, leading each to wholesome fountains.

The arrangement of the little volume is admirable. Under about four hundred different themes or topics, are briefly quoted the titles of such books on each subject as are best known and most surely acceptable with a full index. In these selections only such books as the general reader might wish to consult have been mentioned, and Law Books, Theological and Religious Treatises, Sunday School Books, Technical works in Science and Art, School Text Books and many anonymous or doubtful works of Fiction, have been omitted. The nominal retail prices for copies bound in cloth, are given with the letters *a. b. and c.*, indicating by the first that the book so marked is probably the safest of the smaller works on the subject; the second the most important, elaborate and costly works, and the third that further choice may be made by those who may require more than one book on the same subject.

These selections are supplemented by valuable papers by Mr. Frederick B. Perkins, on "Readings on Reading," or selections of wise words on the subject; "Suggestions for Courses of Reading;" "Living Books," and "Hints on Book Clubs," in which a great deal of practical information and advice is given. A vast amount of time and money may be saved, and a great deal of useless or hurtful trash may be avoided by consulting this manual.

History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River. their Origin, Manners and Customs; Tribal and Sub-Tribal organizations; Wars, Treaties, etc., etc. By E. M. RUTTENBER, author of the "History of Newburgh."

"Tis good to muse on nations passed away,
Forever from the land we call our own;
Nations as proud and mighty in their day
Who deemed that everlasting was their throne."
Sands.

Albany, N. Y., J. Munsell. 8vo. pp. 415. This carefully prepared work by an earnest delver in the mines of our earlier history, is an important contribution to American Literature. It was announced

on page 48 of the RECORD, and has been recently published by Mr. Munsell.

Mr. Ruttenber, satisfied that the treatment which the Indians of Hudson's River had received at the hands of chroniclers and historians, had been unjust and erroneous, instituted a rigid inquiry by the just method of the analyzation of original sources of information. It has been a work requiring great and patient labor and this the author seems to have given freely. He has traced the history of the tribes found in the Valley of the Hudson, from the earliest period, and with good judgment, so arranged his narrative, as to show with great clearness their original position in the family of nations, and that which they subsequently maintained; the wrongs which they suffered and the triumphs which they won; their greatness and their decay. This investigation has led the author to the conclusion that "the tribes in question have a history which entitles them to a high rank in the annals of aboriginal nations, and which assigns to them native abilities as distinguished, eloquence as pure, bravery and prowess as unquestionable, as was possessed by those who, preserved for a greater time in their national integrity by their remoteness from civilization, became of more esteem in their relations to the government but less noble in their purposes."

Mr. Ruttenber makes free use of the narratives and other writings of the earlier European visitors or settlers upon the banks of the Hudson, and of subsequent authors who have made the Indian tribes their study; and with an honesty which has become rare he gives each writer full credit for what he has contributed to the store of knowledge on the subject. With the greatest candor he reviews all evidence upon the character and doings of these aboriginals, whether fragments of tribes or essentially nations, giving a full account of their traditions respecting themselves and their social, commercial and political relations with Europeans. In these narratives many tales more marvellous than romance could invent, are told. Their history is traced until the time when all the tribes respectively faded, like the stars of heaven before the light of the morning sun. The work is well illustrated by engravings on steel and wood. Among the former are two portraits of Brant; also portraits of Red Jacket, Peter Stuyvesant and Sir William Johnson.

Address at the annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association. By EDWARD D. NIELL. This address was delivered at the Academy of Music, in Minneapolis, before the Old Settlers' Association of Hennepin County, Minnesota, on the 22d of February last. It is a brief review of the history of Minnesota. With the address is printed the proceedings of the Association at that time. A large number of the Old Settlers, with their families, were present. A song, entitled "The Westward March of Man," was sung, when Mr. Neill was introduced as "one of the earliest settlers of Minnesota, whose name is associated with all that is good and noble in the early progress of the State."

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1872.

No. 8.

THE FIRST PAINTER IN AMERICA.



A PRIESTESS OF BACCHUS.

Dunlap in his "history of the Arts of Design" gives a brief sketch of JOHN WATSON, who was a native of Scotland and settled at Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, in 1715, at the age of thirty years. He speaks of Watson, as the first painter in America, Smybert, who is generally spoken of as such, having emigrated to this country with Dean Berkley, in 1728, and settled at Newport, Rhode Island.

Dunlap says that when he was a child, he looked with awe upon the site of the house in Perth Amboy where Watson lived, and had died a rich old bachelor at the age of eighty-three years, and especially upon a little building which he used as his studio, and in which he had a collection of paintings, the first ever seen in America. Dunlap remembered the window shutters being divided into squares,

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

and upon each square was painted by Watson the head of a man or woman, some of antique character, and some of the men wearing helmets and crowns. He could not remember who or what they represented.

I am glad to be able to supply the blank in Dunlap's memory, in the case of one head on those shutters, a pen and ink sketch of which I send you for publication in the *RECORD* if you think it worthy of a place there. It was made by my grandmother when she was a young lady of eighteen years. She was a native of Perth Amboy, and emigrated to Ohio at about the year 1802. In a letter to my mother, dated at Marietta, in December, 1806, in which she enclosed the sketch, she wrote :

"I remember Watson when he was a feeble old man, and had given up painting. His nephew, Alexander, who had come from Scotland on the promise of becoming his heir, then lived with him; also a niece, a maiden lady quite in years, was his

housekeeper. I often looked with wonder upon the head of a wrinkle-faced old woman painted upon one of the shutters of his house in which he had formerly worked. She had her eyes cast toward heaven, in a sort of extasy, and in her hand she held what appeared to be the top of a lighted torch. One day I made a copy of it with a pencil, and, as you say your little boy is fond of pictures, I have copied the pencil sketch, in this letter, with my pen. I think you may consider it a pretty accurate copy of Watson's picture. Who or what it represents, I know not."

I presume it is a priestess bearing a torch—possibly an oracle of Delphos or some other place. You may be able, better than I, to determine the question. I send you the letter to my mother, with the drawing, which has the merit of being a copy of a picture, by the first painter who pursued his vocation in the United States, or rather within the domain comprised within our Republic.¹

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN COLONIAL TIMES.

By GEORGE C. MASON.—[Concluded from page 319.]

The next we hear of Captain Lindsay is from the Coast of Africa, by a homeward bound vessel:

"Anamaboe 28th Feby 1783.

"Gentlemen, this third of mine to you and now I am to Lett you know my proceed'gs sense my last, Dated 3d Jany, & I have Gott 13 or 14 hhd's of Rum yet Left a bord & God noes when I shall Gett clear of it. Y^e Traid is so dull it is actuly a noof to make a man Creasey. My cheefe mate after making four or five Trips in the boat was taken sick & Remains very bad yett : then I sent Mr Taylor & he Gott not well & three more of my men has sick. James Dixon is not well now and wors than y^e have wore out my small cable also oakam & have been oblige to buy one heare, for I thought the consequence of y^e Intrust on bord this vesiel was Two great to Rusk without a Cable to trust to, therefore I begg you not Blaim me in so doeing. I should be glad I cood come Rite home with my slaves, for my vesiel will not last to proceed farr. We can see day Lite al round her bow under deck. However I hope She will carry me safe home. once more, I

need not enlarge. Heare Lyes Captain hamlet, James Jepson, Carpenter, Butler & Lindsay. Gardner is dun. firginson is Gon to Leward. All these is Rum Ships. butler is in a brig with 150 hhd's. from Barbados, belongs to Cape Coast Castle. I've

¹ The correspondent of the *RECORD* (who desires anonymity) is right in supposing the picture to be the head of a priestess or devotee. It was doubtless copied by Watson from Montfaucon's "Antiquity Explained" (the English translation was published in 1721), in which the whole figure is given, with a description. She is either a priestess of Bacchus or a Menade woman consecrated to Bacchus, who, by voluntary enthusiasm, made herself mad. In the full length figure in Montfaucon's work, she is represented as fully draped from the waist, and sitting upon a round base adorned with pilasters. The object mistaken for a torch is a vase, covered with grape and ivy leaves, and emitting a flame from its mouth. Such was the form of the lamps carried by the leading Egyptian priest in the procession of Isis. Apuleius says, "It gave a strong light, but was not at all like the lamps we use in our feasts at night. It was a golden vase, which let the flame out through a hole in the socket."

The writer has a small pencil sketch of a nude athlete, drawn by Watson, which shows remarkable skill in depicting anatomical developments. Can any reader of the *RECORD* give any further account of Watson than is related in the first volume of Dunlap's "Arts of Design," or tell where there is one of his pictures in existence?—[EDITOR.]

sent a Small boye to my wife. I conclude with my best Endeavors for Intrust. Gentlemen, your faithfull Servant at com'm'd.

"DAVID LINDSAY."

"N. B. on the whole I never had So much Trouble in all my voiges. I shall rite to barbados in a few days."

The consignee was looking for him, as the two following letters will show.

"Barbadoes, March 16th 1753.

"Slaves are now in Lotts from £33 to £56 per head & £37. We shall be glad to have your further orders abt Capt. Lindsay, as they may be here before he arrives. Lumber, horses and all sorts of Provisions plenty & Chep. Our new Crops Rum is now 2s Moll' 20d. very little here. Sugar in barrels 27-6 to 28-9 per cwt. Price of hhd's. not Broke yet, nor the price of Cotton & Ginger. Bills 40 per ct."

"Barbadoes, April 27th 1753.

"We have not heard from the Gold Coast since our last per Capt. Nichols. Our produce now very plenty & if the vessels does not come in too fast, hope it will fall. Good slaves are now wanted. We dayley expect three vessels to our address, from the coast. We had a Snow belonging to us, & some of our friends here last week, from Gamba. We sold the greater part of her cargo at about £33 per head. She brought 135 slaves. Sold about 100 at the above price. The rest were old & sickly, which were sold cheaper, at about £23, per head round. We shall be glad to embrace all opportunities to serve you & your Friends here.

"We remain with Great Regard Gent^l."

"Your humble Servants.

"SUS. & ELIAS MERIVIELLE."

Susanna Merivielle, the senior partner of the above firm, died a few days subsequent to the date of the above letter, and the business was carried on by her son, the surviving partner.

Captain Lindsay turned up at last, notwithstanding his leaky craft and numerous mishaps, for we have a letter from him, dated

"Barbadoes, June 17th N. S. 1753.

"Gentle'n. These are to acq^t you of my arivel heare y^e Day before yesterday in 10 weeks from anamaboe. I met on my passage 22 days of very squally winds & continued Rains, so that it beat my sails alto piceses, soe that I was oblige Several Days to have sails on bent to mend them. The vesiel Likewise is all open Round her bows under deck. For these Reasons am oblige to enter my vesiel heare & have valued myself on M^r Elias meriveal who is to despatch me in three or four weeks Time. My slaves is not landed as yet : they are 56 in number for owners, all in helth & fatt. I lost one small

gall. I've got 40 oz Gould dust & eight or nine hundred weight maligabar pepper for owners.

"Not to Inlarge, shall rite in a day or 2. We are all well a bord. Mr Sanford died the 3d day of March, & one John Wood who went in y^e boat with him, died y^e 3d of April, at sea. I left Capt. Hamblet at Cape Coast, sick. His slaves had rose & they lost the best of what they had. Heare is no slaves at market now. I conclude with my best in-deavors for y^r intrust & am your faithfull ser. at com'm'd.

"DAVID LINDSAY."

The following is an account of sales, and as the number is short of the number given in Lindsay's letter, dated the day previous to the sale, he probably retained the remainder to bring home with him.

"Sales of Forty Seven Negroes, & a parcel of Lumber & Water Casks, imported in the Brigg'a. Sanderson, & put into my hands by Captain David Lindsay, on the proper account and risque of Messrs William Johnston & Peter Brown, of Rhode Island, owners of said Brigg'a."

| Date | MEN | WOMEN | MEN BOYS | SMALL BOYS | GIRLS | SMALL GIRLS | FEET OF BOARDS | STAVES | SHINGLES | WATER CASKS | Prices | £. | s. | d. |
|---------|-----|-------|----------|------------|-------|-------------|----------------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----|--------|--------------|
| 1753 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 18 | 10 | 4 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | £35 | 875 | .. | |
| | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | .. | |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | .. | |
| | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | £29 | 58 | .. | |
| | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | .. | |
| | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | .. | |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 10. | |
| | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 10. | |
| | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | .. | |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 24 | 2 6 | |
| | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 21 | .. | |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | .. | |
| | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Ord'ry | £25 | 100 | .. |
| | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | do | do | 100 | .. |
| | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | .. | |
| | 14 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | £1432 | 12 | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | 4256 | 1353 | | | @ £4 per m. | 22 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 8500 | 20 | @ 15s. | & 5s. 11 7 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £1466 13 6 |

Charges deduced viz.

To cash paid for Permit to Land the

Slaves £100 5 .

" Duty on 47 Slaves @ 5s. 11 15 0

" for Drummer attending the Sales . 5 .

" paid for carrying Notes into the

Country, for Liquor at the

Sales & for Wherry hire 1 19 5

To the Captain's Coast Commission on

£1432 12 6 55 2 2

To Commissions on £1466 13 6 @ 5 p. ct. 73 6 8

142 15 3

£1324 0 3

Nett Proceeds carried to the credit of

Messrs William Johnston & Peter Brown,

Rhode Island : Their Acct Curt.

Barbados July 10th 1753

Errors Excepted ELIAS MERIVIELLE."

The following is from Meriville, dated Feb'y 22d—the year is obliterated, but from its tenor it preceded those already quoted, for it refers to Lindsay's expected arrival. As it gives us some idea of the number of slaves at times thrown upon the market in rapid succession, it is not out of place here:

"The bearer brought a very fine cargo of ab^t 240 slaves, 180 men & women, I am told, & the rest fine boys & girls. They turn out but little better than £22 ster'g. The first lot of 50 men and 10 women sold for £36. currency. The 22d ult. arrived the sloop Gambia. Henry Knowles Came to my address. Bro^d in on owners account 110 slaves: one since dead. There were several very low in case & very small. Only 40 men, 16 women, 42 boys & 12 girls. I sold, the 28th ult. 100 at £32. 4' 0" per head. w.h is as exch'e. at 40 per ct. as it is now £23 Ster.g. & I think as Capt Knowles & the Bearer, considering their condition & so many small, they were well sold."

Captain Lindsay took on board 55 hogsheads of rum, 3 hogsheads and 27 barrels of sugar, amounting in all to £911, 17', 2½", and received bills on Liverpool for the balance due the owners and returned to Rhode Island in safety, notwithstanding the defects in his vessel. His good management produced so favorable an impression that a new vessel was tendered him, and he was placed in command of the Schooner *Sierra Leone*, about forty tons burthen, owned jointly by Newport and Boston Merchants, and June 19th, 1754, he signed the following bill of lading, comprising his outward cargo:

"SHIPPED by the Grace of GOD, in good Order and well-conditioned, by William Johnston & Co., owners of the Schooner *Sierra Leone*, in & upon the said Schooner, called the *Sierra Leone*, whereof is master under God for this present voyage, David Lindsay, & now riding at Anchor in Harbour of Newport, & by God's grace bound for the Coast of Africa: To Say, Thirty four hogsheads, Tenn Tierces, Eight barrels & six half barrels Rum. one barrel Sugar, sixty Musketts, six half barrels Powder, one box beads. Three boxes Snuff, Two barrels Tallow, Twenty-one barrels Beef, Pork & Mutton, 14 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. bread, one barrel mackerel, six shirts, five Jacketts, one piece blue Callico, one piece Chex. one mill, shackles, hand cuffs &c.

"Being marked & numbered as in the Margent: & are to be delivered in like good Order & well condition, at the aforesaid port of the Coast of

Affrica (the Dangers of the Seas only excepted) unto the said David Lindsay, or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods, notting, with Primage & Average accustomed. In Witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Schooner hath Affirmed unto three Bills of Lading: all of this Tenor & date: one of which Three Bills of Lading being accomplished the other two stand void. And so God send the good Schooner to her desired Port in Safety: Amen.

"Dated in Newport in Rhode Island, June 19th 1754.

"DAVID LINDSAY."

The following is a copy of the owners' orders.

"Newport June 10th 1754

"Capt David Lindsay.

Sr. you being Master of our Schooner *Sierra Leone*, & ready to sail, our orders are that you Imbrace the first opportunity of wind & weather & Proceed for the Coast of Africa, where, please God you arrive there, dispose of your cargo on the best terms you can for Gold, good Slaves &c. When you have finished your trade on the Coast (w.^{ch} we desire may be with all Convenient Dispatch) Proceed for the Island of Barbadoes, where you will find letters Lodged for you in the hands of Mr Elias Meriville, with whom consult in regard to the sale of your Slaves, & if they will fetch Twenty-six pounds Sterling per head, round, you may dispose of them there, & Invest the Produce as per your orders you will find Lodged there: but if you cannot sell at the above price, Proceed without loss of time to St Vincent, there dispose of your slaves if they will fetch nine hundred livres round in money, & in case you sell there you may purchase as much Cocoa as you can carry under your half deck & proceed to St Eustatia, there load with molasses, & if an opportunity of freight ship the remainder of the neat proceeds in Molasses to this port or to Boston. Should you find it will detain you long at St Euustatia to accomplish this, send the Schooner home as soon as possible after she is loaded & come passenger after you have finished your business: but if they will not fetch the above price, Proceed directly for the Island of Jamaica: there you will find orders lodged for you, & dispose of your Slaves on the best terms you can & Invest as much of the proceeds in good Muscovado Sugar as will load you, in such casks as you can stow with most Convenience & Proceed home with all possible Dispatch. You are to have four out of 104 for your Coast Commission & five per cent for sale of your cargo in the West Indies & five per cent for the Goods you purchase for return cargo.¹ You are to have five slaves Priviledge, your cheaf mate

¹ These privileges were in addition to the regular wages received and commissions allowed the Captain, as above. Subsequently, to insure a careful treatment of the cargo, £100 was awarded to the Captain and £50 to the Surgeon if the loss on the voyage amounted to no more than 2 in the 100, and half these amounts if the loss not exceed 3 in the 100.

Two, if he can purchase them, & your second mate two.

"We desire you will omit no opportunity of Letting us hear from you. We wish you a good voyage & are your Loving Owners.

"WILLIAM JOHNSTON & Co.

"Above is a copy of orders rec^d w^{ch} I promise to follow.

"DAVID LINDSAY."

The date of Lindsay's arrival at Barbadoes we have no means of knowing. We next hear of him after his arrival home, in a letter from one of the Boston owners to their associates in Newport, probably in reply to one giving the result of the voyage.

"Boston April 28th 1755.

"Lindsay's arrival is very agreeable to us, & we wish we may never make a worse voyage. Our account of y^e sugar you may ship round when it suits best, believe y^e sooner the better, as the price here will soon fall, except a war should open. Y^e bills for us you may also Inclose us, & may depend upon our observing y^e directions of keeping them till y^e time limited.

"How many Hhds of rum can the Sch. *Sierra Leone* carry? Are you determined to get a larger vessel for Lindsay? The reason of these questions is that we may possibly find a purchaser, if she is big enough."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the schooner was about ten months in making the round voyage. The owners decided to send her again to the Coast. She was accordingly fitted out, and her bill of lading, signed August 16, 1755, comprised the usual limited number of articles, the principal items being rum and tobacco, with an ample supply of beef, pork, bread, water, &c., and the Captain's orders are almost a duplicate of those given above.

The next we hear of the schooner is in a letter dated Boston, April 1756:

"The Inclosed will probably be y^e first advice of y^e *Sierra Leone's* arrival in y^e West Indies. as it seems to be wrote not only in haste, but early on his arrival. Capt. Lindsay might have as well advised how many slaves he brot in, as how many days he was on the passage: but this must-now be referred to his next. The letter was brought us yesterday from piscataway."

The letter referred to I have not been able to find; but a few days later another

letter was received from Lindsay, dated "Cape Coast Rhoad," and forwarded by a homeward bound vessel:

Gentle'n. these are to acq^t you I sail this Night, please God, with all my slaves Well, as Likewise White people: have got 57 slaves on bord & expect one or two more. Heare is no News. Heare is not one Hhd Rum on y^e Gould Coast to sell. Bufum & Wanton both Ready to sail. I need not add, having just Rote to you via *Siranand*, from Gentle'n, y^e faithfull Ser^t at command

"DAVID LINDSAY."

Whilst waiting further advices from Lindsay, the owners in Boston wrote to their associates in Newport under date of May 26, 1756.

"We have yours of y^e 21st inst. which gives us the agreeable advice of Lindsay's completing his voyage. Please not to omit sending his certificate of his not proceeding to Jamaica & So. Carolina
* * *

"Mr Brown, of Plymouth, has a vessel on the stocks, of about 90 tons, designed for a schooner, has a long quarter deck comes home to the main mast, and lays high enough to stow fish Hhds. She has a row of ports on each side, & may be launched in a few days. He says she is an exceedingly well built vessel & designed for his own use but y^e approach of war inclines him to sell. We know not his price. We are sensible of y^e cost & trouble of sending rigging and stores there to equip her, & y^e expense of y^e hands &c. to get her to your port, therefore mention it only on account of y^e despatch.

"The snow of Mr Quincey's, which we wrote you about last year, is expected from London. She is about 112 tons, a fine vessel for y^e Guinea trade & possibly may go cheap:¹ but if you think that as many rum vessels are going to y^e Coast this Spring, it will be best to stay till y^e fall before we fit out, the Brig^{ms} you mention may probably be y^e best & cheapest.

"As for y^e schooner [the *Sierra Leone*] we should like to dispatch her y^e same way again, if she is sufficient: if not, we Cant at present think what to do with her, as she is too small for most branches of trade."

The 24th of the following June the owners had returns of their venture.

"Sales of Forty-four Slaves Imported in the Schooner *Sierra Leone*. David Lindsay master, from Anamaboe, & sold by John Willett for account of owners in Rhode Island.

¹ She was named the *Hanover*, and was subsequently purchased by these parties.

| | MEN | WOMEN | MEN BOYS | BOYS | GIRLS | Price £ Sterling. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|----------|------|-------|---------------------|
| 1756 To whom sold. | | | | | | |
| Apr 5 Benl. Wilson Esq. 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | | | @ £34. 204 .. |
| | | | | | | £70. 180 .. |
| | | | | | | £28. 56 .. |
| John Baker | 6 | | | | | £32.5. 193 10. |
| | | | | | | £31. 62 .. |
| | | | | | | £28. 140 .. |
| | | | | | | £20. 80 .. |
| 6 David Dalrymble | | | | | | 23 .. |
| John Hamm | | | | | | 24 .. |
| Samuel Deleon | | | | | | 25 10. |
| William Woodley | | | | 10 | | 200 .. |
| | 14 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 3 | £1188 .. |
| Charges on the above sales. | | | | | | |
| To cash p ^d Capt. Lindsay his Coast Com. of £4. | | | | | | in £104. £15. 13 10 |
| To my Com. on Sales @ 5 per ct. | | | | | | 39 8 0 |
| Bill in favor of Owners for net proceeds | | | | | | 1082 18 2 |
| | | | | | | £1188 0 0 |

St. Christophers April 6th 1756
Errors excepted.

JOHN WILLETT,"

"Sales of three refuse Slaves, Imported in the Schooner *Sierra Leone*, David Lindsay Master, from Anamaboe, & sold by John Willett for account of the owners in Rhode Island.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|
| 1756 | | | | | |
| Apr 19th Abr. Douglass, 1 man boy and 2 boys. | | | | | £66 0 0 |
| Charges on the above sale. | | | | | |
| To cash p ^d Capt. Lindsay his Coast Com. £2 6 5 | | | | | |
| My Com. of 5 per ct. | | | | | 3 0 0 |
| Bill in favor of owner for net proceeds | | | | | 54 13 7 |
| | | | | | £60 0 0 |

St Christophers April 19th 1756.
Errors Excepted

JOHN WILLETT,"

Willett at once procured a return cargo for the schooner, bound to Newport, as will be seen by the following invoice.

"Invoice of Sundry Mdz. ship^d by John Willett on Board the Sch. *Sierra Leone*, David Lindsay Master, for account & risque of the owners in Rhode Island.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------------|
| 5495 Sugar. net, | @ 35 | £96 3 3 |
| 5625 | 35-6 | 99 16 10 |
| 5745 | 36 | 103 8 2 |
| 5686 | 34 | 96 13 2 |
| 1392 gals Rum | 2 | 139 4 0 |
| 12 Rum Hogheads | 30 | 18 0 0 |
| Duty and Cockett | | 5 |
| 16 Sugar Hogheads | 20 | 16 0 0 |
| Duty at 4½ per ct. & Enumerated | | |
| duty 30s. per hhd. | | 31 4 0 |
| Com. 5 pr ct. | | 30 5 5 |
| | | £635 14 10 |

St Christophers
April 17th 1756.
Errors Excepted

JOHN WILLETT."

In a letter dated "Boston, Oct. 4th, 1756," reference is again made to the schooner, as follows:

"We have your favor per post, & glad to hear y^e *Sierra Leone* gone. Think you have given her dispatch, & wish the voyage may prove fortunate. Slaves ought to rise 50 per cent. to pay y^e extra charges on y^e African trade, & all W. Indies goods must rise near as much, otherwise it wont be of any avail to fit out."

It will hardly be necessary to follow Captain Lindsay further. He was an active skipper, and soon had a larger vessel. On his voyage in her he addressed to his owners the following characteristic letter from Barbadoes:

"Gentlemen, thank God I have the pleasure once more to Give you a Line or two in Regard to the Proceedings of my present voige.

"I hope these will find you & both yours in Good helth, as they Leave me. I saild from anamaboe the 28 May & arived heare in 51 Days. I Purciust 151 Slaves. and have ship^d from heare a bill Exc.g. for £103 Sterg. I sold my Goold for & I've Got sum Goold Dust, the Jest sum I cant Tell, for I Carried Nithr Scails or waits. I lost 18 Slaves & sold 133 Slaves. I applied myself to Messrs. Mirvoile wood & Simmons. the Condition of our Bargain is that Ime to be paid a bill Excg. one thousand pound Sterg. & the Rest in produce. I sail the — of Septem^r pray my love to my family & all friends, While I am, Gentleⁿ your Humble ser^t at Comand.

"DAVID LINDSAY."

Coast Captains were not all as fortunate as Lindsay, and in some instances in their efforts to catch slaves they caught a Tartar, as the following letter from Capt. Scott will shew.

"Anamaboe April y^e 9th 1740.

"Brother Daniel, This I hope will find you in good health, as I am at present. I have been not very well for five weeks past, which is made our voyage very backward, & am now very well recovered Blessed be God. We have now five people Sick & bonner¹ so bad he will not recover. I am heartily tired of y^e voyage, everything runs so cross that I undertake to make a voyage. I being not very well, kept my cheif mate aboard & sent y^e second mate in y^e Long boat to Leward a trading. He had not been gone above four days before he hired a canoue, sends her up with his gold taken to me for goods, without any orders from me; i sent y^e canoue immediately back without goods: going down they overset the canoue, the blacks came of from y^e shore & took them up, put them in irons: the blacks where y^e boat lay detained y^e Mate ashore,

¹ A very common negro name at that time.

in which time a man slave he had bought, gott out y^e boat with two ounces of gold & has gott clean off. I was obliged to go down with y^e sloop & pay thirty two pounds in y^e best of goods before they would let y^e Mate come off. Upon the hole I've lost nigh three hundred pounds with that trip, in money, by the mate's folly. I am sure he will never be able to make satisfaction.

"I bought some slaves & Goods from a Dutchman for gold, which I thought to sell to y^e french: in a very little time after my slaves was all taken with the flucks, so that I could not sell them; lost three with it & have three more very bad: y^e rest all well & good slaves. We have now aboard one hundred & no gold. I think to purchase about twenty & go off y^e coast: y^e time of year dont doe to tarry much longer. Everything of provisions is very dear & scarce: it costs for water Tenn shillings for one day. I think to stay in this place but fourteen days more. We shall go to Shama & water our vessell & sail of y^e coast with what I can purchase, which I believe will be 120 slaves cargo. We shall have left about two hundred pounds sterg. in goods, which wont sell here to any Profit. Every man slave that we pay all Goods for here, costs twelve pounds sterg. prime. I hope I shall be in Barbadoes by y^e latter end of June, but have not concluded wither we shall go to Jamaica or Virginia; Our slaves is mostly large. 60 men and men boys,¹ 20 women, the rest boys & girls, but three under four foot high. Pray excuse all blunders & bad writing, for have not time to copy, the sloop being under sail. Give my service to all our acquaintance, my Duty to Father & mother, & love to your wife brothers & sisters.

"Your Loving Brother

"GEO. SCOTT."

From the above we have a tolerable idea of the value of slaves on the coast at that date. If they could be purchased for £12 per head, paying for them in articles that were in but little demand, they must have been invoiced at a low figure when paid for in the cheap rum that was manufactured expressly for the trade, 110 gals. being the price for a prime man slave in 1762, and at an earlier period in the trade they were bought for much less. But good slaves only brought a remunerative price. The consignee at Kingston, under date of July, 1754, described Capt. Carpenter's cargo, imported in the *Snow Elizabeth*, as "now better than refuse," and they sold at correspondingly low rates, as appears by the invoice of 70 slaves, now before me.

When the market for slaves was dull in

the leading ports of the West Indies, through excessive importation, Coast Captains traded "along shore," getting rid of their cargoes piece-meal, and taking what they could in exchange. Captain Whipple, of the sloop *Neptune*, finding such a state of things in the beaten track, went over on the Musquito Coast in 1765, and remained there six weeks trading. In that time he sold his slaves for cash and produce. For one girl he received 1000 lbs. sarsaparilla, valued at £58 6s. 10d. In addition to the above he brought away 30,000 feet of mahogany and five tons of logwood.

In some instances slaves that had been sold in the West Indies, were subsequently sent to New England for a market: and free persons of color did not always escape bondage, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter dated "Paramaribo, March 20, 1738."

"The first opportunity I shall ship some molasses & should have done so before, but y^e price is too high. The negroes of Capt Billings is not sold yet, they being more cheap here than in New England. I send you three negro men. One of them, named Cuffey, is a free negro, so that you must sell him for a term of years, just as you & the party can agree; & the other two are slaves for life, which would have you dispose of for bonds or ready money."

I might give other invoices of slaves imported into the West Indies, but they would resemble those already cited, and I have found a marked uniformity in "Captain's orders," and in voyages to and from the Coast of Africa. The outfits were usually the same, and the time spent on the coast was generally taken up in barter. But in some instances a Captain obtained a cargo on freight, which was found advantageous, as much time was saved. His bill of lading read as follows, omitting the words "owner's goods," and adding the amount of freight.

P T
from 1 to 96
"Shipped by the Grace of God in good order, well conditioned, by Peter James, in & upon the good Schooner called the *Little Becky*, whereof is master under God for this present voyage, Peter James, and now Riding at Anchor in the Road of Cape Coast, on the Coast of Affrica, & by

¹ Half-grown.

Gods grace bound for Newport in Rhode Island, To say Ninety-six Slaves, on the Proper account & resque of Prosper Trenton, Merchant in Newport, being marked & numbered as in the Margin, & are to be delivered in like good order & well conditioned at the aforesaid port of Newport, the Dangers, Seas, Enemies, & Mortality Excepted, unto the shipper, he or they paying freight for said Goods nothing, being owners goods, with Primage & Average accustomed. In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Schooner Hath Affirmed unto Two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor & Date, one of which Two bills being accomplished, the other to stand void. And so God send the good Schooner to her destined port in safety. Amen.

"Dated at *Cape Coast Road Feb'y 16th 1760,*
"PETER JAMES."

Captains in good standing were allowed to take charge of small ventures, sent out by the friends of the owners, for which service they received a consideration at the end of the voyage. One of them, in 1757, addressed the following note to a merchant who had previously given him commissions of this kind:

"Dear Sr. After my compliments to you & your Spouse, my a Dress is as followeth; I'm all Loaded & Ready to sail, wanting nothing but hands. Have on bord 140 hhd. Rum for owners, 100 lbs Provisions, 12 Thousand lbs. bread, six 4-pounders, 4 swevles & 4 cowhorns, small arms &c. If you are amind to send a Small venture for Eather of y^e Children I'll Gladly doe it. If soe, Give an order to M^r Smith for Cofey or Chocolate as soon as aboard. Excuse the badness of Riting, being 9 oclock, Night."

If the party embraced the opportunity, the transaction took the following shape.

"Invoice of one hhd. N. E. Rum shipped on board the Schooner *Charming Polly*, William Graham Com: on the proper account & Resque of Joseph Brown, & goes consigned to said Master, to the Coast of Africa. *Newport, Sept. 26th 1759.*

"Capt Graham, please to lay out
"Marked I. B. the net proceeds of the above rum
94 gals. in one Negro Boy, about 13 or 14
years of Age & the Remainder in
Gould Dust.

"JOSEPH BROWN."

In only one instance have I been able to trace one of these small ventures through its ramifications. In 1762 a hogshead of rum was sent to the Coast, and the following receipt was given for it.

"*Newport April 24th 1762.*

"Received on Board the Sloop *Friendship*, one Hog's Rum, marked W. H. No 2. which on my

arrival on the Coast of Africa I promise to dispose of on the Best Terms & Invest the proceeds in Negro man slave, and ship back the first convenient opportunity, on the proper account & risk of William Gifford.

"Per me, WILLIAM HUDSON."

The above is in a clerkly hand. Hudson was a young man and left home with the laudable desire to do something for his own support, intending on his arrival on the Coast of Africa to seek employment there, preparatory to commencing business at some place on the coast. Two letters from him give us this outline. The passage was made in eleven weeks. He found seven vessels there from Rhode Island, and "the times very indifferent," but secured a place in the house of Richard Brew & Co., at a salary of £60 per annum. At the expiration of three months he died at Gabone, of Coast fever. The hogshead of rum contained 95 gals., and the price of a prime man slave was 110 gals. The difference was charged to Gifford. Hudson's effects were sold by his late employers, including some slaves he had purchased, but there was some delay in settling the estate. Finally, at the bottom of the original receipt from Hudson for the hogshead of rum, Gifford acknowledged the receipt of the proceeds of the venture at the hands of Hudson's widowed mother, as follows:

"*Newport July 5th 1764.*

"Received from Mrs Mary Hudson eighty eight dollars as the full amount & proceeds of the above adventure.

"WILLIAM GIFFORD."

Newport was the mart for slaves offered for sale in the north, and the point from which they were shipped to southern ports, if not taken directly there from the Coast of Africa. As early as 1711 a law was passed regulating the importation, and the amount of duty, £3, to be paid on each negro, and Newport, "as the metropolitan town of the Colony," received a grant for seven years, of funds derived from the importation of slaves, for the purpose of paving some of its principal streets. In 1740 the Colony had 120 vessels engaged in the West Indies, African and European trade,

and they nearly all hailed from Newport. Ten years later the number had greatly augmented. If Captain Freeman wanted rum and molasses, or an assortment of European goods, for a coasting voyage, he looked to Newport for a supply; and if a Dutchman in New York wanted a few slaves to work his land, he opened a correspondence with a Newport merchant, receiving in the course of it a letter like the following:

"Newport Sept 17th 1751.

"Mr Vanderheyden, Sir. We recee yours of 2^d inst. & am glad to hear y^e boys' proved to your satisfaction. In case you have any inclination to have a number of boys purchased, we w^d advise you to wait a little while longer, as here is one or two Guinea men expected daily, & then we may have y^e choice of y^e cargo, & may by that means get such boys as will Inevitably suit you."

But if the market was dull in Newport, a portion of the cargo was sent to Boston, and when disposed of the owners received a return of sales as follows:

"Sales of two Negroes received from Africa for account of Capt. Thomas Underhill, & sold per his order. Boston, June 8th, 1762.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| By cash of the Governor for 1 negro boy | £46 13 4 |
| " John Melvill 1 " | 46 13 4 |
| | <hr/> £93 6 8 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| | Charges. | |
| Paid Freight | £13 6 8 | |
| " Duty | 2 0 6 | |
| " 1 week's board for 1, & | | |
| 2 weeks for the other | 12 0 | |
| " Clothing for do | 6 0 | |
| My Com. on Sales & returns | | |
| @ 5 p. ct. | 4 5 0 | |
| Nett Proceeds. Carried to | | |
| acc cur ^t | 72 16 6 | |
| | <hr/> £93 6 8 | |

"Boston June 27th 1762

"Errors Excepted

"PETER WILLIAMS & Co."

The tranfer was made with a regular bill of sale, beginning with "Know all Men by these Presents," and acknowledging receipt of purchase money, followed by the names of the "goods"—Pomp, Calabash and Adonis—and closing with a warranty. The instrument was then signed and sealed in the presence of two wit-

nesses, and the "chattels" followed their new master home.

In following these vessels to and from the Coast of Africa, we have seen enough to show us that it was not customary at that date to overload them with slaves. The excesses of a later date called loudly for reforms, and then a law was enacted, restricting the number to two and one-half slaves for every ton. By this rule the vessels we have accompanied would have been entitled to one hundred slaves each, but we find they took on board less than sixty, or about one and one-half to the ton. We have also seen that ample provision was made for the support of the slaves on the passage to the West Indies. Beef, pork, fish, flour and rice were fed out to them, and Captain Lindsay, in his letter of June 17th, 1753, states that his slaves were all "in helth & fatt," and that he had lost but one during the voyage. The slaves were allowed much freedom in fine weather, and some attention was paid to cleanliness between decks. All these things tended to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and probably their severest trial was during the time the vessel was on the coast, making up her cargo. Then their sufferings must have been all but intolerable. They were brought on board, one or more at a time, as they were picked up, shackled together and placed in confinement between decks, where they were crowded into a space too low for even a half-grown boy to stand erect, imperfectly ventilated, with an equatorial sun beating down on the deck over their heads, and no abatement of their torments so long as the vessel remained on the coast. What wonder that they sickened and died. What wonder that one of the Captains thought it worthy of mention under such circumstances, that he had "lost but one gall" on the passage. The heart sickens at the thought of such a state of things, and it is almost incredible that at a later period it was so much worse, as to make what we have just contemplated seem, by comparison, humane if not commendable.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society for the following:

At a meeting of the "Club" of the Buffalo Historical Society held on the evening of April 5th, 1871, the *Rev. Dr. Chester* read a biographical sketch on the late *Col. Benjamin Hodge*, one of the early pioneers of Buffalo, during the war of 1812—13. *Col. Hodge* was captured by the British and taken to Montreal where he was soon afterwards exchanged and released.

In the conversation which followed the reading of this paper *Wm. Henry Lovejoy*, an old resident said: "I would like to say a single word. Mr. Hodge, in the narrative from which Dr. Chester has read to us extracts, says that Buffalo was burnt on the last day of December. This has been questioned, but the fact is correctly stated by *Col. H.* All Buffalo was burnt except three or four houses,—my father's, Mr. St. John's,¹ Dr. Chapin's, Rees' blacksmith shop and, may be, two or three more. My mother was killed by the Indians on the first day. Her remains were left in the house which was not burned on that day. Mr. Hodge and others came in and made arrangements to bury my mother. She was laid out ready for burial when a detachment from the British came back, captured Hodge and set fire to our house which was consumed with my mother's remains.

The apparent discrepancy alluded to by Dr. Chester is explained in this way; the principal part of the village was burned the first day, December 30th. The next day the British came over and burnt the remaining buildings. I was thirteen years old at the time. My mother told me they would take me prisoner and I must go. She had no fears for herself,

and I suppose she would not have been injured if the Indians had not come in by way of Chippewa Street before the regulars arrived."

Rev. Dr. Chester.—Where did your father's house stand?

Mr. Lovejoy.—The north wing of the Tift House covers the spot. I got as far as Huron Street, and the Indians were there setting fire to Ransom's house. As I passed by there three or four Indians came out and fired at me but missed and I got into the woods. I was on the Ridge where Washington Street now is.

At the next meeting of the Club a paper was read by *Dr. Naphegyi* on "The American Family of Speech."

Mr. Orlando Allen.—Some years since I was present at an assemblage of Indians embracing representatives from fourteen different tribes, Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, Iroquois and the remainder Western Indians, Chippewas, Wyandots, Pottawatamies, &c. We got together in the evening and spent an entire night conversing with each other. I discovered this fact that the war-songs and music of these different tribes were identical. For instance, a Seneca would rise and sing a war song. He would be followed by a Cherokee who would sing apparently the same song, words and music. Among the six nations the Seneca and Cayuga dialects are very similar, and in fact the dialectical differences were slight. Captain Parrish was a captive of the Mohawks and became the Agent of the Indians many years ago. He used often to come here. He addressed our Senecas in the Mohawk tongue and was perfectly understood by all the six nations. A delegation of Onondagas and Senecas were at my house a few days since and conversed with each other alternately in the Onondaga and Seneca dialects.

Mr. Wm. Ketchum.—It is remarkable that this league of the Iroquois should have lasted from the period of the earliest European emigration to the close of the Revolutionary war—that they should have been so closely confederated, and to this day, although it has lost its political signi-

¹ Mrs. St. John, according to a description of her given to the writer in 1860, by the venerable Dr. Trowbridge of Buffalo, who was there at the time, was a stout, resolute woman. Dr. Trowbridge begged her to leave, for he believed the Indians would kill her, and he offered her the use of a horse to make her escape, assuring her at the same time that he would take care of her children. She said "I can't do it; here is all I have in the world, and I will stay and defend it." She did so, not by force, but by the persuasions of kindness.—[EDITOR.]

ficance, and all its prestige, a shadow of the league still exists.

I think the writer is mistaken in assigning the Wyandotte or Huron language to the Iroquois group.

Mr. Orlando Allen—I think so too. They belonged to the Algonquin family. A single word further. The Tuscaroras have a tradition, which I heard from the lips of their old men, that they formerly belonged to the Hadenosaunee (People of the Long House) or Iroquois, referring to the long bark house of that people which frequently sheltered from six to a dozen families and to which they likened the political structure of the six nations or Iroquois. At some remote period a party of Iroquois, while on a journey, came to the banks of a river which it was necessary for them to cross. The stream was wide, deep and rapid and they had no means of crossing, no canoe or materials for constructing a raft. After some search along the banks they discovered an enormous grape vine and contrived to make a bridge of it sufficiently strong for one to cross at a time. When, however, a portion of the party had crossed the grape vine gave way, the bridge was destroyed and the party became hopelessly separated. The two fragments wandered off in opposite directions and in the course of many generations became reunited when the Tuscaroras of North Carolina, or the war-wasted fragment of that once powerful nation, effected a junction with the Five Nations of New York. Thenceforward they were known as the Six Nations.¹

Hon. Millard Fillmore, alluded to the fact that the name of Buffalo Creek in Seneca was Doshorra, while in the Mo-

hawk dialect it was Tehoseroron, the signification being the same.

Mr. William Ketchum, who, as well as Mr. Allen speaks the Seneca dialect fluently, remarks: The truth is the Indian words cannot be spelled by our alphabet. Now in regard to the Indian name of Buffalo Creek one white man will commence it with a D, another with a T, both attempting to spell it as it sounded in their ears.

The language of the Senecas is harsher and more guttural than that of the other members of the League. The Senecas were great warriors. Their position was in the front, to use their own figurative expression they were the "Doorkeepers of the Long House,"—the first to strike and the first to be assaulted. This circumstance necessarily imparted to their language a greater energy. The Mohawks at the other end of the Long House were less liable to be drawn into warfare and their language became proportionately softened down, and so you may graduate the different dialects. A few words in each of them might be entirely different, for example the Mohawk word for "good" is *yanare*, the Seneca *neyu*.

Orlando Allen.—If you inquire of two Indians one will pronounce the word as if the first letter were D., and the others as if it were T. In relation to the meaning of the word Doshorra, I have conversed with intelligent Indians and one would tell me that its signification is "The place of Basswoods," and another would say it means "Basswood trees stripped of their bark." They told me that when they emigrated to this region shortly after the revolutionary war, as they turned a bend of Buffalo Creek in their canoes they discovered, lining the banks, clumps of basswood trees from which the bark had been peeled, and this circumstance gave rise to the name.

Millard Fillmore.—Is it not a fact that all the Iroquois nouns end in a vowel.

Mr. Allen.—They do and there are no labials in that language.

W. C. Bryant. Mr. Allen speaks of the impression made upon his mind, on listening

¹ In 1711, the broken Indian tribes of North Carolina made a last effort to wrest their country from the grasp of the European intruders. The leaders in the conspiracy were the Tuscaroras of the Island region around the head waters of the Cape Fear and Roanoke rivers and the area farther South and near the Seaboard. They fell like lightning from the clouds upon the unsuspecting German settlements along the Roanoke and Pamlico Sound, in the night of the second of October, and murdered 137 persons. For three days with knife and torch they desolated the country along Albemarle Sound. A year and a half later Col. Moore of South Carolina arrived with a few white men and a large body of Indians drove the Tuscaroras to their fort in the present Green Country captured 800 of them when the remainder escaped, fled northward and joined their kindred, the Five Nations.—[EDITOR.]

to the war songs sung by members of different N. A. tribes, that the language and music were the same. I have been told by an intelligent Chief of the Senecas that their war dance was derived from the Sioux and that its name in their language

is indicative of that origin. He told me, also, that the words of the war song were in a dead language,—that their meaning and derivation were unknown. I think Morgan in his League of the Iroquois states the same fact.

RECORDS OF THE HOMONY CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS.

Instituted the 22nd of December, 1770.

[Concluded from page 303.]

Mr. Clapham, having been elected Poet Laureate of the Club on the 12th of November, 1772, it is recorded that "the President having commanded silence," presented the following poem from him, inscribed, "To the Honorable the President of the Homony Club:"

Behold the mighty power of place:
The Pulpit gives to Parsons grace,
The Bench makes Judges fit;
Your Laureate too, now dares explore
Poetic realms unknown before,
An Ex-Officio Wit.
At your command he strikes the strings,
By Homony inspired he sings,
Whate'er the song be worth,
He asks no fabled Muses aid,
To deck the verse this evening paid
A sacrifice to Mirth.
Oh still may Mirth and freedom reign
Around this gaily social train;
And as the rolling year
Matures the plenteous crops of Corn,
May Homony our board adorn,
And Crown our suppers here.
But choose your bards of greater skill
To guide the laughter-raising quill,
And if they give such numbers birth
As wake gay humour, Glee and Mirth
Oh then how will I clap-em."

J. CLAPHAM.

The President was then requested to return the thanks of the Club to the Poet Laureate, "for this excellent piece which he was pleased to do in a style that would have done credit to a Cicero or Demosthenes."

"On the 21st November, 1772, "the motion in relation to obtaining a chair for the President now came up, and a plan

being exhibited, the same was not generally approved of, although at the same time the proposed ornament at the top was thought proper which was the representation of a basket full of Ears of Corn.

On this occasion several Gentlemen of the Club displayed an amazing fertility of Genius particularly Mr. Ghieslyn, who proposed an entirely different design where-with to ornament the back of the chair. To this proposal the chaste Mr. Lookup warmly objected and observed that such an exhibition might bring an imputation of levity on this Society, ever remarkable for the chastity of their morals and the wisdom of their deliberations. He observed with his usual acuteness that the ornament first proposed, though simple, was expressive; and would show that this Club held agriculture as one of the noblest arts practised by man, on which it was Resolved that a Chair not exceeding Four Pounds Ten shillings should be provided by Mr. Anthony Stewart."

On the 12th December, the President, (Mr. Eddis,) having taken the chair and the Club Toast¹ circulated, a Letter directed to the hon^{ble} the Chairman of the Homony Club was then ordered to be read, which was as follows:

"Sir:

"I had the honor to receive thro' the hands of your Secretary, the very agreeable intimation of a vacancy for a member.

I propose to myself the pleasure of being again joined to your Social Body, and shall

¹ Our Wives and Sweethearts.

be singularly obliged by your promoting my re-admission into the Homony Club. I am Sir with the utmost Regard, Your most obed. Serv^t.

THOS. JOHNSON, JR.¹

Dec. 13th 1772, Mr. Johnson was re-elected, and on the 19th of December, was re-admitted.

"A resolution was then entered into, that Mr. Johnson give notice to the Advocate General of the fact relating to Mr. John Brice as Secretary, his leaving the Records of the Homony Club behind him on the 12th day of December instant, in order that an Information may be filed against the said Secretary for such neglect."

"Mr. Horatio Sharpe² and Mr. William Fitzhugh, were unanimously admitted Honoray members."

On the 2nd of January, 1773, it was agreed to appoint a Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when Mr. Jennings was chosen and ordered to write a letter to some gentlemen in St. Mary's County, who had assumed the name of the Homony Club.

"An impeachment against John Brice, and William Eddis, Esqr³ being produced by the Advocate General, (Thos. Johnson) to which Mr. Brice pleaded guilty, and a Copy ordered to be served on Mr. Eddis against next Club night which was accordingly done on the 5th Instant in the following words, in the presence of Anthony Stewart, Esq^r President and Mr. John Clapham:

"Thos. Johnson, Jr.³ Advocate General of the only true and Right Worshipfull Homony Club with all due deference most respectfully begs leave to lay before the Right hon^{ble} President and thrice worthy members:

"That Mr. John Brice insensible of the honour you were pleased to confer on him in his appointment to the Secretary's office, forgetting the indispensable duties of his place, and unmindful of the invaluable productions of the brightest Wits, the flowery and heart touching eloquence of the most

accomplished Orators, and the rapturous Strains of inspired Poets, soon after the adjournment of the Club on the night of the twelfth of December last, in the time of his continuance in the office of Secretary, carelessly and negligently left the whole of the Club Records, Archives, Muniments, Writings and Papers on a table in the Club-room, not only risking their entire loss to Posterity thereby, but bringing this Society into the greatest danger of being annihilated.

"And your Advocate General with all humility further makes known that Mr. William Eddis then bearing the eminent and supreme office of President, before divers of the Club, some of whom had offered to take care of all said Records, Archives, Muniments, Writings and Papers took upon himself the preservation keeping and charge thereof, and actually did take them into his custody and possession, and carried away the same, yet the said William Eddis thoughtless of the great influence of example in exalted stations, and disregarding the mighty trust he had taken on himself left all these Records, Archives, Muniments, Writings and Papers to the hands of his Servant Maid suffered and permitted afterwards to go, and in her possession for a long time to remain, that Servant Maid being all the time ignorant of their inestimable value.

"Of and for all which insensibility, forgetfulness, negligence, breach of Duty, contempt of the Laws and institutions as well as disregard to the happy state and prosperity of the Club, your Advocate General according to the duties of his office doth impeach the said John Brice late Secretary and William Eddis late President, and propounding that they are guilty of the matters before alledged against them respectfully charges them to answer, and so forth, that they may be punished in such sort and manner as Justice in this part requires.

THOS. JOHNSON, JR."

Adv, General.

On January the 16th, the "first business before the Society was the trial of our late President, Mr. William Eddis, who had been accused of a relaxation in his care of our sacred Records, and of Mr. John Brice also an accessory act and part thereto.

"Mr. Eddis arose with fear and trembling. It required no common fortitude to withstand the penetrating eye, nay—not one but both eyes of our sagacious President. He blushed, he bowed his bow together. His right hand (every finger of which was extended) fixed on his breast had in it an inimitable grace, and discovered a most excellent pattern for all Culprits and Supplicants. Mr. Eddis pleaded the ab-

¹ He had forfeited his membership in the Club, by being absent a greater number of nights than the laws prescribed.

² Governor of the State from 1753 to 1769.

³ See note on page 100.

sence of his Council, accused the late Secretary of paying no regard to his Letters to the Club, and upon the whole pleaded that he was not prepared with materials necessary to his defence.

"Mr. Jenings answered Mr. Eddis' objections with an eloquence and soundness of Argument not frequently met with in modern Orators. His manner of rising was slow and graceful; his arguments were clear, solid and perspicuous; his language was mellifluous, and his periods pointed and forcible. I would compare this Gentleman's eloquence to Demosthenes or Cicero, but that some of my predecessors have already made so free with these old Gentlemen in their comparisons, and it were a great affront to the Moderns never to take the least notice of a *Marchmont*, or *Pitt* or a *Mansfield*, therefore whoever chuses to form an idea of Mr. Jenings' eloquence, may suppose it was not exactly like either of the last named persons, but that it partakes of all.

"He convinced the Club that the Culprit's objections were futile and without the least foundation; that he had received notice of trial long since, and that he ought to have been prepared, and as to his Council being absent he would have done well to have considered before he made that an objection, that the very Person whom he called his Council, was to all intents and purposes one of his Judges.

"The Culprit then pleaded in his defence that he had carefully disposed of the Records, and that they were artfully, and privately taken from him.

"The Advocate General now began to find it necessary to speak in behalf of the prosecution; a Prosecution penned by himself; a prosecution that for Energy depth of reasoning, Brevity, and every other requisite, bids fair to be a model for all future prosecutions; and first, that he might proceed with regularity he desired to be informed whether Mr. Brice pleaded guilty or not guilty. Mr. Brice pleaded guilty and by the general voice of the Society was admonished by the President. His stains being thus washed away, Mr.

Brice was admitted an evidence upon this Trial.

"Mr. Advocate General excused himself for not answering Mr. Eddis' Letter by giving the best of reasons, viz. that it was unanswerable. He urged the Trial on and begged that if the Culprit desired it, Council might be assigned him and then proceeded to examine the witness in behalf of the prosecution.

"Mr. John Brice, the witness, deposed, That within some small time of the Culprit's taking charge of the Records he found the said Records in Mr. Eddis's parlour actually lying on the same table with a pair of Backgammon Tables and Master Eddis's ninepins, together with Bysses's Art of Poetry, several Cards of Invitations to Routs, some unfinished verses, Gasgoines upon government, Swifts' polite Conversation, and several other pieces of literature which tho' extremely elegant for their composition was by no means proper company for our Records, and that he rescued them from what he thought a contamination. That at the time he found the Records in this deplorable situation Mr. Eddis's maid servant was in the parlour, that she had eyes and pretty good ones and he doubted not but that she must have read them as they lay open to her or to any person's inspection.

"Mr. Ghieslyn, whose eyes began to sparkle upon mention of the girl's, desired to know of Mr. Brice her age.

"Mr. Paca¹ arose, and desired to know his reason for asking that question. This was over-ruled, and Mr. Brice, to satisfy Mr. Ghieslyn answered that he believed the girl was young.

"No more questions being asked in behalf of the prosecution, the Advocate General with great learning and legal knowledge after having urged the danger these Records were in (from this woman's total ignorance of their inestimable value) of being used to singe Poultry, and many other still baser purposes, grounded the support of the prosecution upon the single evidence that was given, and prayed that the Culprit might enter upon his defence.

¹ See note on page 297.

"Mr. Eddis urged in his defence that as no man had a higher sense of the value of the Records than himself, so, no man could have been more careful of them, but that it was not always possible to guard against accidents. That for his part he should for the future be a little careful in the choice of his Companions, and that he could lay his Hand upon his heart and with Truth declare that he never *smoked Mr. Brice*.

"Mr. Jenings with great good nature added to the Culprit's defence by urging his dignified station and that he himself had, before he was President, been guilty of some misdemeanor, but in consequence of that acquired Rank his faults were done away. He further urged that no danger could come from the inspection of Mr. Eddis's Maid, for the President had set forth that she was totally ignorant of their value, and if she was it must be granted that her not being able to read must have been the only reason. For it was never known that any Jeb in Petticoats that could read, could suspend her curiosity on an occasion so interesting above five minutes; and upon the whole as there appeared some ambiguity in the nature of the offence, he humbly hoped that our worthy President would upon this occasion make use of his most glorious attribute Mercy. Mr. Jenings concluded his harangue with desiring that the 34th Law of our Society might be read.

The 34th Law being read, Mr. Advocate General enforced the putting the Law into rigorous execution, defended the said Law with great strength of Argument and solidity of Judgment and declared that he did not know a crime of deeper dye than the commission of a breach of the said Law, for if a member entrusted with the care of our Records should be suffered to lay them about his house carelessly with impunity, he should be glad to be informed if any or what sort of punishment would be thought adequate to the Crime of burning, or causing or suffering to be burnt, these precious Archives, and for his part he saw but little difference in the Crime, for as the 34th Law was made upon mature and

sound judgment, and in consequence of much thought and Reflection, the Crime of exposing the said Records, was in his opinion full as great as that of destroying them, for which he gave many good reasons, which the writer of these memoirs would insert if he could recollect them.

"Mr. Jenings with great legal as well as classical knowledge, made some distinctions between exposing and burning these Records and in the course of his arguments made use of the words "*Malum in se*" and "*Malumpro hibitum*" which not being perfectly understood by every member present, the President with great presence of mind desired Mr. Jenings to explain them—this Mr. Jenings was about to do when Mr. Ghieslyn with his usual good humour did it for him in a very peculiar way.

Mr. Eddis then rested his defence upon what he had said himself and upon what had been said for him and submitted his cause to his Judges."

The votes being taken Mr. Eddis was proved guilty by a majority of one.

The Question now arose what sort of punishment was proper to be inflicted on the Criminal. One member proposed that he should be made Poet Laureate and restricted from making verses. This was thought absurd, a Poet—and no Poet—and the member consequently got laughed at for his proposal. It was then proposed that Mr. Eddis should not be suffered to drink the favorite toast of the Society. This punishment was thought too heavy. Finally it was decided by a great majority that Mr. Eddis should receive only a gentle admonition which the President accordingly did in the most *gentle* as well *gentle-manlike* manner.

23rd January. It was suggested that our Foreign Secretary Mr. Jenings should not be permitted to forward any dispatches that were not first subject to the revision of the Club. This raised a spark in the breast of that Officer, who intimated that he hoped a Foreign Secretary was not to be put on the same footing with a common Scribe, and as fire is very apt to communicate, we were in some danger of a flame

as Mr. Ghieslyn tho' remarkable for his mild and amiable disposition, called that gentleman to order and added, that he hoped the President would not permit him to reflect on his occupation that altho' the Editor of a general American Register lately published had been so remiss as not to insert his name and titles amongst many others of lesser note, he was still chief justice of this County and Clerk of the Provincial Court as well as Notary Public.

Mr. Jenings perceiving himself in a wrong box endeavored to conciliate matters with his Friend, as well as patronize him for that Evening, by seconding a motion for his being President, and afterwards *voting* for Mr. Paca.

Mr. Robert Eden¹ represented to the Club that having lately been on a visit to St. Mary's County the Conversation turned upon the Leonard Town Homony Club. Some of those Knights Errant being present he undertook to expatiate with them on the subject and to exert his abilities in support of the only genuine Society of that name, and concluded with an assurance that they might expect to be very severely handled for their arrogance. That before his return, it was intimated to him, his arguments had produced conviction and in future they would submit to the title of *Small Homony Members*.

"Sir John moved the Thanks of the Society to be given Mr. Eden for the zeal he had shown in maintaining our Precedency; but this motion was overruled, a member justly observing that it would be complimenting a Gentleman for having done no more than his duty, as related by himself.

On the 20th of February, the Hon. Benedict Calvert was elected a member of the Club. On the same evening a card was received from the "Independent Club" of Annapolis proposing an arrangement for a convivial meeting of the two Societies, when the following reply was sent:

"The Homony Club present their Compliments to the Independent Club, and have appointed Mr. Paca and Mr. Deards to confer with them upon the

subject of their Card on Monday at twelve o'clock at the Coffee House."

To this the "Independents" replied:

"The Independent Club present their Compliments to the Homony Club and inform them that they have taken into their consideration the report made by their conferees and that they assent to all the propositions and articles contained therein except that which vests the election of a President in the Homony Club: this they cannot consistently accede to, as it would imply a superiority in the Homony Club.

"The Independent Club propose that the Governor shall preside at the intended meeting, but if the Governor should be absent that then the President shall be elected by a majority of the Gentlemen then present and that the Vice President shall be chosen in the same manner."

On reading the above the Club unanimously expressed their disapprobation of the presuming style in which it was dictated and the following answer was immediately transmitted to the President and members of the Independent Club:

"Gentlemen:

"Your note has been received, it has been considered, and it is unanimously Resolved, That the Homony Club cannot meet the Independent Society upon their terms without derogating from their *real consequence*.

I am, Gentlemen, &c., &c.

WILL. EDDIS, Secy."

On the 23d of March, Thomas Johnson, Jr. was elected President of the Club, and Mr. Deards, Secretary. Mr. Paca was elected by a majority of one, Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Sprigg was proposed for Poet Laureate and no one daring to name a Competitor for the Bays, he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Eddis was elected Secretary for Foreign affairs, and "so great was his desire of succeeding in this contest that he actually voted for himself in the ungovernable warmth of his zeal and ambition."

Mr. William Stewart having been disappointed in his expectation of being elected President of the Club, gave an indignant and withering look upon the Secretary, (Anthony Stewart) and then demanded that the chair should order that

¹ See note page 300.

officer to produce to the Society the original manuscript, of the incomparable "Ode to Virtue" which had been delivered into his charge, in order to file the same that it might be "preserved against the rage of time or accident, to future generations." The Secretary, with an air of triumph, and conscious innocence, treated the implied accusation with contempt when to his amazement, he discovered that the precious paper was missing. In vain he pleaded innocence. "The Poem," says the record, "was produced by the rigid accuser who declared that he found the same carelessly dropped on the floor of the Club-room on the preceding evening."

It was immediately agreed by vote, continues the record "that so atrocious a Crime merited the severest chastisement, and it is probable a committee would have been named to consider of a punishment proportionable to the offence, but this ceremony was rendered needless by the happy inventive brain of the very humane Mr. Clapham who with all the Spirit of Eastern Tyranny proposed the most grievous sentence that was ever inflicted on any delinquent member of this society, to which the whole assented without the least commiseration for the unfortunate perpetrator of an unintentional Crime, and the present writer is sorry to observe that the great Coudon closed his otherwise auspicious reign by pronouncing a sentence neither warranted by reason or the usage of the Club in the like nature. In fine the Secretary for the above heinous proof of negligence was obliged by order of his obdurate Judges to drink a glass of cold water (a liquor highly prejudicial to his constitution) and also to abstain from speaking during the intolerable length of a tedious insupportable minute, which unexampled instance of Clubbical severity so totally defeated his valuable faculties that he remained for several minutes after the expiration of the limited time, unable to charm himself or others with the irresistible music of his loquacious Tongue.

"Business being thus gloomily concluded, the Club song was sung with the

assistance of a book by the persecuting Mr. Clapham."

On this night the Club song was given for the last time, the bill was finally adjusted and these genial gentlemen separated not to meet again.

The cause of the Club's dissolution cannot be ascertained from the records; perhaps the prevailing political agitation (presaging the coming conflict that was to alienate friends and separate kindred) caused a diversity of opinions and interests, severing the ties that had for so many years bound them together in social intercourse.

On the 27th of March, the night for the regular meeting there appears to have been no member present except Anthony Stewart who in a kind of rambling soliloquy relates the proceedings of the previous night as follows:

"Homony Club Saturday 27th March, 1773:

Tho' upwards of seven months since the writer of this Record was called to the Bar of this august Tribunal to receive sentence for what the Club was pleased to call very high Crimes and misdemeanors, yet the punishment inflicted was of such a grievous and oppressive nature so as totally to deprive him of what little understanding he possessed and thereby has rendered it utterly impossible for him to relate the many memorable transactions which happened on the never-to-be-forgotten night of the 20th day of March, 1773.

"Had it not been for this dreadful calamity, the person appointed to act as Secretary for that evening would have endeavored to paint to posterity with what solemn dignity and how suited to the grand occasion The Right Honorable Thomas Johnson, Esquire, seated himself in the Presidential Chair of the Society; with what an air of self importance Will Eddis darted into the seat of Secretary for foreign Affairs: neither could he have neglected the tremendous air with which William Paca, Esquire, seated himself as Master of Ceremonies; but above all he must have extolled the pleasant countenance which Reverdy Ghieslyn, Esq. showed when

he took upon himself the office of Advocate General as tho' he meant to say "Fellow members resume your wonted cheerfulness; you need not during my continuance in office dread the rude hands of oppression; my talents shall be used to protect the Laws, and preserve them inviolate but never to distress my companions by rigorous much less unjust persecutions.

"Messrs. Duckett, Clapham, Brice, W. Stewart, Wallace and Stewart, seemed by their countenances to express their unfeigned joy at the promotion of Esquire Ghieslyn.

"These matters with many other occurrences such as the presumption of Mr. Eddis in assuming the chair of the Secretary without leave or license, how he was allowed to read the Records, and then ordered to leave the chair by which removal the chair became vacant.

"This writer, had he been compos mentis, would have related how John Clapham, Esq., Will^m Eddis, Esquire and himself, Esquire, were put in nomination for the office of Secretary, when the latter was chosen and how Mr. Eddis's Records were erroneous, which he, after begging pardon was allowed to correct, and after correcting the correction said Records were partly understood.

"The Procession at the installation of S^r William Paca would have been recorded at large, but just at this point A. Stewart was sentenced to drink a full glass of Cold Water, and to keep silence for the space of two minutes, which sentence being put in execution totally deprived the Secretary of his mental faculties which he has not yet recovered, and by that means all the aforesaid memorable transactions must forever remain in oblivion, with many others not yet told; and Posterity will rue the day or rather night on which that cruel punishment was inflicted on

"ANTHONY STEWART."

Mr. Stewart became involved in serious difficulties the following year. On Wednesday the 25th of May, 1774, a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis was held in consequence of the "act of parliament

for blocking up the harbor of Boston." Among other resolutions passed was one stating "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great Britain until the said act be repealed."

The ensuing Monday a protest made its appearance, signed by one hundred and thirty five persons¹ who conceive it their clear right and most incumbent duty, to express their cordial and explicit disapprobation of this resolution which was carried by forty-seven against thirty-one. Later in the year the brig *Peggy Stewart* owned by Anthony Stewart, arrived at Annapolis from London with a cargo that included two thousand three hundred and seventy pounds of tea consigned to Thos. C. Williams. Its presence was immediately discovered and the fact made known that Anthony Stewart had paid the duties thereon though he was not in any manner concerned in its shipment.

It caused great indignation. A committee was appointed to prevent the tea from being landed, and the ensuing Wednesday appointed for a meeting of the citizens.

Mr. Stewart fearful that so large a meeting including persons also from the country might result in acts jeopardizing his person and property, solicited a meeting for the Monday preceding. At this meeting it was proposed that as Messrs. Stewart and Williams were willing to atone for the offence—they should be permitted to land and burn the tea. This was strongly opposed and Mr. Stewart meanwhile distributed a handbill in which he stated that he had no connection with the importation. "I did not order a single farthing's worth of goods by that vessel, though I could have done it on such easy terms. When the brig arrived the Captain informing me that she was leaky. I told him to enter his vessel but not the tea which I found on enquiry of the collect-

¹ The names of the following members of the Homony Club are among those who signed this protest:

Lloyd Dulany, Anthony Stewart, William Stewart, William Eddis, John Clapham, Robt. Couden, Reverdy Ghieslyn, Dennis Dulany.

or could not be done. I am sincerely sorry for my conduct on this occasion which has been the cause of so much uneasiness, and freely submit it to your candid consideration."

The meeting for Wednesday took place, and Messrs. Stewart and Williams signed another paper acknowledging "that they had committed a most daring insult and act of the most pernicious tendency, to the liberties of America."

This had no effect in calming the intense feeling against him and some proposed to give him a suit of tar and feath-

ers. Matters were assuming an alarming aspect for his personal safety, when, by the advice of Charles Carroll of Carrollton he repaired on board the "Peggy," accompanied by several gentlemen and directed her to be run aground near Wind-mill point; set her on fire and in a few hours the brig with her cargo and equipments was effectually burned.

W^m Paca, Thos. Johnson, Chas. Wallace, John Brice and John Duckett are the members of the Homony Club who figured prominently in the contest for independence as friends of the Americans.

A JESUIT MEDAL.

Editor of AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.—A few days ago, an officer of the Army passing through this place, showed me a copy of the March number of your magazine. I was greatly pleased with its contents and appearance; and yielding to

a medal of brass the size of the drawing and considerably worn. On one side is an effigy of Ignatius Loyala, the founder of the Order of Jesus, and on the other that of San Francisco Borgia, Duke of Gandia, in Spain, who at the age of 36 years, leaving secular life, joined the Jesuits and became a devoted monk. At the age of about 55 years, he was made General of the Order.



A JESUIT MEDAL.

a strong desire to contribute something acceptable to its columns, I venture to send you a drawing of a medal in my possession, which I procured a few months ago from a Mojave Chief. It was given to him by an Indian from the coast, who told him it had been handed down to him from father to son, through several generations, and had been regarded with reverence. It is

I presume this is one of the medals which were given to the converted Indians of California, by the early Jesuits who planted Missionary stations from San Diego to San Francisco. These were faithful men, and used the "Pious Fund of California" for the good of the souls of the Savages there, whom they taught agriculture and other arts of civilized life. When they were expelled from California a little more than a hundred years ago, their places were supplied by the Dominican monks of the City of Mexico, of the Order of San Francisco. These were more worldly minded, and soon became more intent upon gaining wealth and power than in winning souls to Christ: and when the missions were broken up in consequence of the overthrow of the Spanish Dominicans in that region, the natives had nearly all lapsed into heathenism, and held the Jesuit medals in very little reverence.

A. T. JACKMAN.

Prescott, Arrizona Territory, May, 1872.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

I now send to the RECORD a continuation of the rest of the names of the subscribers to the Rev. Samuel Quincy's Sermons, continued from page 169, of the RECORD, believing they cannot fail to be of interest to the majority of your readers. Many of them are already historical names, and others are names of those who have historical descendants. I give the list entire, in respect to titles, and places of residence:

The Hon. Edward Fenwick, Esq., 3 books. Col. Joseph Edward Flower, Esq. The Rev. Mr. John Fordyce, rector of Prince Frederick Parish. Mrs. Marion Fouquet. Mr. Charles Tyffe, surgeon. Henry Flynt, Esq. Benjamin Faneuil, Esq., [brother of Peter Faneuil who gave to the town of Boston, the famous building bearing his name. Benjamin was a noted merchant, whose place of business was in Butler's Row for many years.] Mr. Daniel Farnam, attorney at law, Newbury. Mr. Daniel Fortune, Newport, [R. I.] Mr. Thomas Freebody, Mr. Samuel Freebody. Capt. Gilbert Falconer. Lieut. Walker Farr, of his Majesty's Ship *America*.

His Excellency, James Glen, Esq.; Capt. General, Governour, &c. of his Majesty's Province of South Carolina. Elizabeth Glen, Margaret Glen, Thomas Glen, M. D. The Hon. James Græme, Esq., Chief Justice of S. C. The Rev. Alexander Garden, A. M. Rector of St. Philips', Charlestown, 2 books. [How was he related to Major Alex^r. Garden, Author of *Anecdotes of the American Revolution?*] The Rev. Mr. William Guy, Rector of St. Andrews, Ashley River. The Rev. Mr. Francis Guichard, minister of the French Church. Mr. John Guerard, Merchant. Mrs. Jane Gaddesden. Culcheth Golightly, Esq. Mr. Mungo Graham, 2 books. Mr. John Green, Beaufort. Mrs. Eleanor Griffin. Mr. Caleb Godfrey, Newport. Mr. George Gibbs. Mr. John Gould, Boston. Mr. John Gooch, Merchant. [A street in Boston still bears his name.] Stephen Greenleaf, Merchant. Thomas Gunter, Merchant, [of

Boston.] Thomas Goldthwait, Merchant. Mr. Wm. Garrow, Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship *America*. Capt. Anthony Cuynn, Newbury. Dr. Silvester Gardner, [Gardiner] Surgeon in Boston. Mr. Robert Gardner. Capt. Joseph Hamar, Esq., of his Maj.'s Ship *Adventure*, [afterwards captain of the *Eagle*, a 60 gun ship. Previous to his having command of the *Adventure*, he was captain of the Flamborough frigate. He was one of the court-martial at the trial of admirals Lestock and Mathews, and died 14, Jan. 1773, at Manchester, Eng.] Henry Hubart, Esq. Mr. John Harrington. Mrs. Susannah Hume. John Hutchinson, Esq. George Hunter, Esq., surveyor-general. Charles Hill, Esq. Mrs. Mary Harvey, Mr. Wm. Harvey, Beaufort. Mr. Stephen Hartly. Rev. Mr. James Honyman, Newport, 3 books. James Honyman, Jun. Esq., 3 books. Mr. Joseph Harrison. Mr. Andrew Hunter. Rev. William Hooper, minister of Trinity Church, Boston. [He was the father of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name.] Mr. Bnj. Harris, Newbury, 2 books. Benjamin Hallowell, Esq., Boston. [See *Hist. and Antiquities of Boston*, 736.] The Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D. 3 books, [Guilford, Ct.] Henry Izard, Esq. Thos. Johnson, Esq. James Irving, Esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Irving. George Inglis, Merchant. Edward Jackson, Merchant, Boston. Dorothy Jackson. Mr. Ralph Inman, Merchant, [of Boston.] Mr. John Jepson, Newport. Mr. Benjamin Jefferson. Mr. Augustus Johnson. Mr. Timothy Ingraham. Mr. Wm. Jaques, Newbury. John Indicott, Boston. Mr. Robert Jenkins, Jun. Mr. Henry Johnson. Rev. Alexander Keith, A. M. rector, of St. George's Winyaw, 3 books. Mr. Henry Kennan, Merchant. James Kirkwood. John Linning, Esq. 3 books. Mrs. Sarah Linning. Mr. Thomas Linning. Thomas Lambott, Esq. Mr. Richard Lambton, Merchant. Richard Lake, Esq. Mrs. Ellin Livingstone. Mrs. Elizabeth Laurans, 2 books. Mr. Wm. Logan,

merch^t. Benj. Lloyd, merch^t. Mr. Austin Robert Lockton. Mr. John Leveret, Boston, [great-great-grand-son of Governor John Leverett.] Mr. John Leddel, teacher of the mathematics. Mr. Henry Leddel. Mr. Walter Logan. Gabriel Manigault, Esq. Jacob Motte, Esq. Anthony Matthews, Esq. Thomas Middleton, Esq. [son of Arthur, and father of the signer of the Declaration of Independence.] James Michie, Esq. Mr. Kenneth Michie, merch^t. Mr. Benjamin Michie, merch^t. Thomas Mitchell, Esq. Mr. Francis Macartan, merch^t. Mrs. Jane Millechamp. Mr. John McQueen. Rev. Wm. McGilchrist, A. M. of Salem. Godfrey Mallbone, Esq. Newport. Mr. Godfrey Mallbone, Jun. Mr. Evan Mallbone. Mr. David Melville, Jun. Mrs. Mary Marquand, Newbury. Mr. Hugh McDaniel, Boston. Mr. Andrew McKenzie, merch^t. Capt. Paschal Nelson, Esq. Mr. John Neufville. Mr. Thomas Newman, merch^t, Boston. Thomas Oxnard, Esq., Boston. John Ouldfeld, Esq. Rev. Mr. Wm. Orr, Rect^r. of the St. Pauls, Stono. Mr. David Oliphant. Capt. Peter Oliver, Boston. The Hon. Charles Pickney, Esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, William Pinckney, Esq., Mrs. Mary Pinckney. Mr. John Palmer, merch^t. Mr. Wm. Poole. Mr. Charles Parry, merch^t. Mrs. Hannah Patchabell. Benj. Pollard, Esq., Boston. Thomas Palmer, Esq. Mr. Henry Price. Mr. Charles Pelham. Mr. Peter Pelham. Jonathan Pue, Esq. Capt. Hugh Purdie. Lieut. Michael Henry Pascal, Esq. of his Majesty's ship *America*. Rev. Jonathan Parsons, A. M. Newbury. Rev. Wm. Parker, student at Harvard College. The QUINCIES in this list number nine.—Mr. Edmund Quincy, Merchant, 3 books. Mrs. Elizabeth Quincy. Mr. Josiah Quincy, Merchant. Mrs. Hannah Quincy. Mr. Henry Quincy, Merchant. Mr. Edmund Quincy, jun., Merchant. 3 books. Mr. Abraham Quincy. Mr. Samuel Quincy. Mr. Robert Quash, of *South Carolina*.

[How many of the Quincys here enumerated lived in Boston at this time I have not taken pains to ascertain, although it is presumed that the most of them did. But in the first Directory of the Town only one of the name is recorded,—viz: "Mrs.

Quincy, Court Street." This was in 1789. In 1805, there were five.]

Andrew Rutledge, Esq; John Rattray, Esq; 4 books. Mr. Patrick Ried, Merchant, 3 books. Mr. George Roupell. Mr. William Roper, Merchant. Jordan Roche, Esq. Ambrose Reve, Esq; *Beaufort*. Capt. James Ramsay, Esq. Mrs. Sarah Ramsay. Mr. Matthew Robinson, *Newport*. Mr. Robert Roberts, *Newbury*. Mr. John Rowe, Merchant, *Boston*. [His name is perpetuated by a Street.] Mr. Jacob Rowe. George Saxby, Esq; Receiver General, 2 books. Mr. Benjamin Savage, Merchant, 2 books. Mr. John Stuart, Merchant, 3 books. Alexander Stuart, Esq. Mr. Robert Stiel, Merchant. Mr. George Seaman, Merchant. Mr. Thomas Shubrick, Merchant. Mrs. Sarah Shubrick. Mr. Benj. Stead, Merchant. Mr. Thomas Smith, Merchant. Mr. Benj. Smith, Merchant. Mr. Thomas Smith, jun., Merchant. Mr. John Smith, *Beaufort*. Mrs. Margaret Stevens. Mr. George Sommers, *Dorchester*. Mr. Benj. Simons. Mr. Samuel Simons. Mr. James Sharp. James Skirving, Esq. Mr. John Sinclair, Merchant. Edward Scott, Esq; *Newport*. Joseph Scott, Esq. Mr. Isaac Stelle. Mr. Job Snell. Mr. Robert Shearman. Mr. Jonathan Simpson, Merchant, *Boston*, 2 books. Mr. James Stuart. Lieut. William Smith, Esq; of his Majesty's Ship *America*. Mr. Stephen Sewall, *Newbury*. Mr. Peter Timothy, Printer in *Charlestown*. Mr. Thomas Fannet, *Newbury*. Mr. William Tyler, jun. Mr. Thomson Vernon, *Newport*. Mr. John Vaun, *South Carolina*. The Hon. Joseph Wragg Esq. Mr. John Wragg, Merchant. Mr. Joseph Wragg. Mr. Samuel Wragg, Merchant. Mr. Wm. Woodrop, Merchant. Mr. Thomas Weaver. Mr. John Wattaston, *New York*. Samuel Wickham, Esq; *Newport*. Joseph Wanton, Esq. Mr. Philip Wilkinson. Mr. Thomas Wickham. Mr. Charles Wickham. Joseph Whipple, jun; Esq. Mr. John Whitehorn. Mark Hunking Wentworth, Esq; *Portsmouth*. Mr. Samuel Wentworth, Merchant. Mr. Isaac Winslow, Merchant, *Boston*. Mr. Thomas Wade. Mr. Henry Weshered. Mr. Robert Williams. Mr. Henry Ward, Surgeon.

MARTHA CUSTIS' WATCH.

The late Enoch Carter of Newburgh, N. Y., was the owner of a watch which, it is said, belonged to Martha Custis, who became the wife of George Washington. From a photograph of it, by Peck, the accompanying engraving has been made.



MARTHA CUSTIS' WATCH.

The watch has a gold case, with a circle of white enamel inlaid with gold, around the edges of the face and back. The back is what is technically called "engine-turned." Over each numeral in the dial may be seen a letter of the name of MARTHA CUSTIS, beginning with the figure I. The enamel of the face is broken. The movement bears the name of its maker, Bawie of London. It is declared that this watch was given to Mrs. Custis by her lover, George Washington, previous to their marriage.

The late civil war made many wrecks of homes and fortunes in the South, especially in Virginia, and the owners of many precious heir-looms have been compelled to part with them, because of the stern de-

mands of necessity. The watch above-mentioned belonged to an eminent jurist of Richmond, Virginia, who was among the sorely suffering victims of the war. A friend of the family attempted to dispose of the watch in New York, and received the following letter, giving a history of the little time-keeper:

"Richmond, Dec. 23d, 1869.

*"Miss Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas.—*Mrs. Halyburton showed me this morning, a letter from you, asking for some account of a watch placed by her in your possession, and which you most kindly undertook to dispose of for her in New York.

The watch was given me by my mother, who lived for more than thirty years afterwards, and who always told me that it was presented to her by Mrs. Gen. Washington, who was her aunt. It was made, she said, expressly for Mrs. Washington, on the General's order, when she was a widow, and the letters of her name at that time, "Martha Custis," are to be seen on the dial-plate around the figures. When I first had it, I was a mere boy, and it has met, as you see, pretty rough usage.

My mother, in her youth, lived for some time at Mount Vernon with her aunt and General Washington, and it was perhaps given to her at that time. I have no more doubt that the watch belonged to Mrs. Washington than I have of the existence of that lady or of the General. * * *

Yours very truly and respectfully,

JAMES D. HALYBURTON."

Mr. Carter bought the watch for which he paid the sum of \$500. This generosity was duly acknowledged by Mrs. Nicholas, in a letter, dated September, 1871, in which she gave a sad picture of the distresses to which many families were subjected. "You of the North," she said, "have no idea of how many of the best homes of the Southern country were left entirely wrecked, and how sad it has been for people to part with their heir-looms. I suppose no people in the world cling so to the past, as Virginians."

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

For more than a generation, the Hartford Convention was a fruitful theme of bitter comment and denunciation among

politicians, who were generally ignorant of its true significance. Caricature, satire, pasquinade, epigram, oratory, were em-

ployed to depict its supposed nefarious schemes. Among the former was a picture by William Charles, of Philadelphia, intended to show the alleged fact that the Convention was called to consider the propriety of re-attaching the New England States to the British realm, and that leaders of the Federal party labored for that end. A reduced copy of that caricature is here given. It is entitled "The Hartford Convention or Leap no Leap." Personifications of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are seen on one side of the ocean, upon a high rock, and on the other

side of the water is seen King George of England coaxing them to leap into his paternal arms. The king is seen holding out his arms to receive them, and saying, "O—'TIS my Yankee Boys! Jump in my fine fellows; plenty of molasses and Cod-fish; plenty of goods to smuggle; honors, titles and nobility into the bargain." The allusion in this sentence is to Harrison Gray Otis, a Federalist leader in Boston, and to the fact that much smuggling and other contraband trade was carried on at New England ports during the war of 1812-15.



The Hartford Convention or LEAP NO LEAP.

On the shore, in the attitude of supplication is seen Caleb Strong, then Governor of Massachusetts, and an uncompromising opponent of the war. With rueful countenance he says, "I *Strong*-ly and most fervently pray for the success of this great leap which will change my vulgar name into that of my Lord Essex—God save the King!" He is also represented as Massachusetts, in the rock above, ready to jump, and pulling the arm of hesitating Connecticut in the person of Governor Roger

Griswold, saying: "What a dangerous leap! But we must jump, brother Connecticut." The latter says: "I cannot, brother Massachusetts; let me pray and fast sometime longer—little Rhode Island will jump the first." The latter also hesitates, and says, in the person of Governor William Jones: "Poor little I, what will become of me? This leap is of a frightful size—I sink into despondency."

Beneath this group are the names of land and naval heroes, who had gained renown

in the war then in progress, over which are the words on a ribbon: "This is the produce of the land they wish to abandon."

What were the character and aims of the Hartford Convention? Twenty-six eminent New England men composed it. They were as wise, loyal and patriotic as the average of the legislators and politicians of that day or since. Their aim seems to have been to compel the national government to be just toward every section of the republic. Because of the mischievous tendency of the doings of a small faction known as the Peace Party, in New England, the President was made suspicious of the loyalty of the New England people, and insisted upon exercising absolute control of all the military movements there, instead of allowing the local authorities to establish means for local defence. Governor Strong, who, like many New England leaders in that day was an advocate of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, nullified orders from Washington by refusing to comply with the requisitions of the President. The Government therefore refused to pay the expenses incurred for the defence of Massachusetts, and so virtually abandoned that State, and also Connecticut for the same reason, to the mercy of the enemy, so far as national help was withdrawn. Great discontent ensued. A proposition of the General Government to raise a large force by conscription, brought matters to a crisis. A convention of representatives of New England was held

at Hartford, in December and January, 1814-15, to consider the State of the Union and the relations of the New England States. In that convention there were a few disunionists who counselled secession, but the great body patriotically resolved to contend for the right, *in* the Union. The result of their deliberations was embodied in a report that it would be expedient for the Convention to prepare a general statement of the unconstitutional attempts of the Executive government of the United States to infringe upon the rights of the individual States in regard to the military, &c.; and to recommend to the Legislatures of the several States the adoption of the most effectual and decisive measures to protect the militia and the States from the usurpations contained in these proceedings. Also to prepare a statement concerning the general subject of State defences, and a recommendation that an application be made for an arrangement with the States by which they would be allowed to retain a portion of the tax levied by Congress, to be devoted to expenses of self defence, et cetera. This was the head and front of their offending.

With the expectation that there might be an occasion for the reassembling of the Convention, the seal of secrecy was put upon their proceedings, and remained upon them for some time. This gave wide scope for conjecture, and the wildest stories of treasonable schemes were put afloat.

WESTBURY MONTHLY MEETING.—[Continued from p. 293.]

This completes the series of papers on "Friends' meeting-houses," kindly prepared for the RECORD by Mr. Henry Onderdonk, Jr. from various sources of information, but largely from manuscript records which were often found to be mutilated and almost illegible. Many of the facts which have been recorded in this series, might never have been revealed but for the careful and painstaking researches of the compiler to whom the thanks of the RECORD are tendered.

1746, 25th of 4th mo. "A pair of grave-stones were brought in order to be set up at the grave of Jacob Townsend, which

this meeting is of an opinion are too superfluous and not becoming amongst Friends. Ri. Valentine and Sam'l. Prier are to treat with the widow about it and desire her to take them away."

1751, 30th of 8th mo. "W^m Loines and Thos. Seaman, are to get the partition of the meeting house altered so as to hang on hinges and to be hooked up when occasion requires." [Cost £1.9.10.]

1752, 29th of 4th mo. "A Com^o are to repair the fences round the meeting house

ground and make a gate wide enough to pass with a cart or sled.

1753, 28th of 3rd mo. they are to take in the addition of land at the south end;¹ and make a good wide gate at the west side of the meeting ground, wide enough to pass in and out with a riding chair, and also to amend the house back, and the glass windows. They are to be paid for their time, trouble and expense."

1755, 27th of 8th mo. "A com^e are to repair the benches of the meeting house and other things that want mending."

1757, 26th of 10th. "Benj. Smith is to help Sam^l Willis in recording Friends' sufferings and other things; and is to be reasonably paid for his trouble." He is paid £2. for writing four books of Discipline; and a surplusage for the paper.

1758, 29th of 3rd mo. "A glass window is mended. The fence is to be repaired so as to be sufficient to preserve the pasture."

1760, 25th of 6th mo. "A com^e are to take a view of the meeting house, and for the present to stop the holes up in the south side of the roof and at the ends and repair the windows and benches, and prepare materials; and if they want money, to procure it at the meeting's cost." 2500 shingles are bought at £4.10. a thousand.

1761, 26th of 8th mo. "Our worthy Friends Susanna Hadden from Ireland and Susanna Brown from Phil^a, were much concerned with the indecent order of our grave-yards, and used entreaties or gave counsel that they might be put in more decent order as becomes the Truth."

1761, 30th of 12th mo. "It's the conclusion of the quarterly meeting that all grave-stones placed at the head and foot of graves be removed and taken away, and that no stones for the future be placed at the head and feet of graves; and that it come under the notice of the overseers of each Weekly meeting to see it done."

1762, 27th of 10th mo. "Oba Valentine, W^m Loines, Thos. Seaman and

Isaac Doty, (for Westbury) are to remove the grave-stones and do up the graves of those who have no near relations."

1762, 29th of 12th mo. "It being very tedious to write on Monthly meeting days in the winter season and the house being cold, the meeting concludes to get a stove,¹ and appoints Sam^l Willis to take care and get a good one and pay for it out of Friends' money."

1763, 23rd of 2nd mo. "It being proposed to change the hour of meeting from 12 to 11, the monthly meeting object (1.) because distant Friends would be pinched for time to get to meeting; (2.) from a confusion of time, some would come late and disturb those that came in due time; (3.) people can better judge of 12 o'clock (the hour used for a long time past,) without watches (which most have not) than of any other hour."

1763, 29th of 6th mo. A Com^e is to buy boards speedily for a loose floor over the great room of the meeting house.

1764, Daniel Stanton says: we went to Sam^l Willis's and lodged. * * * We went to W^m Loines's and lodged, and on First day was at meeting which was very large."

1765, 31st of 7th mo. "The com^e attended the marriage of Sam^l Hicks and Phebe Seaman; and at the house where the wedding was they did not see but that things were pretty orderly managed; but afterwards the young people had a time of exercising and playing ball. After the wedding some time the com^e treated with Hicks about the breach of orders in such loose behavior, and he seemed to be sorry for it."

1766. Jn^o Griffith says: "we had an exceeding large meeting at Westbury. As there was general notice, abundance of people came from several parts of the Island so that there was near as large a concourse as at the Yearly Meeting. Their expectations were much after words, but they had none from me, I being shut up in silence the whole time. The Monthly meeting of business was held at the close thereof."

¹ Ri, Valentine and Jn^o Willis sell Friends 2 acres of Plain land joining the south side of the meeting house.

¹ The house probably had an open fire place from the first.

1766, *5th of 3rd mo.* "The meeting house at Westbury is to be enlarged for the accommodation of the quarterly meeting when held there. The Flushing Monthly order a subscription that the quarterly meeting may know how readily money may be raised. New York subscribed £70.8; Flushing, £25; Newtown, £8.19; Westbury, £41.10; Rockaway, £1.8. *29th of 10th mo.* The proposal about enlarging and repairing the meeting house is spoken to. The Com^e are to get a carpenter to mend the north door and make a new south door.

1767, *25th of 3rd mo.* "It is considered that if Friends should go forward to make an addition to this house it would be needful for a Com^e to take a view of it as it is now circumstanced, and take the dimensions and delineate a draft or model how they think it may be done in the properest manner, so that they may better form a judgment towards the cost, and write to Flushing for some of their members to join with us with their advice. *25th of 11th mo.* The Com^e are to make up accounts with the carpenter and endeavor to pay him if they have the money. 1770, *28th of 3rd mo.* Agreed that the money deposited in the hands of Friends to enlarge and repair the meeting house should be applied towards the further finishing of it. The Com^e are to forward the work, prepare materials and hire workmen to effect the business as far as the money will hold out."

1769, *8th mo.* D. Stanton says: "I went to Westbury where we had a large meeting on First day, which was favored with Divine help and near unity with friends, where came my kind companion Joshua Cresson. After meeting we visited some Friends' families and next day were at a burial and the day following at the Youths' Meeting.¹ * * * First day following we were again at Westbury meeting which was large, and I hope they were faithfully warned in gospel love, to the satisfaction of Friends. * * * After having visited

upwards of 50 families there we parted with Friends in tender love."

1770, *28th of 2nd mo.* "Ri. Titus has it on his mind to make a religious visit to Friends in Jersey. Mat. Franklin is to accompany him. *25th of 7th* he had drawings for New England. *26th of 9th mo.* David Willets has it on his mind to visit Jersey."

1770, *25th of 4th mo.* "Ri. Titus is to put up the fence round the meeting house land, and make a good gate at the north end and amend the west gate. 1771, *24th of 4th mo.* He is to take care of the pasture and be paid for it."

1770, *28th of 11th mo. Monthly meeting.* "Elias son of John Hicks of Rockaway, and Jemima daughter of Jonathan Seaman of Jericho, declared their intentions of marriage.—John and Micajah Mottare to enquire into his clearness. 1771, *30th of 12th mo.* Robert Seaman reports that he attended the marriage both at Jericho and afterwards at Rockaway; and Jehu Mott attended at Rockaway and the marriage was consummated orderly."

1771, *27th of 2d mo.* "Considering that John Willis has burnt and brought a parcel of charcoals to this meeting house for the use of Friends, the treasurer is ordered to pay him out of the stock¹ in his hands."

1771, *25th of 12th mo.* "Jn^o Youngs desires to buy the stove that had been used in the meeting house, and (not having ready money) to pay £4 currency in currying Friends' leather, if he liked it on trial. Friends expect money, so he declined meddling with it."

1773, *31st of 3rd mo.* A Com^e are appointed to keep up the fence round the meeting house, and do up the graves in a decent manner. Thos. Willets and Gideon Seaman are to have the care of interring those not of our Society in our Burying ground."

1774, *27th of 4th mo.* "The horse-stable wants considerable done to the repairing it. Also the enclosure belonging

¹ The Youths' meeting was discontinued in 1781, as it interfered with keeping up Particular meetings.

¹ Friends stock invested in bonds amounted to £376.11.10, partly derived from charitable bequests.

to this meeting needs to be enlarged. A com^e are to procure rails, make the fence and examine what should be done towards repairing the stable."

1779, 3^d of 3^d mo. Ri. Titus with Henry Post as companion visit Flushing Friends in their families.

1780, 20th of 3^d mo. The horse-stable is to be repaired and the pasture ground manured. Cost £39 5s. 7^d. and some old shingles sold for 16s.

1780, 31st of 5th mo. "Elias Hicks¹ proposes with W^m Valentine and Jn^o Searing to visit Friends of our monthly meeting."

1780, 27th of 9th mo. "Jn^o Searing, Adam Mott, Jn^o Willis, Elias Hicks, W^m Rickman, Fry Willis, W^m & Charles Valentine, Silas Downing, Dan^l. Parish, Jacob Underhill, Henry Whitson, Jr., Jos. Willets, Gideon Seaman, and Henry Post, are appointed to consider of schools; and other concerned Friends have liberty to meet with them, and report as soon as they have come to a result. 25th of 10th mo. They report that "Friends are sorrowfully affected with the manner of schooling their children who are joined with those not Friends, and masters are employed of not good examples, whereby our youth sustain great loss in a religious sense. A Com^e is proposed who are to have the care of the schooling of our children throughout Westbury monthly meeting; and first to erect a school house so near this meeting house that master and children may attend meeting. 1781, 27th of 6th mo. a school house 40 by 20 feet is to be erected on Thos. Seaman's land leased for £4 a year. Terms of tuition, 6s. per quarter. 12th mo.

Westbury had subscribed £449, 0, 3 towards the school fund. 1782, 27th of 11th mo. The British soldiers have taken possession of the new school house and the school is thereby broken up. 1784, 31st of 1st mo. The school house needs repair. A necessary house is to be built. 1788, 24th of 9th mo. This school is to be divided with Jericho: Westbury is to have £81, 4, 10 and one half the school house, and Jericho, £101, 4, 10 and the other half.

1781, 29th of 3^d mo. "The monthly meeting is uneasy concerning admitting those not members in Society to be interred without distinction in our burying places. A Com^e is to take such cases under care, and to endeavor gently and in a tender manner to discourage such burials, when they think best. The pasture ground is considerably grown up to rubbish, and needs subduing. Some manure should be put thereon. £2. 8s. is paid for labor on the meeting house ground. 1782, 27th of 11th mo, Jos. Willets is paid £8 for mowing the briers and manuring the ground adjoining the meeting house. Jn^o Willis is to procure coals."

1781, 27th of 12th mo. John Willis goes "to the eastern part of this Island on a religious visit, accompanied by Thos. Titus who sometimes has a few words to say in our meetings as a Minister."

1782. W^m Mathews says "I was engaged with others in visiting families at Westbury. 13th of 12th mo. after a solemn heart tendering season with Thos. Seaman's family, (where I had mostly made my home) and several other Friends who came to take their leave of me, in which prayer was offered for each other's preservation, I parted from them in much love."

1782, 1st of 9th mo. Jn^o Pemberton says: "I went to Westbury on First day, and in the afternoon had a large meeting with the black people in the meeting house. They behaved well. 2nd of 10th mo. I met with David Sands¹ on his return from

¹ Elias Hicks, afterwards so famous as leader among Friends, was then a young man thirty-two years of age, having been born at Rockaway, L. I. in March, 1748. He had then been a formally recognized preacher for about five years, and evinced great ability as a public speaker. After being for many years a leading preacher among Friends, he imbibed Unitarian views concerning Christ, which being promulgated by him produced a schism in the Society, and finally a separation into two associations known as the Orthodox and the Hicksite Friends. The latter proved to be the more numerous, and held possession of most of the places of worship. At the age of 80 years, Elias Hicks travelled extensively and preached continually. The writer remembers hearing him say in a sermon, "I want no man to follow me any further than I follow Christ." He died in Jericho, in February, 1830.—[EDITOR.]

¹ He was born at Cow Neck on Long Island in October, 1745, and became a very distinguished preacher among Friends. In early life he was a merchant, but soon after he became a Friend or Quaker by conviction, and married a member of that

a laborious visit to the east part of the Island where he had about 70 meetings."

1782, 25th of 12th mo. "Our ancient Friend, Samuel Willis deceased the 24th and is to be buried here to morrow. The monthly meeting adjourns till the close of his burial."

1784, 28th of 1st mo. "It was proposed whether some advantage may not arise by appointing some meetings particularly for the negroes." Four are appointed. The Com^e who attended report their satisfaction therewith.

1786, 29th of 6th mo. It is proposed to divide Westbury preparative meeting and settle one at Jericho.¹

1790, 27th of 1st mo. "There are in the treasury £2,16 in old coppers (at 20 to the shilling) that do not pass, and we

propose to hand one third to Jericho monthly meeting."

1797, 29th of 8th mo. Ri. Jordan says: "we rode to Westbury and lodged at Gideon Seaman's, whose father is a very aged man and blind, but otherwise active; frequently goes to meeting more than a mile on foot, and seems lively and cheerful in spirit. Fourth day attended the Week day meeting where many Friends collected who made a very plain appearance, but I sat the meeting through in silence, and so went away."

Soon after the British landed on Long Island they occupied Flushing meeting house for barracks or stores, and the Yearly meetings were held at Westbury till 1795, when it was held in New York.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

My communication on page 164 of the RECORD, has called out a courteous review and elicited newspaper comments throughout the country. It must be remembered that it merely presented certain facts and references bearing upon the subject of Washington's birth, without expressing an opinion, my object being to bring out positive information, if any there be. Indeed there are not facts sufficient, in existence, upon which to base a fixed opinion, whether George Washington was born in Great Britain or in America. There has never yet, to my knowledge, been produced any testimony to prove in which of the two portions of the globe he was born. His own brief assertion in his letter to Sir Isaac Heard, he undoubtedly believed to be the truth, yet, unsupported by other evidence, (of which he offers

none) it cannot be accepted as conclusive. No man's unsupported testimony as to the place of his birth would be taken in evidence in a court of justice, for his knowledge of the event must necessarily, be from hearsay or records. And here the question of the Editor of the RECORD, is pertinent, namely: "Is there any documentary evidence to show where Augustine Washington married Mary Ball, or that Washington was born and baptised in America?" A correspondent of the RECORD, "F. M. E." page 269, who seems to have a thorough and critical knowledge of autographs, declares that the entry in the Family Bible concerning Washington's baptism, mentioned on page 166, is in the hand-writing of the General, when he was a youth. I have compared the fac simile of that record with a fac simile of Washington's writing at the age of sixteen years, given by Dr. Sparks at page 8, volume 1, of the "Life and Writings of Washington," and find an exact resemblance.

The courteous reviewer uses the Socratic method of argumentation, and bases his questions upon assumptions. He assumes that Miss Taylor, afterward Mrs. Morer,

sect. He abandoned worldly business in 1772, and commenced his public ministry by visiting various parts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Canada. From 1794 until 1805, he labored in the gospel field in Europe, travelling extensively over Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Germany and France. He then returned to his native country, and worked faithfully in his master's cause until his death, which occurred at Cornwall, on the western bank of the Hudson River, in June, 1818.—EDITOR.

¹ The first meeting house at Jericho, 42 by 34 feet, was erected in 1787 at a cost of £363. Stoves, £23, 17s. 9d.

was a servant girl and therefore not likely to be the recipient, as a gift, of Miss Ball's portrait. The Editor of the RECORD has very properly said that we have as good a reason to suppose her to have been a young gentlewoman, and a friend of Mary Ball.

The reviewer assumes that Augustine Washington had the portrait of Mary painted for himself, and asks, "is it probable that he would have given it away in England when both he and his wife had scores of relations in Virginia?" It may have been painted before Augustine Washington became acquainted with Mary Ball. There is no fact upon which to rest an opinion on that point.

The reviewer assumes that Mary Ball was "a Virginia girl." What evidence is there that she was a Virginia girl? Washington, in his record given to Heard, merely says, after speaking of the death of Augustine's first wife, that he "then married Mary Ball," without a hint as to *where* he married her. And so in the baptismal record, he does not hint as to *where* the christening took place. Now according to the inscription on the back of a picture of the coat of arms of the Ball family, William Ball came to America about 1650 and died in 1669; left two sons, William and Joseph, the latter left eight sons, among whom was a Joseph, who was the grand-father of Washington "by his youngest daughter, Mary." The Cookham register gives the record of the death of *John* Ball in 1707, (not 1770 as misprinted in the RECORD) and his wife, Mary Ball, in 1729. Mr. Harvey supposes them to have been the parents of Mrs. Washington. The name of John may have been a mistake of the transcriber, for *Joseph*. There is no evidence, I believe, that Mary Ball's father, Joseph, was ever in America. Bishop Meade gives on page 127, volume 1 of his "Old Churches and families in Virginia," a list of the names of the Balls on tomb-stones in Lancaster County, among which the name of Joseph Ball does not appear—presumptive evidence that he did not die in Virginia. His son Joseph, Mrs. Wash-

ington's brother, seems to have been a resident of Virginia in early life, but married in England, and was a practising lawyer there so late as 1760.

The reviewer asks, "what proof is there that Augustine Washington was ever in England? Precisely the same proof that George Washington was born in America, namely, none whatever.

The reviewer still assuming that Washington was baptised in America, thinks it improbable that in the space of 51 or 52 days, his mother could have recovered from the effects of child-birth, made a voyage across the Atlantic at an inclement season, and prepared for the christening. I think so too. But as there is no evidence that he was baptised in Virginia, and no record of the date of his father's return, it seems probable he was baptised in England, (if born there) and the voyage was made at a less inclement season, when, as Mrs. Morer told Mr. Field, George was carried to America in his nurse's arms.

The reviewer is right in claiming the names of the sponsors at the baptism of Washington, as Virginians. I only claim that they are not names (the surnames) that appear prominently among *the old families* of Virginia who were likely to be the friends of Augustine Washington. That Washington's grand-mother was named Mildred, proves nothing. Mildred was a very common Anglo-Saxon name, derived from the German, and thoroughly acclimated in England.

The reviewer, still assuming that Mary Ball was a "Virginia girl," inquires how she came to be in England? With equal reason and pertinence, it may be inquired, was Mary Ball ever in America before her marriage?

The reviewer, by implication, raises the question, For what purpose was Augustine Washington, "a widower with young children" in England at the time in question? Mr. Harvey says that he went there to "take possession of property to which he was heir." He probably left his "young children" in Virginia, with their grand-parents. The reviewer further inquires, "what fortune was Augustine heir

to which took him to England, as Mr. Harvey writes? Mr. Harvey answers that question in the last paragraph on page 165 of the RECORD.

Colton, in his "Lacon" does not say that Augustine Washington was a "gentleman of Cheshire," but a "gentleman in Cheshire;" passing through that county, probably, on his way to Cave Castle, north of the Humber, in Yorkshire, the beautiful residence of his father and uncle before they came to America.¹

I wish my kindly reviewer to understand

that I am not a champion on either side of this question, but an earnest seeker after truth. As such, I have answered his objections which, like the theory he combats, rest entirely upon conjecture. I wish the readers of the RECORD to understand that my sole object is to draw out from their hiding places documentary evidence, if there be any, to show conclusively where Washington's father married Mary Ball, and where the Beloved of the Nation was born and baptised.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

COL. JOHN KELLY.

The RECORD is indebted for the following sketch, to Mr. JOHN B. LINN, of Bellefonte, Pa.:

In Pennsylvania we are sadly deficient in the biography of our Revolutionary worthies. The same carelessness that has allowed their graves to be ploughed over and their bones enrich our wheat fields, has flung to the winds and flames their papers, and almost obliterated their historic record. Gen. James Potter left a vast quantity of correspondence, embracing letters from all the prominent characters of the Revolution, from Gen. Washington to Lady Harriet Ackland; yet no memoir has ever appeared of this most trusty of Washington's generals. His name is preserved by the respectable county called for him; his posterity vindicated their lineage upon every battle field from Fort Donelson to the trenches in front of Petersburg; his great grand daughter is the wife of Pennsylvania's most historic Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. Both the (Union) Generals Gregg are descendants, and some of the most worthy families of our State; yet no one can this day tell where his bones are mouldering.

We have no biography of Col. Robert McGaw, of the 6th Penna., the Carlisle lawyer; who so ably defended Fort Wash-

ington, and whose versatile ability made him Gen. Wayne's most reliable subaltern. None of the Irvines—Gens. James and William, and Dr. Mathew, the Surgeon of Harry Lee's command; all from Carlisle, Penna. No one has collected the anecdotes of Col. Thomas Craig, of the 3d Penna.; or of Surgeon Andrew Ledlie of the 12th, Col. Wm. Cook's famous regiment: and not to go any further, Col. John Kelly, the real defender of the Pennsylvania frontier from 1777 to 1783 has only Mr. Lossing's foot note on page 31 of the 2d volume of his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," to rescue his services from utter oblivion.

The appearance of Col. Kelly's grandson in the United States Senate, Hon. James Kelly of Oregon, is another proof that blood will tell (Colfax and Mr. Kelly should shake hands over it; both grandsons of favorite officers of Gen. Washington) and revives what I have read and heard of his grandsire.

Col. John Kelly was born in Lancaster County, Penna., in February, 1744. After the purchase of 1767, and before the opening of the land office in '69, he came to Buffaloe Valley, then a part of Berks and now in Union County. He settled upon and afterwards took up some of the best land in the valley. His cabin site is marked by a clump of trees just in front of the late residence of his son, Andrew Kelly, Esq., on Spruce Run, in Kelly

¹ A picture of Cave Castle may be seen in Lossing's *Home of Washington*, on page 15.

Township; this with a small lot in front between the spring and the present road, he never would allow to be disturbed. Two heavy stones within marked the resting place of two of his Indian foes.

Col. Kelly was a member of the Convention that met in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1776, and formed our first State Constitution. The Convention adjourned on the 28th of Sept. and Col. Kelly was one of the first in the field to uphold what had been resolved. He was Major of Gen. Potter's battalion, present at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and assisted in that masterly move on Princeton, by which the chain of the enemy's communication was broken, all their plans deranged, and their army compelled to return to New York. The Colonel used to say this was the hardest campaign any set of men endured during the war. He said for three days there was no service of provisions, and for more than thirty-six hours they were constantly on the march or in action, without a moment's sleep or grounding arms.

The "Field Book" is at fault in saying Major Kelly was captured at Princeton. Colonel Kelly told the story thus: after Mawhood was routed, Gen. Washington sent an order, through General (then Col.) Potter to destroy the bridge over Stony Brook. Just then the van of Cornwallis's army appeared upon the hill above. He told Potter the job was hazardous, and as he would not order others to do what they might say he was afraid to do, he, Kelly, would do it himself. Before all the logs on which the bridge lay were cut he was completely within range of the British, and several balls struck the log on which he stood. The last log broke down sooner than he expected and he fell into the swollen stream. His men left him, not believing it possible for him to escape; but by great exertions he reached the shore. Encumbered as he was with his wet and frozen clothes, he followed the troops, and on the road made a prisoner of a British scout, an armed soldier, and took him into camp. Well might the eloquent orator at his funeral services exclaim "What did Curtius do more than this?"

He returned home after this tour of service, and took command of the companies detailed to guard the north western frontier of Pennsylvania, and was in almost constant service until after the last massacre in the valley, which occurred in the summer of 1782. After which he served as Associate Justice of the Court until the Constitution of 1790 went into effect. He was then appointed a Justice of the Peace, which office he held until his death.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a devout christian. But he never could conquer the aversion produced in his mind by the horrible atrocities of the Indians. Some 60 years ago a mission was set on foot in the Northumberland Presbytery to evangelize the Indians. Col. Kelly was called upon to make a contribution: he said, "he would not give a cent to send preachers to the Indians, but he would give any sum required to buy ropes to hang them."

He died on the 18th of Feb., 1832, universally honored and respected, at the good old age of 88, and was interred in the Presbyterian church-yard at Lewisburg.

On the 8th of April, 1835, amid a grand military display, a plain monument was erected to his memory, and an appropriate oration delivered by the late James Merrill, Esq.

In the spring of 1856, his remains were disinterred in order to their removal to the Cemetery west of the Borough, and I gazed with astonishment at his giantlike skeleton.

He left a large estate and a large family of highly respectable and intelligent men. David H. Kelly, Esq., late Commissioner of Union County, is the only one who survives; he lives within two miles of the old homestead. Hon. James Kelly is a son of William Kelly, many years a resident of Centre County. He studied law at Lewistown; went out with the California emigration in 1850. After varying success there, went on to Oregon; where his talents soon raised him to the front rank of the legal profession. He is reputed to be a man of great integrity, while he inherits the profuse hospitality of his grandfather.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OLD THEOLOGY.—I have before me a book published by subscription at Carlisle, Pa. in 1792, by George Kline, entitled "THE DEATH OF DEATH *in the* DEATH OF CHRIST, by JOHN OWEN, D. D."¹ This is a very singular title. Nowhere in British or American theology do we find the theory maintained that death himself also died at the death of Christ, save on a brass plate in the College Church at Salisbury, England. The inscription was made on this plate in 1586, in Latin as follows. "*Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset aeternae vite janua clausa foret.*" The translation is difficult; but it appears as follows. "*Unless the Death of Death death by his death had slain, to men the gate of endless life had still been closed.*"

It is probable that this ancient and classical inscription suggested to Dr. Owen the title for his book. His subject is learnedly treated. On every page nearly, he freely quotes the Greek, spelling out the language by the use of the Roman capitals, thus "HILASKESTHAI TO THEON PERI TON AMARTION TOU LAOU."

He publishes in alphabetical order the names of about six hundred subscribers to his work, and we give below the first name under each letter of the alphabet.

- A—Gen. John Armstrong, Carlisle, 2 books
- B—Wm. Brown, Esqr. associate Judge, Kishacoquillis.
- C—John Creigh, Esqr. Carlisle.
- D—Rev. Robt. Davidson, D. D. Carlisle.
- E—James Elliot, near Carlisle.

F—Maj. Samuel Finley, & Co. Newville, 12 books.

G—Hon. Andrew Gregg, Esqr. Pennis Valley.

H—James Hamilton, Esqr. Carlisle.

I & J—Jos. T. James, Carlisle, 12 books.

K—George Kays, York County.

L—Rev. John Lynn, Tyrone, Cumberland County.

M—David McKehan, Esqr. Carlisle.

N—Rev. Dr. Charles Nesbit, Principal Dickinson College, Carlisle.

O—John Officer, Carlisle.

P—William Petrikin, Carlisle, 12 books.

R—James Ross, Late Professor of Languages in Dickinson College.

S—Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, Carlisle.

T—Samuel Tate, Teacher, Carlisle, 2 books

U—John Underwood, Carlisle.

W—Rev. Samuel Wilson, V.D.M. Big Spr.

Y—Wm. Young, bookseller, Philadelphia, 100 books.

In his preface he thus disposes of the careless reader—"If thou intendest to go any *further*, I would entreat thee to stay *here* a little. If thou art, as many in this pretending age, a *sign or title-gazer*, and comest into books as Cato into the *theatre*, to go out again, thou hast had thy entertainment—*farewell*." His book is hard to read, and his theology appears unsound. All through the work he credits himself with very good Latin. He says "I never *like myself worse* than when faced by a *vizard* of disputing in controversies. The *complexion* of my soul is much more pleasant unto me in the water of *Shiloah*. *Nuper me in littore vidi cum placidum ventis staret mare.*" W. T. R. SAFFELL.

Baltimore, June, 1872.

THE DISSENTERS.—I have before me a volume entitled "A Collection of 86 LOYAL POEMS, all of them written upon the Two late PLOTS, viz., The Horrid *Salamanca* Plot in 1678,¹ and the Present

¹ This was a reprint of Dr. Owen's book entitled "Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu; or the Death of Death in the Death of Christ," published in quarto form, in London, in 1643. An edition in 12mo. was printed in 1845. Dr. Owen was a native of Oxfordshire, England, where he was born in 1616. He died in 1683. He was chaplain to two of the British nobility. Having espoused the cause of Parliament in the civil war, he was popular with the masses, as well as the leading republicans. On the day after the death of Charles the First, he preached before the House of Commons, the chief officers of the army and Oliver Cromwell. Under the latter as Chancellor, he became Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was always so considerate that he was beloved by all parties. Dr. Owen was a voluminous writer.—[EDITOR.]

¹ In August, 1678, Titus Oates and Dr. Tongue appeared before the King's Council, and pretended to reveal a plot de-

Fanatical Conspiracy in 1683: To which is added, *Advice to the CARVER*, written on the Death of the late L. Stafford, WITH Several Poems on their Majesties *Coronation*, Never before published. Collected by N. T.¹ Printed by N. T. at the entrance of the Old Spring-Garden near Charing Cross, 1683."

Among the Poems in this volume is one entitled "The Dissenter Truly Described" in which the sectarian bitterness which drove so many of them to settle in the wilds of America in search of freedom to worship God according to the leadings of their consciences, is remarkably revealed. It was specially aimed at the Puritans, whose innate republicanism, as shown in their religious organization, made them the continually suspected, if not real enemies of the monarchy. The following is a copy of the poem:

THE DISSENTER TRULY DESCRIBED.

What! shall a glorious Nation be o'erthrown
By troops of Sneaking Rascals of our own?
Must Civil, and Ecclesiastick Laws,
Once Truckle more under the good *Old Cause*?
Shall these Ungrateful *Varlets* think they Live,
Only to Clip Royal *Prerogative*?
Shall all our Blood turn *Whey*, whilst we do see
Men both Affront, and Stab the Monarchy?
I'm all inflam'd with a *Poetick* Rage,
And will Chastise the Follies of the Age.
Thoughts crowd too fast upon me; I must write
Till I've display'd the Gaudy Hypocrite.
He's one that scarcely can be call'd a Man,
And yet's a Pious, *Holy Christian*.
He's big with Saving Faith (he says) yet He
Has not one spark of common Charity.
'Gainst Reason he perpetually whines,
Because it contradicts his Black Designs.
He dis esteems dull Morals; for a Saint
My well beloved Brethern must not want.
Soul warming Thoughts; so warm that they did
dwell,
First in the Womb, then at the Breasts of Hell.
He Flouts the *Common Prayers*, yet the poor fool
Himself, not Them, does turn to Ridicule.
He hates a Form, yet loves his dear Non-sense;

vised by The Jesuits for murdering his Majesty and all the chief Protestants, and seizing the Kingdom. This was the plot referred to.—[EDITOR.]

¹ The Rye-house plot so called, is here referred to.—It was a plot for placing the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles the Second, on the Throne. A part of the plot included the murder of the King and his brother the duke of York on their journey from New Market to London. Stafford, mentioned in this title-page, was an aged Romanist peer who was one of the victims of the infamy of Titus Oates.—[EDITOR.]

Nauseates his God with his *Impertinence*.
With eyes turn'd up, Mouth screw'd, and Monkey
face,

He lowly bawls to God for Saving Grace.
With Men so base, and scurvy, as if even
His Apish Postures only would please Heaven.
And then his Sniv'ling Tone, to the most High,
He does Conclude, is Curious Melody.
If Things succeed not as his Humour wou'
And this (as if God knew not what to do)
Then Muff'd in his Cloak, Roger begins
In's Sermon, to bawl forth, Soul-Killing-sins;
Murder, and *Theft*, and *Pride*, and *Gluttony*, &c.
Which in their *Lives* none more Applauds than He.
Yet if you do survey the List with care,
You'll quickly find *Rebellion* is hid there.
And when he's prest to Duties for some Hours,
He ne'er puts in *The Higher Powers*.
At *Surplice*, and *Lawn-sleeves*, he takes offence
Because they are the Types of Innocence: }
For that he hates, and with It men of Sense. }
The Reverend *Prelates* he still villifies,
'Cause they detect his cursed *Villanies*.

Hang them, they bark, come let us pull them down,
For this same *Mitre* does support the *Crown*.
They the *King's* truest Friends, yet thought it good,
To drown his Kingdoms in a Sea of Blood.
They the *King's* Person would protect, they said,
Yes, yes, forsooth, by *Cutting off his Head*;
And this they did, inspired by Beal alone,
To fasten Christ in his Triumphant Throne.
As if *Damn'd Lye's*, *False Oaths*, and *base Deceit*,
Propt up his *Throne*, and made him *Truly Great*.
As if the Devil himself that acted them,
Did bring the *Lustre* to his *Diadem*.
Nay, they go on yet with the same Intent,
By moulding to their Minds *New Parliaments*.
Some of the Great, they by their whimsies guide,
To like their *Treason* and to stem their *Pride*.
In other things, like methods they pursue,
Forever the Shrieves must be Fanaticks too.
The *Judges* too, they'd to their *Party* gain,
Did they want either *Honesty* or *Brain*,
And when their wheedling Tricks do fail on these
They poison soon some *Country Justices*.
Then had they once the dear *Militia*,
They'd mount the Saddle and make *Charles* obey:
Thus first they'd make Him but a very *Straaw*,
And then at Last controll, and give Him *Law*.
As I live, they are the *Foes of Royal State*:
Order is the great object of their Hate.
Nor God, nor Men, these Furies seek to please;
They'd bruise the *Crown*, and tear our *Surplices*.
They'd Undermine the Churches *Harmony*,
And Ride a full Carier to *Poperie*.
They all Mankind except themselves Despise;
Chiefly the *Great*, for being Good and Wise.
Some Subtile have, and some have *Giddy Souls*;
Some *Fools*, some *Knaves*, and some are *Knaves*
and *Fools*.
These *Vermín* would even the best things command,
And suck out all the *Sweetness* of the Land.

OLD BOSTON NAMES.—In the May "RECORD," page 225, "LAUL" asks three questions concerning "old names about Boston," to which our local authorities give the following answers:

1. "Concert Hall" was built about 1754, and was situated at the corner of "Hannouor" and "Queen" streets, now Hanover and Court. As early as June 2, 1755, a "Concert of Music" was advertised to take place at "Concert Hall in Queen Street; Tickets to be had at the place of performance at four shillings each." The modern "Concert Hall" for many years past, and until the recent widening of Hanover St. has been a noted Hall for balls and dances, with oyster and drinking saloon beneath.

2. "New Boston" was that part of Boston known as "West Boston" and the "West End." Shurtliff says, in his "Topographical and Historical Description of Boston," "New Boston, the West End, contained at the same period (1784) one meeting-house and about one hundred and seventy dwelling-houses and tenements; and although the smallest and least populous of the divisions, was regarded then as a very pleasant and healthy part of the town, on account of its westerly situation, where it had plenty of agreeable inland breezes, and was comparatively sheltered from the easterly winds."

3. "Winnessimmet Ferry" is the present ferry between Boston and Chelsea, and was so known during the time of the Revolution, and for many years before, as will be seen by the action of the Court under date of May 18, 1631: "Thomas Willims having 'set up' a ferry between Winnesimmet (Chelsea) and Charleston, the Court allows him to take three pence a person for his service, and four pence from those ferried between Boston and Winnesemmet." On Will. Burgiss' map of Boston, issued in 1728, "Win' Ferry" is designated, with a cut of a sail-boat filled with passengers to indicate the manner of ferrying. It was then running from Ship Street—now Commercial,—from the foot of Battery St. It now runs from Commercial, at the

foot of Hanover St., a little farther west than at that time.

E. H. GOSS.

Melrose, Mass^{ts}

LAKE ITASKA.—A small body of water on the northwest border of Cass County in Minnesota, and which forms the uppermost of a multitude of small lakes which form the source of the Mississippi, was discovered by Schoolcraft in 1832, regarded by him as the chief source of the Mississippi river, and named Itaska. The origin of this name has been a matter of inquiry. A late issue (June 16, 1872,) of the "St. Paul Minnesota Pioneer," contains the following correspondence on the subject:

Bloomington, June 3, 1872.

Dear Sir: I received both your letters of inquiry concerning the name of the lake at the head of the Mississippi river.

* * * * *
I have deferred writing till I could have an interview with some *old Dakota women* of my acquaintance.

I can only say that I can give you no light in relation to the name "Itaska."

* * * * *
Old persons, 70 years of age, tell me that they never heard of the Dakota name of any lake in that region, though I know them to have been connected by marriage with some of the most noted and intelligent men of the Dakota nation, such as "His-Tomahawk," "Black-Tomahawk," and Joseph Renville, Sr. If such men had been acquainted with a name for the lake in question, these women, it is to be presumed, would have heard and remembered it. Besides, they do not hesitate to say that the Dakotas had no name for lake "Itaska." * * *

Respectfully yours,

G. H. POND.

MR. A. J. HILL.

Washington D. C., May 6, 1872.

My Dear Sir: * * * * * Itaska was the daughter of Manabazho, the Spirit God of the Chippewas. In my book of sketches entitled "Eastman's Aboriginal

Portfolio,"¹ published by Lippincott, I have an account of the exciting scene of the discovery of the Mississippi, and the tradition of Itasca, after whom Mr. Schoolcraft named the lake. The Chippewa guide gave the tradition to Mr. Schoolcraft, who gave it to me.

It is a lovely little tradition, and reminds one of Ceres and Proserpine—the account of it being that Itasca was beloved by Chebiabo, the keeper of the souls of the dead, and was to be torn from her family and borne to this gloomy home, she having refused to go with him. The storm spirits interfere in her behalf, but too late to save her. In the confusion of the struggle in which the gods took part, Itasca was buried under hills of sand, forming a mound that the Chippewa guide showed to Mr. Schoolcraft as her grave. The rills that flowed from the rocks and sand, forming the lake, were made by the tears of Itasca weeping forever for home and friends—the sorrow produced by the revenge of this terrible (Pluto) Chebiabo.

* * * * *

The name and tradition of Itasca are as reliable as any other. It is a subject for a grand poem.

Very truly yours,

MARY H. EASTMAN.

MR. A. J. HILL.

Stillwater Minn. May 13, 1872.

To Alfred J. Hill, St. Paul:

Dear Sir: * * * I am happy to give you any and all the information I may be able touching the subject. Whether it will be satisfactory or otherwise you will be your own judge.

Coming to Mackinaw in the summer of 1831, I received an invitation to spend the following winter at Sault St. Mary's. There I made the acquaintance of Mr. Schoolcraft. Early in the spring of 1832 he received instructions from the government to visit the bands of Indians on the Upper Mississippi, and also to ascertain the true source of the river. He very kindly invited me to accompany him.

¹ Now very scarce. There is not a copy in the Library of the Historical Society even.

Now for the origin or derivation of the name Itasca: One morning we were coasting Lake Superior. Mr. S. said to me, "I would like to give a name to Elk Lake that will be significant or expressive of the *head* or *true source* of the Mississippi. Can you give me any word in Latin or Greek that will convey the idea?" I replied, "No one word will express the idea; the nearest I can come to it is *Verum Caput*, or, if you prefer the noun *Veritas*, you may coin something that will meet your wishes." In less than five minutes he replied: "I have got the thing," handing me a slip of paper on which was the word *Itasca*, remarking: "This is not poetic licence, but what you will find as you progress in the study of Ojibwa to be Indian license." It was then and there and in just this manner that the name *Itasca* was coined.

The Chippeways invariably called the lake *Omushkos Sagacigun* (Elk Lake.)

With much respect

Your ob'dt servant,

Ver-Itas Ca-put. W. T. BOUTWELL.

BLESSING FLAGS.—I have been told that during the late Civil War, flags were blessed by Protestant clergymen. Can the RECORD tell any thing about it? I know it is a common thing for devout Roman Catholic Priests to do, but never before heard of it having been done by a Protestant.

Hartford, Ct.

H. W. S.

Answer. The late Rev. Dr. Ducachet, an Episcopal Clergyman of Philadelphia, (Rector of St. Stephens Church) did so. When Colonel W. D. Lewis' regiment were on the eve of departing for the war, the Regimental and National flags of the corps, were handed to Dr. Ducachet, who was standing upon the steps in front of the United States Mint, when he dedicated them to the Union cause, kissed them and blessed them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

DR. EDWARD BANCROFT.—A book was published in London in 1769 entitled "An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, in South America, containing a description of many curious productions in the animal and vegetable systems of that country, together with an account of the religion, manners and customs of several tribes of its Indian inhabitants, interspersed with a variety of literary and medical observations, in several letters from a gentleman of the Medical Faculty, during his residence in that country." The book is 8vo. in size, and has a plate as a frontispiece of "Amphibæna or Double-headed Snake"—"This snake was found near Lake Champlain in America, in the year 1761, by Lieut. Moses Park." The plate represents a spotted snake or serpent, with two distinct heads, *and if true*, the animal was of course a very great curiosity.

The author of this book was a Dr. Edward Bancroft, a medical gentleman, and as he has been characterized, or stigmatized, (whichever is the correct word to apply), as a British spy, I beg to give one or two trivial facts about him in the hope that some of your correspondents will add others thereto—and also vindicate his character from the atrocious and ugly word I have used, or show that in reality he deserved the character he has received.

Edward Bancroft was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, 9th January, 1744—and appears to have been in medical practice in Guiana, in 1765, while only 19 years of age. The essay of which the volume consists, is made up of four letters, dated Rio Demerary, July 8, Aug. 15, Oct. 25 and Nov. 15, 1766, and are addressed to his brother. This brother was named Daniel, and was a physician practicing at Wilmington, Delaware. He was alive, I have ascertained, on 3d June, 1793, but I cannot trace him after that time. I should imagine that Edward went to England not long after the dates of his letters, and that he was in England when he published his book, for he dedicates it to William Pitcairn, M. D., Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital—*with respect and gratitude*. Bancroft enjoyed the confidence, esteem and friendship of Franklin, when

he went to Europe, and during the time he resided in Paris as Envoy from the United States, Dr. Bancroft acted as his private secretary. After this, Bancroft returned to London, married an English lady, and settled down in England, and died in London in 1821. William Temple Franklin (the biographer) states that Dr. Bancroft was an American gentleman of great worth and abilities, an intimate and much respected friend of Dr. Franklin to whom the United States are greatly indebted for his exertions and assistance in the cause of their Independence.

In a copy of Bancroft's Guiana, which I possess and which once belonged to a Dr. John Shadwell, he writes in it respecting Bancroft: "After the peace he (Bancroft) settled in England and obtained an Act of Parliament to secure to himself the result of a discovery of an oak that produces with iron a yellow colour—applicable to wood, linen, silk, &c. Dr. Bancroft possessed considerable science, and was in all respects a very estimable man, and intimate companion, as from several years' intimacy I experienced." Signed "Jno. Shadwell."

GEORGE TAWSE.

New York, June, 1872.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."—This national motto, seen upon the great seal of the United States, the national flag, et cetera, is so very expressive of the character of our Republic—many States forming one nation—that it seems strange to me that it was never used until the old Confederation of the United States, which preceded our present National Government, adopted it. Was it ever used, in a similar sense, before? J.

BOSTON. *One of the first females born there.*—Ipswich, Nov. 27. On Thursday last in the Forenoon died here Mrs. Grace Graves, Widow, in the 99th year of her age. She was one of the first Female English Children that was born in Boston in New England; she retained her reason and understanding to a good degree to the last. *Boston Weekly News Letter, Dec. 3, 1730.* W. K.

SHEPARD KOLLOCK.—In the history of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by Dr. Hatfield, p. 554 in a sketch of Shepard Kollock, the editor and publisher of the last century, it is stated that he was born at Lewes, Delaware, in 1750, and belonged to Neill's Continental Artillery until the

close of the campaign of 1778. Was his superior officer, Col. Henry Neill also a native of Lewes, and in 1780, Colonel of 2nd Delaware Regiment? Have any of Kollock's descendants any idea upon this point?

E. D. N.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[JOSEPH ADDISON.]

Holland House.¹

10th December, 1717.

Sir:

'Tis a very pleasant thing to acknowledge a letter from America; but it is a pleasanter thing to receive one from the yet "almost New World where a Kingdom of Peace has lately been set up which, I hope, may endure forever."²

You praise my writings so much that one might think you were a Courtier did he not know that you belong to a Society of Christians whose sincerity of thought and plainness of speech have passed into a proverb amongst us.³

You speak words of encouragement to me as one of the principal Secretaries of State.⁴ I need them, for the burden is too great for me to bear long, on account of

Infirmities. But I hope to be faithful so long as I serve that I may be worthy of the good opinions of men like yourself.

That God may bless you and the beautiful land in which you dwell is the prayers of,

Your Friend,
and most Obedient
Humble Servant.

J. Addison

[HUGH GAINE.¹]

Newark Sept. 8, 1776.

Sir:

Agreeable to your request of the 26th ult. I am to inform you that my books are now in such a situation, as puts it out of my power to render you an exact state of General Schuyler's account with me since

¹ Addison had married in his forty-fifth year, the dowager Countess of Warwick, for whose son he had been a tutor. He had long sought the honor of her hand, and on their marriage he took up his abode at her seat, Holland House. The imperious widow became a more imperious wife, and he found the Club a much more congenial place than Holland House. He survived the wedding day only about two years. [EDITOR.]

² In allusion to the government established by William Penn the Friend or Quaker.

³ Supposed to have been written to James Logan, a member of the Society of Friends, who accompanied William Penn to America, at the close of the seventeenth century, and held important offices in Pennsylvania for a great many years. Logan was a man of learning and corresponded with the leading men of letters in Europe. He translated Cicero into English better than any other man before Melmoth. He wrote several important scientific treatises. In conformity with his desire, his library containing about two thousand volumes, was presented to the city of Philadelphia. It is kept by itself in the Philadelphia Library, and is called the Loganian Library. [EDITOR.]

⁴ Addison was extremely popular during a greater portion of Queen Ann's reign and held many offices of honor and profit. On the accession of a new ministry in 1717, he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, but he held the office only a short time. He died at Holland House in June 1719.

¹ Hugh Gainé was a native of Ireland. He began the business of a printer and bookseller in New York, in 1750. In 1752, he began the publication of the "New York Mercury," a weekly newspaper. His place of business was in Hanover Square, under the sign of the Bible and Crown, where he traded for 40 years. He was a time server in politics. At the beginning of the contest, he took sides with the Whigs, and after the battle on Long Island at the close of August, 1776, seeing the menacing aspect of the British victors, he fled with his printing materials, to New Jersey, where he was at the time when the above letter was written. He afterward espoused the royal cause, but his petition to remain in the city when the British reached it in 1783, was granted. He died there in April, 1787, at the age of 81 years.

Richard Varick to whom the letter is addressed, was then the Secretary of General Schuyler. He was a young man about 23 years of age, of fine address and much ability. He had begun the practice of law when the war broke out, when he entered the army as Captain in McDougall's regiment, and was soon attached to the military family of General Schuyler. He was afterward Washington's recording secretary, with the rank of Colonel. From 1783 until 1789, he was Recorder of the City of New York, when he was appointed Attorney General of the state. He was also elected Mayor of the city. He assisted in the revision of the State laws, was Speaker of the State Assembly, and one of the founders of the American Bible Society. He died in Jersey City, in July, 1831. —[EDITOR.]

June, 1775, but as near as I can think, 'tis about £45. Should it be more or less it can be easily rectified.

Please to direct to me at Newark.

I am, Sir

your humble Servant,

Hugh Gaine

RICHARD VARICK, ESQ.

has prefixed to the works & which is pretty well executed.¹ I intend that all future impressions shall be alike; & if I lower copy right, I shall expect that you get a plate, for it will certainly assist the sale. The copy will be sent by Mr Barnard & also answers to all your letters.

I am Gentlemen your most obedient humble servant

Noah Webster

[NOAH WEBSTER, the Lexicographer.]

New York, June 24, 1788.

Gentlemen

I have procured a copy of Mr Young's¹ last edition of the Spelling Book & have great pains to make it correct; for it is wretchedly done, I mean in point of accuracy. Such bungling work is a disgrace to the business. However with my corrections, the work will stand as I wish it, except that I wish to have the familiar dialogues & phrases in your editions improved—you may make room for a part of them by omitting two pages at the beginning, which you have no concern with. The pronunciation will never be altered much—perhaps not at all; as the Philological Society in this city agree to most of my decisions.²

I have sent to Philadelphia to know on what terms I can procure a Plate of Gen^l Washington's Portrait, which Mr Young

[JAMES RIVINGTON.³]

New York, Jan. 28, 1775.

Gentlemen :

Please to send me as under, 25 Journals of the Congress, but I wish you would add the Address to the King³ in this edition. Surely you have tacked it to it already by way to perfecting the Delegates' proceedings. 50 Wilson's Considerations on the Legislative Powers.⁴

I send for the above merely to complete the publications in this unhappy controversy, and I would advise you to let a parcell of each piece produced on the subject, be in a conspicuous part of your

¹ See page 153 of the RECORD.

² James Rivington came from London to America in 1760, and established a book-store in Philadelphia. In 1761, he opened one near the foot of Wall Street, in New York, where he published the first number of his "Royal Gazette" in 1773. He took the Royal side in the controversy that led to the Revolution in 1775, and was thoroughly detested by the Whigs, for he wielded an able and sarcastic pen, but which was pointed, generally, with good nature. He was a keen observer of the signs of the times; and when in 1781, he perceived the improbability of success on the part of the British Government, he made a peace-offering by furnishing Washington, secretly, with valuable information from within the city of New York. When the Loyalists fled on the evacuation of the city by the British, Rivington was allowed to remain. But his business declined, and he lived in comparative poverty until 1802, when he died at the age of 78 years.—[EDITOR.]

³ Journals of the First Continental Congress, whose sessions began in September, 1774, ended at near the close of October. The Address or Petition to the King was drawn by John Adams, and corrected by John Dickinson.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ This was a pamphlet written by James Wilson, afterward one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a native of Scotland. Emigrating to America in 1765, he took a prominent place at the bar in Philadelphia, after his admission in 1768. He wrote several political pamphlets during the war for independence. He was a member of the Convention that framed the National Constitution, and Professor of Laws in the College and University of Pennsylvania. His works were published at the beginning of this century. He was an eloquent orator and ready debater; and ranks as one of the first jurists in the country.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Wm. Young of Philadelphia. See Isaiah Thomas' letter to Mr. Young, on page 276 of the RECORD.

² The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Nathan¹ Paine, of Worcester, Massachusetts, for the above letter. He says, in a letter to the Editor of the RECORD:

"The direction of the letter has been torn off, only a half sheet remaining, but I have no doubt it was written to Thomas and Andrews, then publishers in Boston and Worcester. Thomas and Andrews, having bought the copyright of the Spelling Book for the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, for the term of ten years, issued their first edition in 1789. This edition is dedicated to 'the Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D., President of Yale College, &c., &c.,' and has printed recommendations of the work from Joel Barlow, Tim^o Dwight, Jas. Willard, Pres^t of Harvard College, Benj. West, Stephⁿ Hopkins, and many other eminent men; also the endorsement of the Philological Society of N. Y., signed by Josiah O. Hoffman, Pres^t. The cut of Washington referred to in the letter was not used by Thomas & Andrews but in place of it there appears what is called a portrait of Noah Webster, Jr., though I am informed it was executed without the knowledge of Webster."

shop that the many who frequent it may be induced to purchase the arguments of the several writers on both sides the question, which they will readily do when they present themselves duly arranged on your compter, for there are many hundreds yet unsupplied with them, who will readily secure a complete sett.

Next week I shall publish "The Farmer's Letters Refuted, and his Arguments Conquered."⁴ Of this you will sell a number. Shall I send you any of them?

I desire the above may come to me pr. first Bordentown Boat. If the King's Speech or any other material occurrence from England should reach you, pray at all times send them to, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and Obe^t Servant

James Rivington

MESSRS. BRADFORD,
Printers, Philadelphia.

[WILLIAM PENN.]

The RECORD is indebted to the Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, for the following copy of a letter written by William Penn, from Philadelphia, on the 9th of January, 1683, to the Duke of Ormond, then Viceroy of Ireland. It was copied by a daughter of Mr. Neill, in Dublin, from a copy in the possession of Mrs. Maria Webb, of that city, authoress of "The Penns and Penningtons of the Seventeenth Century in their Domestic and Religious Life," who copied it from the original in the Carte Collection (see page 128 of the RECORD) in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It has never before been published.—[EDITOR.]

My Noble & old Freind :

Permitt me at this great distance, the best way y^t is left me, to Congratulate thy quiet and happy Regiment in Irland; and

to salute thee wth y^t sincere affection & respect which former obligations have raised in me & made indellible by time or distance.

The singular intimacies it pleased thee to allowe me (above the men of my Rank) in the Court of Irland, are remembred with adequate sentiments: For I love gratitude, tho' I vanelly lament my inability to show it; but it is some comfort, y^t great men are borne to do good & that they have their reward in the good they do, or it would undo small folks to be the object of their favor.

But if it be below great men to be kind for recompence & merchendize their Pow^r, it is equally below all sensible mindes to neglect to yield their best acknowledgments, and therefore, great friend, suffer mine to write upon thee, tho' in homely sort, which I have confidence to hope will be taken in good part, when measur'd & valud by the respect and integrity of y^t sends thee.

This said, I wish thee length of days, health & true felicity, begging by the old freedom & friendship that I have had with thee, that thy moderation may be known to all men, in all things, because God, our Judge, is at the Door; who will have the finall Inspection of all our actions, at that great and general assize of the world where nothing can be dissembled, or escaped that we have done. This is a lesson y^t affects all, but of all, Magistrates, & of those Supream, who have not only their own, but the people's sin's to answer for, if by example and punishment they labor not [to] teach virtue and deter the People from Impiety and the reason is plaine, for Justice and Sobriety are the end of Governm^t, and the reason of that extraordinary pow^r not to vex men for their beliefe & modest practise of y^t faith with respect to y^e other world, into wth Province & soveraignty temperall Pow^r reaches not, from its very nature & end. Honesté vivere, alterum, non lædere, et jus suum cuique tribuere (Pardon my extract) are the Magistrates mark.

To take care of the worship of God was a peculier commission to y^e Jewish Poten-

⁴ These letters were written by John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, and were addressed to "the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." They were twelve in number, and appeared in the "Pennsylvania Chronicle" during the summer and autumn of 1767. Their effect, like Paine's "Crisis" at a later day, was powerful in drawing the public mind, to the importance of a redress of the grievances under which the Colonists were then suffering. It is believed that the pamphlet entitled "The Farmer's Letters refuted," published by Rivington, was written by Rev. Samuel Seabury, (afterward Bishop) of Westchester County, New York, and that this was one of his offenses, as a Loyalist, that caused Isaac Sears and his party to carry him off to Connecticut at the time they destroyed Rivington's printing materials on November, 1775.

tates, whose entire modell, in every ceremonious part thereof, came from God, & wth stood in externall Rites, for the most part; but the Religion & Kingdom of Xt. are not of this world, more mentall, inward, and spirituall; neither at the mountaine, nor at Jerusalem, the Rites of neither place, but saies our blessed Saviour, in spirit & in truth, with as little shew & pomp as may be, this is y^e worship christain, not calculated to our senses, but our souls. This comes from heaven, over comes and prevailes by conviction; no fire from heaven to make conforme, much less from the earth; Christ Jesus, to whom all pow^r is given, is sufficient for y^e part, as to him only it is appointed of the father. But lett vice be punisht, Corporall Ills have Corporall sufferings and corrections, y^t the Magistrate may be a terror to evil doers, not mistaken believers about t^other world, much less peaceable livers & worshipers.

Of all that falls under thy administration, in the love of God & the sincere affection of a friend, lett me prevale with thee to avoide troubling conscientious and quiet living dissenters; they are best for the country and not the worst for the church. Since if Religion be at heart in our great churchmen, they will leave the example of such vertue and make it a spur to mend the pace of thos y^t they conceive of sounder principles in their own communion.

For my part, I franckely declare, I cannot think y^t God will damn any man for the errors of his judgement & God forbid y^t we should think y^t all or y^e most part of the world err willingly in understanding; and if both be allow'd, y^e Conclusion is short, that there are but two churches in the world, & they contain all y^e good & bad people in it: of which Christ & Satan are the heads. So y^t damnation & salvation goe not by names but natures & qualifications according to y^e unquestionable doctrine of St. Peter and St. Paul, y^t God is no respecter of Persons, but those y^t in all nations feare him & worke righteousness shall be accepted, that men must reap w^h they sow, and his servants people are whom they obey; thus Xt. overthrew y^e

Jews' great pretentions to Abraham, Moses, y^e Prophets' Law——& Rites if you commit sin you are the servants of sin, slighting their conceits of heirship, & sonship by sucession & peculiar traditions, a snare too powerful upon a great part of the world.

Let then the tares grow with the wheat, errors in judgement remain till remov'd by y^e pow^r of light & conviction: a Religion without it is inhumain since reason only makes humanity. Should men supercede y^t to be conformists y^t essentially makes them better then beasts, to witt understanding; to conclude men by authority is coercive, to conclude by conviction is manly & christian.

Let it not, Noble fr'd, be uneasy to thee that I am thus long & perticuler; tis a troublesome time in those parts of the world, & good & peaceable men may suffer by y^e follis of other Pretenders. We hear of a Presbyterian Plott & the severity y^t is exercised against our friends in divers parts on y^t occasion, tho' to the astonishment of our prosecutors there be none of them found in the list.¹ tis what I ever told the King & Duke,² & y^t at parting; if God should suffer men to be so farr infatuated as to raise commotions in y^e Kingdom, he would never find any of y^t Party among y^m at least of note or Credit. the Lord Hyde was by now Earl of Rochester: their designe being no more but to enjoy their conscience & follow their vocations peaceably, y^t the labor of y^e week may not be y^e price of their Sabbath, I mean worship; & y^t I believed he would live to be convinced that we never carried the matter higher: lett others answeare for themselves. This makes me press y^e more upon thee in favour of our fr'ds in Irland, because upon

¹ The Act of Uniformity passed early in the reign of Charles the Second, was intended to crush out Presbyterianism in England, which had been transplanted to that realm from Scotland, in 1643. These, the Independents, and other sects, were by it placed in direct antagonism to the established Episcopal Church, and the first named, by far the most powerful, and sympathized with by almost the entire people of Scotland, were suspected of plots for regaining their former ascendancy in Church and State. At the time Penn wrote, the air was full of rumors of a "Presbyterian Plot." Quakers and other non-conformists, suffered in consequence.—[EDITOR.]

² King Charles the Second, and James (his brother) Duke of York, who soon succeeded him on the throne.

their address to the King (in w^{ch} they pleaded their innocence & declared their abhorrence of plotts, & prayed to be relieved in their sufferings;¹ the King gave them thanks, & said, he beleived them, & promised to take care to redress them.

I plead against my interests, for the Severitys of those parts increase the plantation & improvement of these. But I am for the just & mercifull thing, whoever getts or loses by it, as ought all men of truth, honour and conscience to be, w^{ch} said give me leave to say something of this party.

I thank God, I am safely arrived in y^e province y^t the providence of God & Bounty of the King hath made myne, & which the credit, prudence, & industry of the people concerned wth me must render considerable—I was received by the ancient Inhabitants wth much kindness & respect & the rest brought it wth them.² There may be about four thousand souies in all. I speak, I think within compass; we expect an increase from France, Holland & Germany, as well as our Native Country.

The land is generally good, well water'd & not so thick o^f wood as I immagined; there are also many open places y^t have been old indian fields. The trees y^t grow here are the mulberry white and read, Walnut, black, gray and Hickory; Poplar, Cedar, Cyprus, Chesnut, Ash, Sarsafrax, Gum, Pine, Spruce, Oake, black, white, red, Spanish Chesnut & Swamp w^{ch} has a leafe like a willowe, and is most lasting. The food the woods yield is your Elks, Deer, Racoons, Beaver, Rabbits, Turkeys, Phesants, Heath-birds, Pidgeons, & Partridges innumerable; we need no setting dogs to ketch, they run by droves into the

house in cold weather. Our Rivers have also plenty of excellent fish & water fowl, as Sturgeon, Rock, Shad, Herring, Cod-fish, flat heads, sheeps heads, Roach & Perch, & trout in inland streams. Of fowls, the Swan, white gray & black Goose, & Cranes: the best Duck & Seal I ever eate, & the Snipe and Curlse, with y^e Snow-bird are also excellent.

The aire is sweet & clear w^{ch} makes a sereen and steady sky as in the more southern parts of France—Our Summers & winters are commonly once in three years in extreames, but the winters seldom last above ten weeks & rarely begin till y^e latter end of December. The days are above two hours longer, & y^e sun much hotter here than with you, w^{ch} makes some recompense for y^e long nights of the winter Season, as well as the woods y^t make cheap & great fires.

We have of graine, wheat, maize, Rye, Barly, oates, severall excellent sorts of beans & pease; pumkens, water & musmellons, all english Roots & garden stuff, good fruit & excellent sider. The Peach we have in divers kinds & very good & in great abundance. The vine of severall sorts & y^e sign wth us of rich land) is very fruitfull & tho' not so sweet as some I have eaten in Europe, yet it makes a good wine, and the worst good vinegar: I have observed three sorts, the great grape y^t has green, red & black on y^e same tree, the muskedell, and black little grape which is the best, & may be improv'd to an excellent wine. These are spontaneous.

Of cattle we have the horse, not very handsome, but good—low cattle & hogs in much plenty & sheep encrease apace.

Our town of Philadelphia is seated between two navigable rivers, having from 4 to 10 fathom water; about 150 houses up in one year,¹ & 400 Country settlements, thus do labour to render our selves an Industreous colony to y^e honor & benefitt of y^e crown as well as our comfort & advantage, & lett them not be separated say I.

¹ Episcopacy had been re-established in Ireland, and there the Act of Uniformity bore heavily upon all anti-Episcopalian. At that time the Society of Friends or Quakers, were considerable in number, in Ireland.—[EDITOR.]

² This was Penn's first visit to America. He arrived at New Castle, in Delaware, in November, 1682. He was joyfully received by the old settlers. "It is the best day we have ever seen," said the Swedes, as they gathered around him like children about a father. A few days later he held the celebrated Treaty with the Indians, near where Philadelphia was laid out. He had purchased the domain now the State of Delaware, and formally declared the union of the "Territories," (as the three counties of which it was composed, were called), with Pennsylvania.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Many of the streets of the new city of Philadelphia, were named after the trees enumerated in Penn's list, and still bear those names, as Chestnut, Walnut, Pine, Spruce, Locust, etc.—[EDITOR.]

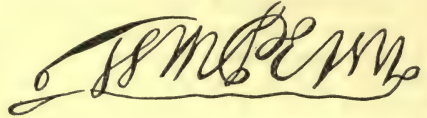
Pardon this history, & the imperfect dress it shows things in. I thought better offend by being troublesome a little, than by neglect of duty. The first ship y^t goes for Irland, shall carry a small present of this Countrys growth, as a Token of my Respect which I assure myself will not be disagreeable for the vallue, when 'tis considered as y^e all of testimony y^t is left me here to express myselfe by, who in all

places & conditions shall with zeal & pleasure study to approve myselfe—

My noble freind

Thy affec^t and
faithfull freind

to serve thee in w^t I can



SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held on the evening of the 1st, twenty-one members being present. Five new members were elected. The Library Committe recommended a number of books which were ordered to be purchased for the Library. The question of having a new volume of Collections printed was discussed, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Printing and Publishing, to consider the question and report at the next meeting whether it be advisable to publish at this time. After transacting the usual business, the society adjourned.

WM. HARDEN, *Librarian*.

PRINCE SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL PUBLICATION.—This society held its Annual Meeting in the rooms of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, on the 25th of May. The birth-day of Thomas Prince, the well-known antiquary and historical student, whose library contained so many rare and valuable books on New England theology and history, and in whose honor it was named. It was organized in 1858, and has reprinted several valuable works and an interesting manuscript book of the celebrated John Dunton, describing his visit to Boston. It now has in press, the "Alexander Fraet," an "Encouragement to Planters," to which the editor, the Rev. E. F. Slafter, will prefix a very carefully prepared life of the author, on which he has bestowed a great amount of labor, and which will bring to the knowledge of historical students some curious facts, before unnoticed.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows.

President.—JOHN WARD DEAN.

Vice Presidents.—REV. E. F. SLAFTER, J. WINGATE THORNTON, WM. BLAKE TRASK.

Rec. Secretary. W. T. R. MARVIN.

Cor. Secretary.—CHAS. H. BELL.

Treasurer.—JEREMIAH COLBURN.

The membership is limited to one hundred. M.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Museum in Cleveland, on the 13th of May, when the President of the association made a general statement of its affairs, in which he said, that the collection of books, maps, manuscripts, pamphlets, relics and general curiosities continue to increase with a rapidity greater than had been anticipated, and that the collection was almost entirely the result of voluntary donations. The efficient Librarian, Mrs. Milford, reported the number of books, pamphlets and registered visitors for 1871-2, as follows.

| | 1871. | 1872. | Increase in one year |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| No. of Books, | 1181. | 2002 | . 891 |
| No. of Pamphlets, | 2589. | 3000 | . 411 |
| No. of Visitors, | 625. | 1624 | . 999. |

The design of the institution is not to collect a large library, but specially to procure as far as possible, and to preserve for reference all the matter within their reach, whether books, pamphlets, maps or manuscripts, which have a bearing upon the early history of Ohio in particular, and of the North-western States in general.

The printed books on the subject do not exceed four or five hundred, most of them very rare. The Society probably possesses three-fourths of them, and have, probably, the most complete collection on the early history of the West to be found westward of the Alleghany mountains. The Society also possess a very valuable collection of old maps of the same region, and manuscripts. Some of the maps are very rare. During the year the Society has been presented with a series of valuable works relating to the antiquities of North and Central America. The collection includes the great work of Lord Kingsborough, in nine folio volumes, reproducing the picture writing of Mexico, in faithful fac simile.

The Society desire to investigate, more thoroughly than has ever been done, the subject of the mound-builders and their remains, in Ohio. A special contribution has been made to the Society, in money, for this purpose, but it is entirely inadequate. The Legislature ought to make an appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Society in connection with the State Geologist. With the fund contributed, surveys of the valley of Cuyahoga—the stream at whose mouth the city of Cleveland stands—have been made, and the result published in pamphlet form.

Fac similes have been made of several ancient inscriptions upon rocks within the state, by the photographic process, by which perfect accuracy has been obtained.

The Society deeply lament the loss of their late Secretary, Alfred T. GOODMAN, one of the most promising of the Historical and Antiquarian students of the West. He died in December last, at the age of about 26 years. A further notice of him may be found in another part of the RECORD. The Society also lost their Vice President, Mr. M. B. SCOTT, in February, 1872; and other prominent members of the association have recently fallen.

The following gentlemen compose the officers of the Society:

President and Curator.—COL. CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

Vice President.—DR. J. H. SALISBURY.

Secretary.—(vacant.)

Treasurer and Curator.—HON. S. WILLIAMS.

Librarian.—MRS. M. MILFORD.

Curators selected.—Joseph Perkins, C. T. Sherman, J. H. A. Bone, C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. J. H. Sargent, John W. Allen, Miss Mary C. Brayton.

Curators ex-officio.—William Bingham, Benjamin A. Stanard, H. M. Chapin, James Barnet.

CURRENT NOTES.

ABRAHAM GOUVERNEUR.—The Editor of the RECORD has received from the Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, additional interesting particulars concerning Abraham Gouverneur, the son-in-law of Jacob Leisler. Mr. Kemble says: "He was the son of Nicholas Gouverneur, a merchant of some standing in Amsterdam, trading with the colony of New Netherlands, and came to this country, a young man entrusted with his father's business. At that time, Amsterdam was the great school of merchants, and he had been well educated, speaking and writing, besides his own language, English, French and German, and from his after life as a judge, must have received instructions both in civil and commercial law.

As stated in a former letter, after the reversal of the sentence of Governor Sloughter's court against Leisler, Milborne, and himself, and his return to New York, the Colonial Legislature passed an act of indemnity awarding him one thousand pounds, a

record of which you will find in the printed statistics of the Colony. He was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, on the 19th of August 1761. He was afterward made Recorder of the city of New York, which I think he retained until his death, with all his influence as the head or leader of the Leisler or popular party in the Colony.

The selection of Gouverneur, by Leisler, as one of his secretaries, Milborne, an Englishman being the other, appears to have been judicious, since he could have found few men in the Colony as well qualified for the position. There is a good portrait of him, strongly indicative of his character, of which I have a copy.

It is possible that Leisler, who was a native of Frankford, may have known something of his family, for the Gouverneurs were Breton Huguenots, and when they left Brittany on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, first settled in the vicinity of Frankford, where I was informed by Colonel De

Russy, the name still existed, although lost in France. Froissart says that Le Gouverneur, was a title conferred on a family who were the hereditary governors of the Crown prince of Brittany, during his minority.

The family were devoted whigs during the war of the Revolution; and Isaac Gouverneur, a merchant in the Island of Curacao, who was appointed commissary general of the army in the West Indies contributed largely, by supplies of arms and ammunition, to the final successful issue of the war. He was evidently proud of it, as his portrait by Stuart, in my possession, is in the undress uniform of an officer on the staff of the American Army, and he wore it up to the time of his death. The Dutch Colony of St. Eustatia being better situated for collecting supplies and running them into American ports, than Curacao, he there established his nephew, Isaac Gouverneur, Jr. as an assistant commissary, who was so successful in his enterprise, that Admiral Rodney, who commanded in the West Indies, to stop Gouverneur's proceedings, went with his fleet, took possession of the Island against all law, England and Holland being at peace, and having captured John Gouverneur, Jr. sent him to England in irons, where he remained a state prisoner until liberated by the return of peace.

NATIONAL HYMN.—During the late Civil War, a reward was offered for the best national hymn, to be so pronounced by a competent committee. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, was the winner of the honor. The production was her famous Battle Hymn of the Republic. That lady has given an interesting account of its origin. On visiting the encampments of the Union Army, she heard thousands chanting the popular song of "John Brown's soul is marching on." She was pleased with the tune, but the words did not suit her taste. She desired, she said, to give a more sublime expression of the hopes of the nation, and she produced the Hymn.

The first line of the last verse, has puzzled the thoughtful. It reads—

"In the beauty of the lily, Christ was born
across the Sea."

Few were able to comprehend the full meaning, intended by the poetess. Mrs. Howe explains that not only the purity, symbolised by the lily, but more, was intended. The thought expressed in that line was suggested by Guido's beautiful picture of the Annunciation in the Quirinal Palace at Rome. In it the Angel Gabriel is represented handing to the Virgin a bunch of lilies, expressive of the announcement of the birth of that Holy King who should be called the son of God.

May not the Poetess have misapprehended the real meaning of the Artist, in that presentation of lilies, emblems of purity? Is it not possible, and even probable, that Guido thereby intended to convey the idea of the Immaculate conception of

the Virgin which, more than seven hundred years ago agitated the Christian church as a theological question? The Feast of the Conception had been celebrated in the East, at an early day, but its introduction into the Western or Romish church, produced bitter controversies, as it was sought to enforce the idea as a doctrine of the Church. Popes took part in the controversy and interposed their powers. At the period when Guido flourished, discussion of the subject was prohibited, excepting by Dominicans. May not Guido have quietly given his opinion on the subject, through that picture of a bunch of lilies? The present Pope defined it as an article of faith late in 1854.

With the occasion, passed away the significance of the hymn, and we still have no National Hymn, suited to the dignity of a peaceful, united and free nation.

A SUBMERGED CITY.—A correspondent at St. Augustine, in Florida, gives to a Florida paper an account of the discovery, in the Autumn of 1871, of a submerged city or village, on the West side of the North River, about seven miles north of that ancient town. The discovery was made at a time of extremely low tide during heavy gales for four or five days, which drove the water out of the river in a manner never before known. The foundations of the houses, according to the correspondent, may only be *felt* with poles, now, though at the time of the gale they were seen uncovered; but wells, walled with coquina, are now visible; and near the site of the city or village, is a coquina quarry, whose produce is equal to any found on Anastasia Island. It is in a hammock, but has been worked at some former period. The correspondent supposes the coquina for building the foundations of the submerged houses, was taken from this quarry.

INDIAN COMMISSION.—The Government has lately sent a commission, consisting of General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano Chief Clerk, and Mr. Wham, of Illinois, to the Territories of Montana and Dakota, to meet and consider the appeals of the inhabitants of that region for protection against the powerful and warlike Sioux Indians, who are assuming a hostile attitude. These commissioners are to meet representatives of the Indians, who, it is said, are excited by the progress of the Northern Pacific Rail Road. When will our government awake to the truth that the true policy is to make every Indian a citizen, hold him and her amenable to the laws as such, and abandon forever the paradoxical policy of treating them as nations with whom to form treaties, and at the same time as children, to be absolutely whipped into compliance with whatever the government may choose to demand? Do away with the whole machinery of "Indian Agencies" and separate "Indian Reservations," and make them responsible citizens, and we shall hear of no more Indian wars nor atrocities against life and property, than are known in other rude communities.

A MUMMIED HUMAN HEAD.—The Smithsonian Institution at Washington City, lately received a mummied human head, which retains all the forms and features of life, but reduced, by some process to less than half the size of that of an adult. These heads are found among tribes in the province of Chimborazo, in Peru, and are said to be of very great antiquity. They are supposed to be the heads of enemies slain in battle, and so preserved, as trophies of victory. The interior of the head is entirely emptied of flesh, bones and brain; and by its contraction, probably by heat introduced into the cavity, the skin is very much thickened.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—This *savon* and his party, on board the *Hassler*, were, at the last accounts, on the coast of Patagonia late in March, busily engaged in dredging and carrying on explorations along the shore with considerable success.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—On the 9th of July, a National Democratic Convention was held at Baltimore. More than seven hundred delegates were present. On the first ballot, on the 10th, they nominated Horace Greeley of New York, for President of the United States, and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, for Vice President. Senator Bayard of Delaware, and the Delaware delegation, with a few others from other States, dissatisfied with the nomination, held a meeting in another Hall, adopted an address to the democratic party of the country, and called another convention to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 3d of September next.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—It is said that Miss SARAH COLT, who died at Paterson, N. J., on the 17th of May, at the age of ninety years, organized the first Sabbath School in the United States. She gathered the mill-boys of that place on Sunday, for the purpose of teaching them to read and write, and from this resulted the Sabbath School as it now is, which is devoted to religious rather than secular instruction. Miss Colt had resided at Paterson almost eighty years.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.—At the late session of Congress, a bill was passed authorizing the purchase of two squares of ground to be added to the public grounds surrounding the Capitol at Washington. This will cut off all parts of the immense building from public streets.

THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.—This Tribunal reassembled at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 25th of June, and after a session of two hours, adjourned to the 27th, when they again met and unanimously rejected the indirect or consequential claims made by the American government in the *Alabama* case.

GREAT HEAT.—The first week in July, 1872, will long be memorable in meteorological records, for the prevalence of intense heat over the whole Atlantic seaboard, and far into the interior. The death rate in the city of New York was fearfully increased from the first to the seventh of July, from the effects of the extreme heat. Seventy persons, and a large number of horses died in that city on the 2d by what is commonly called "Sun-stroke"—a prostration in consequence of becoming overheated. The mercury ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade at the hottest part of the day, and was not below 90° at any time during the twenty-four hours. The general mortality was greatly increased during that time. The number of deaths from all causes, from Sunday the 1st to Friday the 6th,—six days—was 1348. Of these victims, a very large proportion were young children, who, in a crowded city, always suffer intensely in such hot weather.

A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON.—One of the most destructive weapons ever made, on a small scale, is a fifty shot magazine musket, lately exhibited by Captain J. V. Meigs. Fired at short range, from the shoulder, the magazine of fifty balls was emptied in about twenty seconds, every shot striking within the space of a man.

OBITUARY.

DAVID PAUL BROWN.

One of the most distinguished members of the Bar in Philadelphia, during a period of half a century, DAVID PAUL BROWN, died in that city on the morning of the 11th of July, 1872, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in the year 1795. At the age of twenty-one years he was admitted to the bar, and he was in practice without interruption until about two years ago.

Mr. Brown displayed much fluency, talent and tact as a speaker, at the beginning of his profes-

sional career, which served him much better in that profession than it would have done had he engaged in the pursuit of the medical art for which he was destined. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, who died six months after young Brown entered his office as a student. Soon after that event he entered the law office of William Rawle, as a student, and in 1816, he completed his preparations for his life vocation.

Mr. Brown had a taste for literary labor, and all through life he indulged it as a pastime. He wrote a considerable number of works in prose and verse. In 1830 he produced a tragedy, enti-

tled "Sertorius; or the Roman Patriot," which was brought out with considerable success by Junius Brutus Booth. This was followed by "The Prophet of St. Paul," a melo-drama. "The Trial," another tragedy, soon followed, and then appeared "Love and Honor," a farce. As he advanced in life, more solid subjects occupied Mr. Brown's pen, and in 1856 he brought out "The Forum; or Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar." This was a work in two volumes, and of much excellence. It contained a very flattering biography of the author from the pen of another, which marred the work with a violation of good taste.

Mr. Brown was a ready speaker, on all occasions; and for many years he was frequently upon the public platform, especially when there were exciting occasions. He took an active part as a speaker in favor of the Union, during the earlier period of the late Civil War. Up to the last year of his life, he seemed not to have lost any of the vigor of speech which distinguished him in the earlier periods of his career, mentally or physically.

EDWARD STANLEY.

The distinguished North Carolinian, Edward Stanley, died at San Francisco, California, on the night of Friday, the 12th of July. He was a native of New Berne, N. C. and represented that district in the National Congress from 1837 to 1843, and again from 1847 to 1853. He was a distinguished man in that body and was always regarded as a sound statesman on great national questions. Mr. Stanley was also an active member of the legislature of his native state, and held the position of speaker of the House of Commons. He was afterwards attorney-general of the state in

which office he had wide scope for the exercise of his high legal acquirements.

The strong inducements offered by California, for men of enterprise and active brains, drew Mr. Stanley to that state in 1852, where he was soon the centre of a genial society and occupied the first rank at the bar. He soon amassed a large fortune, and was adding thousands to it every year, when he accepted the invitation of President Lincoln to become Military Governor of North Carolina in the Spring of 1862. Mr. Stanley was a very active member of the Republican party from its organization in 1856, battled for the election of Fremont to the Presidency of the Republic, and was the nominee of that party for Governor of California, in 1857, but was defeated. He was the attorney for the city and county of San Francisco when he accepted the office of Governor of his native state, which he held only about a year, resigning his commission to the Secretary of War in May, 1863. On that occasion Mr. Stanton, the Secretary, wrote to him a very complimentary letter, saying "you will always enjoy the pleasant reflection of having faithfully performed a high and responsible duty to your government in the hour of its trial."

Mr. Stanley returned to California and remained in private life until his death. He was constitutionally a conservative man, and in the administration of the military governorship of North Carolina, was regarded by his more ardent and radical brethren, as a lukewarm Unionist. He closed evening schools opened by Vincent Collyer for the colored people, after Burnside took possession of New Berne, and he returned fugitive slaves to their masters. He was more desirous of bringing about reconciliation than conquest, and worked accordingly.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Announcements.—Messrs. Sheldon and Company, of New York, expect to publish early in the coming Autumn, "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," by BENSON J. LOSSING, in two volumes. The work has been prepared with great care, chiefly from the official and other manuscript letters and documents left by General Schuyler, one of the most honored, trusted and beloved of Washington's friends and companions in arms during the old war for Independence. This work will reveal to the American people a military commander, statesman and patriot, of whom very little has been written, hitherto, but who may justly claim a front rank among the worthies who achieved the independence of these states and prepared the solid foundations of the new nation.

Mr. Samuel G. Drake, the indefatigable author and thorough antiquary, is about to resume his labors upon the *History of Boston*, under the auspices of the government of that city. The first

volume was issued in a superb style, in 1856, containing 840 pages and handsomely illustrated by engravings on steel and wood. In that volume the history was brought down to the year 1770. The work will be continued, in the same style, from that time.

Madame Fanny Raymond Ritter, the accomplished wife of Professor Frederick Louis Ritter, of New York, has nearly completed her translation of the writings of Robert Schumann, on Music. The well-known abilities of Madame Ritter, are a guarantee that the English admirers of Schumann's Music will have a faithful interpretation as well as translations of that eminent artist's writings upon his favorite theme.

Journal of Dr. Solomon Drowne; Journal of a Cruise in the Fall of 1780, in the Private Sloop-of-War Hope, by Solomon Drowne, M.D. of Providence R. I. With Notes by HENRY T. DROWNE New York: Privately printed; pp. 27. This is

an interesting sketch of the cruise of an American privateer during the old War for Independence, from the accomplished pen of Dr. Drowne, (a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I.) at the close of 1773. He entered the Continental Army as a Surgeon, in which he did much Hospital duty. He became a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University. Abroad he formed the acquaintance of many eminent men. In 1788, he went to Ohio and took part in the settlement of Marietta. He practiced the profession of a physician in several places, and in 1811 was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, in Brown University. He was an active writer and good orator.

The Journal is elegantly printed on one side of tinted paper, by Charles L. Moreau and Henry Russell Drowne, two young amateur devotees of the art so honored by Bradford and Franklin. "It was printed by two boys, both of us novices in the Black Art" say the young printers in a note to the Editor of the RECORD, and it being our first attempt at book-printing, we hope it will not be too severely criticized." Honest criticism says, Munsell must look to his laurels.

List of Members of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; including a complete Roll of the Original Members, with Brief Biographies Compiled from the Records of the Society, and other Original sources. By FRANCIS S. DRAKE, Boston: Printed for the Society. r. 8vo. pp. 75.

This work has been most carefully prepared by Mr. Drake, the author of the "Dictionary of American Biography," and forms a most important and interesting contribution to that department of American Literature. This is only the pioneer of a *Memorial Volume* soon to be issued, which will contain in addition to the biography of members, some account of the family of each, and those who have not yet sent communications on the subject, are requested to do so, to Mr. Drake, at the rooms of the N. Y. Historic Genealogical Society.

Notes on the History of Fort George during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, with Contemporaneous Documents and Appendix. By B. F. DE COSTA, author of "Lake George: its Scenes and Characteristics," &c. &c., New York: J. Sabin & Sons, 84 Nassau Street. London, 22 Buckingham Street. 8vo. pp. 78. This is an interesting volume made up of fragments gathered from manuscript records, old books and personal narratives, by the author, while engaged in preparing his popular work on Lake George. He does not claim for it a complete history of the Fort whose ruins may be seen near the head of Lake George, but rather as a collection of interesting materials for history. Many of the documents here appear in print for the first time, being transcripts from original MSS. The author's expressed desire is that it may be a stimulus for fresh and successful search for additional material.

The volume contains an engraved "Plan of

Lake George with the barracks, &c. &c., erected in the year 1759, and a small map of Lake George with each locality of interest defined by reference figures.

The appendix contains a copy of the "Orderly Book of James McGee, at Fort George, July and August, 1776," which is in the State Library at Albany. Also a poem entitled, "From Saratoga to the River St. Lawrence, on her way to Quebec."

It was written by Colonel Arentz Schuyler De-Puyster, (see page 247 of the RECORD) and published in a volume entitled "Miscellanies by an Officer" printed at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1813. It describes his tour to Quebec, by way of Lake George, in somewhat humorous verse.

The Fight on Diamond Island, Lake George. By the Reverend B. F. DE COSTA. Author of "Notes on the History of Fort George, &c. &c." Reprinted, with additions, from the New England Historical Genealogical Register, New York: J. Sabin & Sons, 84 Nassau Street: London, 22 Buckingham Street, 8vo. pp. 11. This is a valuable contribution to the treasury of American History, as it contains copies of documents respecting an engagement at Diamond Island, in Lake George, in 1777, about which most histories have been silent, and probably gives all the positive information concerning that event, known to exist. The most interesting of these documents are reports by General Burgoyne, on the British side, and of Colonel John Browne on the American side. The report of the latter, who was the commander of the little band who attacked the British on Diamond Island is very full.

The Olden Time in New York. By a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

I. New York Society in Olden Time.

II. Traces of American Lineage in England.

New York: G. P. Putnam and Sons. 8vo. pp. 64. This is a thin volume, handsomely printed on tinted paper, and embellished with a steel-plate engraving of the Phillipse Manor House at Yonkers, and wood-cuts of Kip's Bay House in 1691; Washington's residence during a portion of his term as President of the Republic, situated on Franklin Square, New York, and the Richmond Hill House, the residence of Aaron Burr. The work is from the pen of Right Reverend William Ingraham Kip, Bishop of the Diocese of California and a descendant from one of the earlier settlers of New York. The first part—"New York Society in the Olden Time"—originally appeared in "Putnam's Magazine" for December, 1870, and excited much attention. It gives an account of several of the most prominent families in the city of New York, in Colonial times, with descriptions of their social customs and general habits of life, which enables one to form a good idea of what is generally called "the best Society," in New York, in the last cen-

ture. The work possesses rare value, not only in the facts of Colonial social life presented, but in the consideration that in the course of a very few years no one will be left who could give such reminiscences of those old families. The second part—"Traces of American Lineage in England"—was published in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" for July 1871. The author traces through Burke's "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry" the lineage from ennobled stock or into ennobled stock, the families of Benedict Arnold, Sir William Johnson, the De Lanceys, Temples, Ingrahams, Pierreponts, Barclays, Livingstons and Lawrences. The work is dedicated to Edward Floyd De Lancey, Esq. of New York, the representative in this country as the prelate remarks of "the loyal and chivalrous De Lancey of the olden time."

A Century of Universalism in Philadelphia and New York, with sketches of its History in Reading, Hightstown, Brooklyn and Elsewhere, by ABEL C. THOMAS. Philadelphia: Published for whom it may concern. 18mo. pp. 350. This is an exceedingly interesting little volume which the Author has inscribed to M. Louise Thomas, in testimony of Head, Heart, and Hand-help during many years of his ministry. It traces, in outline, the growth and spread of the devotion of the universal restoration to heaven of all the souls of men, from its first proclamation in Philadelphia by George de Benneville the elder, (son of a French Protestant fugitive, who established himself as a Physician near Germantown, where he died in 1793,) until the present time, and especially in the location mentioned on the title-page.

In his introduction, the writer claims that "Universalism" as the theological view of his sect is called, has been the inspiration of all the beneficent changes in society during a century of time, and says "Universalism is indeed both the Head and the Heart of Christianity." "Universalists have not always been in the fore-front of reforms," he says, "but Universalism has." He attempts to show that the doctrine is coeval with Christianity itself: that Clemens of Alexandria and his renowned pupil Origen, "exalted the cardinal theme, and for many ages the influence of the latter was visibly felt and acknowledged; but the church council of 553, put the black seal of condemnation upon the doctrine of Universalism."

Mr. Thomas includes in a list of believers in the doctrine of Universalism, among eminent persons, the names of Benjamin Franklin, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, and other distinguished men of Philadelphia. The book presents in clear outlines the annals of a sect which has received but little notice from historians hitherto.

History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America. By HENRY WILSON. Volume I. Boston, James R. Osgood and Company. 8 vo. pp. 670. This is a handsomely printed volume, with

large clear type on fine paper, from the pen of a representative of the State of Massachusetts in the United States Senate, and now a candidate for the office of Vice President of the republic. The author has been an active participant in the later scenes of the drama whose incidents he has recorded in these volumes, whereof this, the first, has lately been published.

Mr. Wilson, after mentioning the scope of his work, in his preface, says, "I have striven, with scrupulous fidelity to truth and justice, to narrate the facts, develop the principles, and portray the results of this 'irrepressible conflict,' between the antagonistic forces of freedom and slavery. Although I have borne, for more than thirty years, an humble part in this stern strife, and have been personally acquainted with many of the actors and their doings, I have endeavored to be as impartial as the lot of humanity will permit. Of the actors in the great drama I have not set down aught in malice. Of the living and of the dead I have written as though I were to meet them in the presence of Him whose judgments are ever sure."

The first and second volumes will trace the history of Slavery and its influences from its introduction in 1620, to the opening of the civil war, and the third volume will describe the series of measures during that conflict, by which slavery was extinguished, and great social and political changes were wrought. The second volume will be published in 1873, and the third volume in 1874.

The volume here noticed, opens with the beginning and growth of Slavery and the early development of the slave power. Following the history of Abolition Societies; slavery in the territories; the ordinance of 1787; compromises of the constitution; slave representation and the slave trade; rendition of fugitive slaves; the first slavery debates in Congress; petitions for emancipation; the powers of the Government defined; the Fugitive slave act in 1793; prohibition of the slave-trade; domestic and foreign slave trade; negotiations with foreign powers; the foreign relations of the government as influenced by slavery; Indian policy as effected by slavery; early anti-slavery movements; events in Virginia in connection with slavery; the formation and purposes of the American colonization Society; accounts of anti-slavery societies and the hostilities and excitements which they created; actions of Northern legislatures on the subject; battles for the right of petition; position of the colored people; the Florida war; demand for a recognition of property in slaves, and the "Liberty Party," it closes with an account of the annexation of Texas and its admittance into the Union as a slave state.

The work is written in a very clear style, every word and sentence directed to the point under consideration. It is almost entirely narrative, there being comments upon stated facts only sufficient to show the historical and philosophical relations of such facts.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

No. 9.

CHURCH AND MINISTERS AT NEW UTRECHT, L. I.



OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT NEW UTRECHT.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. HENRY ONDERDONK, Jr. for the following sketch of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Utrecht, Long Island, and some of the earlier ministers who were pastors of it. The picture is from a sketch made by the now venerable architect A. J. Davis, in June, 1825. The high steep roof, so characteristic of Dutch architecture at that period, is here exhibited in a most extravagant manner. The old churches at Jamaica and at Bushwick, were also of this form; the others built in this country were rectangular.

The church at New Utrecht, was built in 1690, of granite stone, the walls being four feet thick. The roof was steep and painted of a red color and surmounted by a cupola in which was a bell. The form of the building was octagon which occasioned a singular arrangement of pews inside, which of course were adapted to the shape of the edifice and upon the whole were more convenient than a stranger

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

would suppose.¹ It did in fact seat a large congregation. Internally it was neatly finished. The pulpit built according to the fashionable standard of those day

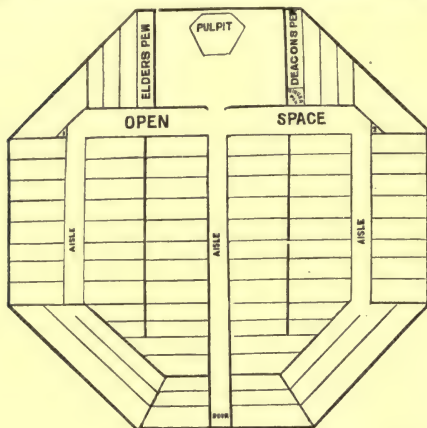


DIAGRAM OF PEWS.

stood on a pedestal and was ascended by a steep flight of stairs. Over the pulpit was a sounding-board on the summit of which was perched a dove carved out of wood and bearing in its beak the emblematic olive sprig. In September, 1776, the church with the adjoining building was used as a hospital and prison by the British, where Gen. Woodhull and other American prisoners, taken at and immediately after the battle of Long Island suffered great hardships at the hands of an angry foe. The church was taken down in 1828, and the stone used in the construction of a new church near the same site.

Before the erection of this church the people held religious services mostly at the house of Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff, but on great occasions at the Church in Flatbush where the pastors of the combined churches in Kings County resided.

Caspar van Zueren

¹ The accompanying diagram shows the arrangement of the pews. Nos. 1 and 2, were pews for one person each. The plan is from the Jamaica Church, built in 1719.

The first minister was Johannes Polhemus, 1654. The second was Henry Selyns, 1660. The third was Casparus Van Zueren from 1677 to 1685.

The following extracts from the Journal of an early traveler gives us a glimpse of ancient manners: "Sunday, Oct. 1, 1679, after dinner we intended going to E. E. Stoothoff's, being desirous (as we were told there would be preaching at his house) to hear Domine Van Zueren the minister of the Island; but Jaques Cortelyou persuaded us from it, because the house was usually, on Sundays, when there was preaching there so full of people who came from all directions to attend divine service, that one could scarcely get in or out; and the minister usually staid over night, with many other persons, * * *. Sometime after this while we were sitting in Jaques' house, Domine Van Zueren came up, to whom the farmers called as uncivilly and rudely as if he had been a boy. He had a chatting time with all of them. We sat near him and the farmers with whom he was conversing. He spoke to us indeed, but not a word of religion. On the contrary he chatted and gossiped with the farmers, while they talked about worldly things, without his giving them a single word of reproof or even speaking a word about God or religious matters. It was all about houses and crops and cattle and swine: and then he went away."

The above is probably an over-drawn picture by a zealous sectarian.

The minister from 1685 to 1694, was Rudolphus Van Varick. He carried politics into the pulpit and preached openly against the Revolution (in Leisler's time) and had to flee. He escaped to New Castle, Delaware, but venturing to return he was seized at his house by Leisler's orders and dragged to prison, tried at a court of Oyer and Terminer, Oct. 20, 1690, and convicted under an indictment for treason, fined £80, and sentenced to be deposed from his ministerial functions.

After Leisler's execution¹ he was restored to his charge; but the Leislerian

¹ See page 276 of the RECORD.

party were estranged from him and the people were advised not to contribute to his salary; and the clerks and school masters were encouraged to perform the ministerial duties.

In 1691, Van Varick complained that one Johannes Van Eckelen had opposed and defamed him and set the populace against him; and petitions the Governor for redress, saying that his congregation "wont pay him his salary, which has been deferred since these late intestine troubles. Some pay, some wont pay at all, especially for the six months he was unjustly imprisoned in the Fort in New York. New Utrecht is also in arrears."



The close of Van Varick's career is veiled in obscurity. He was succeeded in 1694, by Wm. Lupardus, who died Feb. 10, 1702.

In Nov. 1705, Bernardus Freeman was installed in this church as Pastor of the churches in Kings County. He with his colleague V. Antonides resided in Flatbush.

On the death of Freeman, in 1741, J. Arondeus was called. In 1747, Ulpianus

VanSinderen became his colleague. In 1755 A. Curtenius was called, and on his decease, in 1756, J. C. Rubell succeeded in 1759.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Rubell sided with the King and carried his politics into the pulpit, called the Whigs "Satan's Soldiers," said they were accursed and many were already in hell and the rest not yet dead would go there. He prayed for good King George, Queen Charlotte and the rest of the Royal family and both houses of Parliament. At the close of the war when the whigs returned to their homes he was deposed from the sacred office he had so abused. Van Sinderen on the other hand was a

whig. In 1786, he was declared emeritus, and died in 1796, in his 89th year.

"1787, Oct. 28th, on Sunday morning, Mr. Peter Lowe was admitted and ordained in the church at New Utrecht one of the ministers of the six united churches of Kings

County. A sermon well adapted to the occasion was preached by the Reverend M. Schoonmaker. The ceremony drew a large congregation together and was conducted with the usual solemnities."—

NOTE. In 1720, it was agreed by the church people that all who came in New Utrecht since the building of the church should have seats on paying six guilders for each, and seats not occupied by their owners shall be rented for six guilders annually. No one shall set chairs in the aisles. Six shillings shall be paid for each person buried in the church; but if the dead be carried on a bier then twelve shillings.

THE EARLY NEWSPAPER PRESS OF BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. WILLIAM L. STONE, the well-known Biographer and Historian, for the following outline sketch of early newspapers in Boston and New York, being the substance of a paper read by him before the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City:

The honor of setting up the the first printing press in the American Colonies belongs to Massachussets. Only eighteen

years had elapsed from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, before a press was in operation in Cambridge—then as populous as Boston. The project of establishing a press in the new world was conceived and almost executed by the Rev. Jesse Glover, a dissenting clergyman in England, who had interested himself largely in planting the Colony, and a portion of

whose family was already in America. Mr. Glover raised the means of purchasing his press, types, and other necessary apparatus by contributions in England and Holland. With these materials he embarked for America in 1638, 18 years after the May Flower touched Plymouth Rock. But he died a few days before his ship reached the shore. Cambridge was at that time the seat of the civil and ecclesiastical power in Massachusetts; and as the academy, which subsequently grew into Cambridge University, had then been commenced, it was determined by the leading men of the Colony to establish the press there; and there it remained for sixty years under their control, and forty years before a press was established in any other colony. The first printer was Stephen Day, engaged in London by Mr. Glover, and a descendant of the celebrated John Day, the noted printer. The second printer in the colonies was Samuel Green, to whom Day relinquished the business in 1649. Green printed the Indian Bibles for those early apostles of the new world who first engaged in the benevolent work of attempting the civilization and evangelization of the aboriginals of this country.

The sturdy republican religionists of New England became very soon as chary of allowing the freedom of the press, as were the Pontiff and the crowned heads of Europe. Some religious tracts having been published which the clergy and the General Court deemed of too liberal character, licensers of the Press were appointed in 1662, after the Napoleonic fashion of our day; but in the year following it was ordered by the Provincial Government, that the printing press be as free as formerly. This freedom, however, was soon exerted more freely than ever. The attention and the fears of the government were again awakened; and in 1664, it was enacted that no printing press should be permitted in any other town of the colony than Cambridge; and that no person should be allowed to print anything even there, but by the allowance of three censors appointed for that purpose. But even

the licensers were not sufficiently rigid to please the Massachusetts General Court, for having permitted the publication of that most excellent work, "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas A. Kempis, it was held to be heretical by the Legislature, and its further publication was prohibited. The principal specification against it, was that it was written by a Popish minister.

In 1671, the General Court directed the revision and publication of the laws of the Colony. Until that time the laws had always been printed at the expense of the commonwealth. But a wealthy bookseller by the name of John Usher, applied for permission to publish them on his own account; and to prevent Green from printing extra copies for himself, he procured the passage of an act prohibiting the printing of any more copies than he should direct; and in this enactment we find the origin of copyright in this country.

In 1674 the first press was established in Boston by permission of the General Court; and two additional licensers were appointed—one of whom was the Rev. Increase Mather. The printer was John Foster, who was, also, somewhat of an astronomer. He made and printed almanacs; but died at the early age of thirty-three.

The first newspaper published in North America was the "Boston News Letter," commenced in April, 1704, by John Campbell. It was printed by the authority of the licensers, as a half sheet, of what was then called pot-paper—a large size of foolscap. The paper was printed by Bartholomew Green. The first number contained the Queen's [Anne's] speech to both houses of Parliament; some notice of the attempts after the throne by the Pretender, James the Eighth of Scotland, who was said to be sending over Popish missionaries from France; three paragraphs of domestic intelligence; four items of ship news from Philadelphia, New York and New London; and one advertisement by the editor. The paper was continued for fifteen years, weekly, upon the half sheet of foolscap, without a rival on the continent, and continually languishing for want

of support. In 1719 the editor made a great effort to enlarge his publication, stating that he was then thirteen months behind the news from Europe, and to obviate the difficulty he resolved to publish every other week a full sheet of foolscap, thus enabling him to bring down the foreign news to within five months of the date of his publication.

The second American newspaper was the "Boston Gazette," the first number of which was published in December, 1719, by William Brookes. It was printed on half a sheet of foolscap by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin, who served his apprenticeship with him. The proprietor, printer and publisher of the "Gazette," however, were soon changed, and in 1721 the "New England Courant" was established by James Franklin, who was both proprietor and publisher. With the establishment of this paper commenced the newspaper wars of America, which have continued ever since. Franklin, piqued at having been ousted from the "Gazette," commenced attacking that journal with bitterness. He did not make the "Courant" so much of a *newspaper* as an essayist, and it was filled with discussions of the religious opinions of that day, and with attacks upon the public officers and the clergy. These essays were furnished by a society of nine literary gentlemen. Young Benjamin wrote some of the essays, although the authorship was not at the time known. The character of the paper was spirited, and its tone that of religious skepticism.

It was not long before James Franklin was arrested by the government, and imprisoned four weeks in the common jail for the conduct of his paper. During his imprisonment his name was taken out of the paper and that of his brother Benjamin substituted. The latter was then a minor, and this was his first introduction into public life. But though a poor printer's lad, whose name was thus first used as a shield for others who were behind the curtains he has since challenged the world for illustrious deeds of his own. The character of the paper, however, does not appear to have

been changed for the better by the change of names. It was continued in the name of Benjamin Franklin after he had left it; but the members of the club at length grew wearied with the labor, and the paper expired in 1727. James Franklin then moved to Rhode Island and established the first newspaper in that State, at Newport.

In 1731, Thomas Fleet established the "Boston Weekly Rehearsal," and afterwards the "Boston Evening Post." Massachusetts was then a slave-holding colony, and Fleet owned several negroes, two of whom he instructed in the art of printing. Their names were Pompey and Cæsar—the only two Romans, I believe, who ever belonged to the printing fraternity. Fleet married the daughter of Mrs. Goose, of a wealthy family in Boston. Mother Goose was very fond of her first grand child, the offspring of Fleet and her daughter, and nearly distracted her son-in-law with her endless nursery ditties. Finding that all other means for silencing her failed, Fleet actually printed, for the purpose of trying what ridicule could effect, a book with the title "Songs for the Nursery or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children." This was the origin of the world-famous "Melodies." Mother Goose was the mother of twenty-one children, and in that fact we may find the origin of the famous classic:

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children that she did'n't know
what to do."

Twenty-one years elapsed from the establishment of a newspaper in Boston, before William Bradford commenced the "New York Gazette," in October, 1725. It was printed on a half sheet of foolscap, with a large and almost worn out type. There is a large volume of these papers in the N. Y. Society Library in good preservation. The advertisements do not average more than three or four a week, and these are mostly of runaway negroes. The ship news was diminutive enough—now and then a ship, and some half dozen sloops arriving and leaving in the course of the week. Such was the newspaper pub-

lished in the commercial metropolis of America one hundred and forty-one years ago!

Eight years after the establishment of Bradford's "Gazette," the "New York Weekly Journal" was commenced by John Peter Zenger. This paper was established for the purpose of opposing the colonial administration of Governor Cosby, under the patronage, as it was supposed, of the Honorable Rip Van Dam, who had previously discharged the duties of the executive office, as president of the council. The first great libel suit tried in that city was instituted by the government in 1734 against Zenger. He was imprisoned by virtue of a warrant from the governor and council, and a concurrence of the House of Representatives in the prosecution requested. The House, however, declined. The governor and council then ordered the libellous papers to be burned by the common hangman or whipper near the pillory. But both the whipper and hangman were officers of the corporation, not of the crown, and they declined officiating at the illumination. The papers were therefore burned by the sheriff's deputy at the order of the governor. An ineffectual attempt was next made to procure an indictment against Zenger, but the grand jury refused to find a bill. The Attorney-General was then directed to file no information against him for printing the libels, and he was kept in prison until another term. His counsel offered exceptions to the commissions of the judges, which the latter not only refused to hear, but excluded his counsel, Messrs. Smith and Alexander, from the bar. Zenger then obtained another counsel—John Chambers of New York, and Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia. The trial at length came on and excited great interest. The truth, under the old English law of libel, could never be given in evidence, Hamilton, nevertheless, tried the case with consummate ability. He showed the jury that they were the judges as well of the law as the fact, and Zenger was acquitted.

Soon after the relinquishment of his paper by Bradford, it was resumed by

James Parker, under the double title of the "New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy." In 1753, ten years afterward, Parker took a partner by the name of William Weyman. But neither of the partners nor both of them together, possessed the indomitable spirit of John Peter Zenger. Having in March, in 1756, published an article reflecting upon the people of Ulster and Orange counties, the Assembly entertaining a high regard for the majesty of the people, took offence thereat, and both the editors were taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms; but upon acknowledging their fault, disclosing the name of the author (Rev. Mr. Watkins of New York), begging pardon of the House, and paying costs of the proceedings, they were discharged.

The fourth paper published in New York was called the "Evening Post." It was commenced by Henry De Forest in 1746. It was remarkable chiefly for stupidity, looseness of grammar, and worse orthography, and died before it was able to walk alone.

In 1752 the "New York Mercury" was commenced, and in 1763 the title was changed to the "New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury." This paper was established by Hugh Gaine, at the sign of the Bible and Crown, Hanover Square. It was conducted with taste and ability, and it became the best newspaper in the Colonies. In 1763 Gaine was arraigned by the Assembly for publishing a part of its proceedings without permission, and withal incorrectly. He was a gentleman of a kind spirit and never had the power to withhold an apology when it was asked. He accordingly apologized, was reprimanded and discharged. His paper closed with the war.

Another paper called the "New York Gazette," was commenced by Weyman, the former associate of Parker. In 1766 Weyman was arrested and imprisoned for a contempt of the Assembly, upon no other charge than that of two typographical errors in printing the speech of Sir Henry Moore, the Governor of the Colony. One of these errors consisted in printing the

word *never* for *ever*, by reason of which the meaning of the sentence was reversed. The Assembly, however, was more rigid in this case, from the suspicion that the entertainment of this error was intentional; but such was clearly not the case.

A paper called the "New York Chronicle" was published during the years 1761-62, and then died. The "New York Packet" was next published in 1763, but how long it lived is not known. In 1766, John Holt established the "New York Journal, or General Advertiser," which in the course of the year was united with "Parker's Gazette," the Journal being printed as a separate paper. Holt edited the first Whig paper published in the city of New York. In 1774, he discarded the king's arms from the title of his paper, substituting in place of it a serpent cut in pieces, with the expressive motto, "*Unite or die.*" In January, 1775, the snake was united and coiled with the tail in his mouth forming a double ring. On the body of the snake, beginning at the head, were the following lines—

"United now, alive and free—
Firm on this basis, Liberty shall stand
And thus supported ever bless our land
Till Time becomes Eternity."

The designs both of 1774 and 1775 were excellent—the first by a visible illustration, showing the disjointed state of the Colonies; and the second presenting an emblem of their strength when united. Holt maintained his integrity to the last. When the British took possession of New York he removed to Esopus, now Kingston, and revived his paper. On the burning of that village by the enemy in 1777, he removed to Poughkeepsie, and published the "Journal" there until the peace of 1783, when he returned to New York and resumed his paper under the title of the "Independent Gazette, or the New York Journal revived." He fell a victim to the yellow fever in 1798.¹ The paper was continued

by his widow for a little while, but ultimately fell into the hands of that celebrated political gladiator, James Cheetham!

The celebrated James Rivington began his paper in 1773, under the formidable title of *Rivington's* "New York Gazette: or, the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser." The imprint read as follows: "Printed at his *ever open* and uninfluenced press, fronting Hanover Square." It is well known that Rivington was the royal printer during the whole of the Revolutionary war; and it is amusing to trace the degrees by which his toryism manifested itself as the storm gathered over the country. The title of the paper originally contained the cut of a large ship under full sail. In 1774 the ship sailed out of sight, and the king's arms appeared in its place—and in 1775 the words *ever open and uninfluenced* were withdrawn from the imprint. The symptoms were disliked by the patriots of the country; and in November, 1775, a party of armed men from Connecticut entered the city on horseback, beset his habitation, broke into his printing office, destroyed his presses, and threw his types into *pi*. They then carried them away, melted, and cast them into bullets. Rivington's paper was now effectually stopped, until the British army took possession of the city. Rivington himself, meantime, had been to England, where he procured a new printing apparatus, and returning, established the "New York Royal Gazette," published by James Rivington, printer to the king's most excellent Majesty. During the remaining five years of the war Rivington's paper was the most distinguished for its falsehood and its disloyalty, of any journal in the Colonies. It has been said and believed that Rivington, after all, was a secret traitor to the

printed it daily and weekly, under separate titles. Greenleaf continued the two papers until 1798, when he fell a victim to the yellow fever, at the age of forty-two years. His widow, Ann Greenleaf, continued both papers for a while, but eventually sold the whole establishment to James Cheetham, an English radical, who changed the titles of the two periodicals, one being issued semi-weekly under the name of "The American Watch Tower," and the other daily, as "The American Citizen."—[EDITOR.]

¹ Holt died in January, 1784. See his widow's card on page 178 of the RECORD. She continued the "Journal" until 1785, when Colonel Eleazar Oswald, her kinsman conducted it for her about a year, and became her business partner. In 1787, they sold the paper to Thomas Greenleaf, who

Crown, and, in fact, the secret spy for General Washington. Be this, however, as it may, as the war drew to a close, and the prospects of the king's arms began to darken, Rivington's loyalty began to cool down; and by 1783, the king's arms had disappeared; the ship again sailed into sight; and the title of the paper, no more the "Royal Gazette," was simply "Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." But although he labored to play the republican, he was distrusted by the people, and his paper was relinquished in the course of that year.

I have thus sketched the history of printing and of the newspaper press in Boston and New York, from the introduction of the art down to the period of the Revolution.¹ From these brief sketches, an idea may be formed of the germ of the newspaper press, which is now one of the chief glories of our country. The public press of no other country equals that of the United States, either on the score of its moral or its intellectual power, or for the exertion of that manly independence of thought and action, which ought ever to characterize the press of a free people.

CAPTIVITY OF WILLIAM FOSTER OF CHARLESTOWN.

The RECORD is indebted for the following communication, to Mr. John Ward Dean, of Boston, author of the "Memoirs of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth," et cetera, and Librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society:

WILLIAM FOSTER, a shipmaster, of Charlestown, Mass., was taken captive about the year 1671 by the Turks. Hull in his diary, notes the receipt of the news, under date of October 21, 1671, as follows: "We received intelligence that William Foster, master of a small ship, was taken by the Turks as he was going to Bilboa with fish."¹ His deliverance from this captivity and his return home in November, 1673, are also noted by Hull.² According to Cotton Mather, this deliverance was in answer to the prayers of the Apostle Eliot. The following is Mather's account:

"There was a godly Gentleman of Charlestown, one Mr. Foster, who, with his Son was taken Captive by Turkish Enemies. Much prayer was employed, both privately and publickly by the good people here, for the Redemption of that Gentleman; but we were at last informed, that the bloody Prince in whose Dominions he was now a Slave, was resolved

that in his Life-time no Prisoner should be released; and so the Distressed Friends of this Prisoner, now concluded, *Our Hope is Lost?* Well upon this, Mr. Eliot in some of his next prayers, before a very solemn Congregation, very broadly beg'd, *Heavenly Father, work for the Redemption of thy poor Servant Foster; and if the Prince which detains him will not, as they say, dismiss him as long as himself lives, Lord we pray thee to kill that cruel Prince; kill him, and glorify thyself upon him.* And now behold the answer. The poor Captived Gentleman quickly Returns to us that had been mourning for him as a lost man, and brings us News, that the Prince which had hitherto held him, was come to an *untimely Death*, by which means he was now set at Liberty. Thus we now know, *That a Prophet has been among us.*"²

¹ There was published a small Whig newspaper, in New York, called "The Constitutional Gazette," issued by John Anderson, father of the late eminent engraver on wood, Dr. Alexander Anderson. When the British were about to cross over from Long Island, in September, 1776, and take possession of York Island, Anderson fled with his family and printing materials, in wagons, for the home of his wife's relatives, in Greenwich, Connecticut. While passing Fort Washington toward the upper end of the Island, on his way to King's bridge, his wagons were seized by the American garrison there for the use of the army, his types were dumped upon the ground, and the blank paper and printed books that he had with him were used for cartridges. So ended Anderson's career as a newspaper printer.—[EDITOR.]

² Life of John Eliot, (Boston, 1691,) pp. 445. This work like many other publications of Mather, was afterwards incorporated into his *Magnalia*. It may be found in Book III of that work.

¹ Archæologia Americana, Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. III, pp. 231-2.

² Ibid, p. 232.

Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, of Malden, Mass. author of *The Day of Doom*, wrote a poem of eight stanzas upon this event, which has never been printed. I transcribe it for the RECORD, from the author's autograph copy, which was lately generously presented to me by Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D. of Boston :

*Upon y^e return of my dear friend M^r Foster
wth his son out of captivity
unde^r y^e Moors.*

A Song of Praise to keep in remembrance the loving kindness of y^e Lord.

1

Come hither, hearken unto me,
All ye that God do fear,
And what he hath done for my soul
I will to you declare.
I to y^e Lord fro my distress
Did cry & he gave ear,
Out of Hell's belly I did cry,
And he my prayer did hear.

2

I shall not die, but live, and shall
The works of Jah declare :
The Lord did sorely chasten mee
Yet mee from death did spare.
O set wide open unto mee
The gates of righteousness.
I will go into them, & will
The praise of Jah confess.

3

Bless thou the Lord, my soul, & all
In me, his holy name
Bless thou y^e Lord, my soul, & all
His boundless minde the same.
With me together o do yee
Jehovah magnify!
And let us all herein agree
To lift his name on high.

4

The God hee of Salvation is
That is our God most strong
And to y^e Lord Jehovah doth
Issues of Death belong.
The Right-hand of Jehovah is
Exalted upon high :
The Right-hand of Jehovah is
A working valiantly.

5

On Princes poure contempt doth Hee
Lays Tyrants in y^e dust
Who proudly crush the innocent
To satisfy their lust.
He breaks y^e teeth of cruel Beasts
That raven for y^e prey
Out of y^e Lion's bloody jaws
Hee plucks y^e sheep away.

6

Thou broken hast y^e iron Barrs
And loos'd y^e fetters strong,
Thou rescu'd hast y^e poor-opprest
From all that did them wrong.
Out of y^e Dungeon dark & deep
Thou hast my soul set free
So long as I a being have
My praise shall be of thee.

7

How beautiful Jehovah is
Oh taste, & see likewise
Oh great is that man's blessedness
Whose trust on him relies!
Upon y^e Lord for evermore
See that yo^r selves you stay
For there is with Jehovah store
Of strength y^e lasts for ay.

8

O love y^e Lord all yee his saints
The faithful he doth guard
But he unto proud doers grants
A plentyfull reward.
Because y^e Lord y^e poor doth hear
Nor 's prisoners doth despise
Let Heav'n, earth, sea, him praise, and all
That moves therein likewise.

An account of Mr. Foster and his descendants, by Dr. E. J. Forster and W. S. Appleton, Esq. appeared in the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. XXV, pp 67—71. Mr. Foster died May 8, 1698. Messrs. Forster and Appleton, in the article above referred to, express the opinion that the son who was taken captive with him, was the eldest son, Rev. Isaac Foster, who was born about 1652, graduated at Harvard College in 1671, settled as pastor of the church at Hartford, Ct. 1671, and died August 20, 1682.



Her Majesties
DECLARATION of WAR
Against France and Spain.

ANNE R.



Hereas it hath Pleased Almighty God to Call Us to the Government of these Realms, at a time when Our late Dear Brother *William the Third*, of Glorious Memory, had, in pursuance of the Repeated Advice of the Parliament of this Kingdom, Entered into Solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor of *Germany*, the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, and other Princes and Potentates, for Preserving the Liberty and Balance of *Europe*, and for Reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*; which Treaties are Grounded upon the unjust Usurpations and Encroachments of the *French King*, who had Taken, and still keeps Possession of a great Part of the *Spanish* Dominions, Exercising an Absolute Authority over all that Monarchy, having Seized *Milan* and the *Spanish Low Countries* by his Armies, and made himself Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*, and of the Ports in the *Spanish West Indies* by his Fleets, every where Designing to Invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to Obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: And it being Provided by the Third and Fourth Articles of the forementioned Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months, which are some time since Expired, the Injuries Complain'd of were not Remedied, the Parties concerned should mutually Assist each other with Their whole Strength: And whereas instead of giving the Satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, the *French King* has not only Proceeded to further Violences, but has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to Us, and Our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to Declare the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and has also Influenced *Spain* to Concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well as in his other Oppressions; We find Our Selves Obliged, for Maintaining the Publick Faith, for Vindicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for Preventing the Mischief, which all *Europe* is Threatned with, to Declare, and We do hereby accordingly Declare War against *France* and *Spain*: And Placing Our Entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in so Just and Necessary an Undertaking, We will, in Conjunction with Our Allies, Vigorously Prosecute the same by Sea and Land, being Assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects, in a Cause they have so Openly and so Heartily Espoused. And We do hereby Will and Require Our Lord High Admiral of *England*, Our General of Our Forces, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to Do and Execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against *France* and *Spain*, their Vassals and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attempts; Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly Forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with *France* or *Spain*, or their Subjects; But because there are Remaining in Our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of *France* and *Spain*, We do Declare Our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of *France* or *Spain*, who shall Demean themselves Dutifully towards Us, shall be Safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Fourth Day of May, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the Queen.

L O N D O N, Printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased, Printers
to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, MDCCII.

"QUEEN ANNE'S WAR."

The war between England and France and Spain, known in American History as "Queen Anne's War," and in which the American colonies of the respective belligerent governments were involved, was declared by Queen Anne on the 6th of May, 1702. In Europe, it was known as the "War of the Spanish Succession." Its immediate ostensible causes were the acts of Louis the Fourteenth of France, the great champion of the Italian church in Europe, who had given shelter to James the Second of England, when he was driven from the throne in 1588, and was succeeded by the Protestant William of Orange, and Mary the Protestant daughter of James, who was a Roman Catholic. Louis, on the death of James in September, 1701, acknowledged his son, Prince Francis Edward (commonly known as the Pretender) to be the lawful heir to the English throne on which the Protestant Queen Anne, sister of the late Queen Mary, then sat. This was, undeniably, a violation of the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. Louis had also offended the English by placing his own grandson, Philip of Anjou, upon the throne of Spain, and thus extended the influence of France among the dynasties of Europe. These and some minor causes compelled the Queen to declare war against France and Spain, and hostilities were carried on from 1702 until the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

A printed copy of the Queen's proclamation was sent by the Earl of Nottingham, one of her principal Secretaries of State, to the Governor of each American colony, with a letter, a copy of which, from the original manuscript is given below. On the preceding page is given a perfect fac simile of that Proclamation printed on a broadside. It is about one-fourth the size of the original in possession of the writer of this.

That war involved the English and French colonies in America, in bitter hostilities. The Indian tribes on the Anglo-American front joined the French, and

their dreadful warfare was carried on so vigorously, especially on the frontiers of New England, that blood flowed in almost every Valley. Deerfield and other villages were ravaged and destroyed, and the inhabitants killed or carried into captivity. The New Englanders were aroused to carry on an offensive war against Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but with disastrous effect. Peace followed the treaty of Utrecht in the Spring of 1713.

The following is a copy of the letter of the Earl of Nottingham above referred to:

"Whitehall, May the 7th 1702.

"Sir,

"The Queen having been pleased to constitute me one of the Principal Secretary's of State, it is necessary that I should inform You of it, that for the future You may direct to me such Letters as relate to Her Majesty's service; and I desire you from time to time to acquaint me with such things as occur in Your Parts.

"And I am commanded to acquaint You that Her Majesty has declared Warr against France and Spaine, as You will see by the enclosed Declaration, and to signifye Her Majesty's pleasure to You that you cause it to be proclaimed in the Places under Your Government, that Her Subjects, having this Notice, may take care to prevent any mischiefs which otherwise they might suffer from the Enemy, and do their duty in their severall stations, to annoy the Subjects of France and Spaine.

"I must also acquaint You, that the Emperor¹ and the States Generall² have also declared Warr against France and Spaine.

I am

Your most humble Servant,"

Nottingham

¹ Joseph the First, son of the Emperor Leopold, and monarch of Germany.

² The official title of the government of Holland.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BURNING OF THE GASPEE.

I send for the RECORD, the following Manuscript Song, which I found among my Grand-Father's papers. I think it has never been published. On the back of it, in my Grand-Father's hand writing are the words—"Writ by Capt. Swan of Bristol."

H. L. S.

Providence, R. I.

SONG.

'Twas in the reign of George the Third,
Our public peace was much disturbed
By ships of war that came and laid
Within our ports, to stop our trade.
Seventeen hundred and seventy-two,
In Newport harbor lay a crew,
That played the part of pirates there,
The sons of Freedom could not bear.
Sometimes they weighed and gave them chase,
Such actions sure, were very base.
No honest coaster could pass by
But what they would let some shot fly;
And did provoke to high degree
Those true-born sons of Liberty;
So that they could not longer bear
Those sons of Belial staying there,
But 'twas not long fore it fell out,
That William Duddington, so stout,
Commander of the Gaspee tender,
Which he has reason to remember,
Because, as people do assert,
He almost had his just desert,
Here on the tenth day of last June,
Betwixt the hours of twelve and one,
Did chase the sloop, called the *Hannah*,
Of whom one Lindsay was commander.
They dogged her up Providence Sound,
And there the rascals got aground.
The news of it flew that very day,
That they on Namquit Point did lay.
That night about half after ten,
Some Narragansett Indian men,
Being sixty-four if I remember,
Which made the stout coxcomb surrender;
And what was best of all their tricks,
They in his breech a ball did fix;
Here set the men upon the land,
And burnt her up, we understand.

Which thing provoked the king so high,
He said those men shall surely die;
So if he could but find them out,
The hangman he'll employ no doubt;
For he's declared in his passion,
He'll have them tried a new fashion.
Now, for to find these people out,
King George has offered very stout;
One thousand pounds to find out one
That wounded William Duddington.
One thousand more he says he'll spare
For those who say the sheriffs' were;
One thousand more there doth remain
For to find out the leader's name;
Likewise five hundred pounds per man
For any one of all the clan.
But let him try his utmost skill,
I'm apt to think he never will
Find out any of those hearts of gold,
Though he should offer fifty fold.¹

¹ The *Gaspe* was a British armed schooner sent unto Narragansett Bay in the spring of 1772, to enforce the revenue laws, and put a stop to the illicit trade carried on in those waters. Her appearance excited the people, and Governor Wanton sent the sheriff to Duddington, commander of the schooner, with a written request to produce his commission without delay. The haughty Briton was shocked at the impertinence of a provincial official, refused compliance, and sent the Governor's letter to Admiral Montague, at Boston, who wrote a blustering and insulting letter to Wanton. The latter made a spirited reply, and the people took up the matter warmly.

On the 9th of June, 1772. Captain Lindsay, in his packet the *Hannah*, when passing between Newport and Providence, was fired upon by the *Gaspe* because the provincial vessel did not take down her colors when passing the petty tyrant. The *Hannah* went swiftly before a south wind, with her colors flying. The *Gaspe* gave chase and in her eagerness ran aground on Namquit (now Gaspé) Point. Lindsay arrived at Providence at sunset, and gave information of the grounding of the schooner. An expedition for her destruction was immediately organized under Captain Whipple. Boats, with sixty-four well armed men went down the Bay in the night, and reached the *Gaspe* at about two o'clock in the morning. A sentinel hailed them. No reply was given. Duddington came on deck and fired a pistol at the boats. A musket shot was returned, which seriously wounded him. Then the Americans boarded the schooner, sent the crew and their effects on shore, and burned the vessel. Governor Wanton offered a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators, but no clew was obtained notwithstanding the crown also, offered a large reward. It afterward leaked out that Captain Whipple was the leader, and four years afterwards, Sir James Wallace, a British naval commander, then near Newport, wrote to that patriot, then a commander in the Continental service, saying: "You, Abraham Whipple, on the 9th of June, 1772, burned his majesty's vessel, the *Gaspe*, and I will hang you at the yard arm." To this Whipple replied: "To Sir James Wallace; Sir, Always catch a man before you hang him.—Abraham Whipple." The Song above given is printed in the Rhode Island Colonial Records, Vol. vii., page 191.—[Error.]

THE COUNT PULASKI.¹

In the year 1853, WILLIAM B. HODGSON wrote for the "Savannah Republican" the following Sketch of the Polish patriot, in which was incorporated a narrative concerning Pulaski's Aid, by the late Mr. TEFTS, the eminent antiquary of Savannah.



COUNT PULASKI.

The following little narrative of one of the "nameless heroes" of the Revolutionary war, will be read with lively interest. It was communicated to the writer by Mr. T. of this city. The narrative is too brief to satisfy, but it is suggestive of historical instruction. The writer offers it for publication, to make known a heretofore "nameless hero," who in the annals of the revolutionary period, received a passing and innominate notice, as "one of the Captains of Pulaski's legion, who was then

living (in 1824,) but far advanced in years."

The accidental meeting of this gentleman with Charles Litominski, aide-de-camp to General Count Pulaski, at the siege of Savannah, could not but excite his greatest interest. The burial place of Pulaski had always been, as it is now, a question of uncertainty. The same ignorance exists at this day, of the precise locality, where repose the remains of General Greene. That he was laid in a vault of the cemetery in Savannah, is universally known, but to what spot his body was subsequently removed, is at this day the subject of discussion. It has increasing and sad interest at this moment, as the Congress of the United States has recently been solicited to carry into effect its own resolution, passed seventy years ago, to erect a suitable monument to him, who was the hero of the Southern campaign, and the confiding friend of Washington.

the United States brig *Wasp*, where he died, and was buried, not in "a watery grave," as one of the writers above quoted says, but under a large live oak tree on St. Helen's Island, fifty miles from Savannah, by his first lieutenant and personal friend, Charles Litominski. Funeral honors were paid to his memory at Charleston; and on the 29th of November, the Continental Congress "Resolved, That a Monument be erected to the Memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski; and that a committee of three be appointed to bring in a resolution for that purpose." No monument was ever erected by the Government, but the citizens of Georgia completed one to the memory of Greene and Pulaski, in 1829. A more beautiful one has since been reared.



C. Pulaski

The signature and seal of Pulaski, here engraved, were copied from a document to which both were attached.

—EDITOR.]

¹ Count Cassimer Pulaski was a native of Lithuania, in Poland. He left the legal profession to become a soldier, and with his father, the old Count Pulaski, he was engaged in the rebellion against Stanislaus, King of Poland, in 1769. The father was captured and put to death, when the young Count became commander-in-chief of the insurgents. He, with others, made an ineffectual attempt to carry off the King from Warsaw. Pulaski's estates were forfeited, and himself outlawed. In Paris he became acquainted with Dr. Franklin, who encouraged him to go to America, in 1777. He joined the army under Washington, and was placed in command of cavalry. In 1779, he was in active service, under Lincoln, in Georgia and South Carolina, until the Siege of Savannah, in October of that year, when he was mortally wounded, taken on board

The narrative now furnished by Mr. T. may settle the question of Pulaski's burial place, so far as the assurance that he was not committed to a watery grave, as it has been believed. Mr. Lossing, in his recent work, has probably made a statement as nearly correct as the subject admits. He says that Pulaski was buried on St. Helen's island. This statement concurs with Colonel Litominski's.

The extracts from the anonymous pamphlet, entitled "*Pulaski Vindicated*," will present a detailed account of the attack upon Savannah, by the combined American and French forces, under General Lincoln and the Count d'Estaing. During this assault, the chivalrous Pulaski received his mortal wound. His aide-de-camp, as it now appears by the following narrative, was Charles Litominski, his fellow-countryman, from gallant but ill-fated Poland. The magnanimous devotion of Kosciuszko, Pulaski, and many other Polish soldiers, to the cause of our liberty and Independence, must endear to us the memories of that chivalrous nation.

We must supply from imagination, the eventful life of Charles Litominski, when on his return to Poland, with Kosciuszko, they fought for the independence of their native land, together with Poniatowski. He may have been with Kosciuszko, at the last and fatal battle of Macziewice, by Warsaw, when Kosciuszko fell, and "freedom shrieked." He there fell, and uttered these words, "*FINIS POLONIÆ*." He died in retirement, at Solothurn,¹ in 1817. Litominski lived to take part in the decisive battle of Leipsic, where he witnessed the death of Poniatowski, the nephew of the Polish king Stanislaus, against whom, he and Kosciuszko had taken up arms for the liberation of Poland.

Narrative of Mr. T——, as communicated to the writer.

Returning from an official visit to the Banks in the interior of Georgia, I reached Augusta early in March, 1831, and took passage in a steamer for Savannah.—There

were several cabin, and a few *deck* passengers on board. Among the latter, I observed, soon after leaving the wharf, an aged foreigner, who had the appearance and gentlemanly bearing of a veteran soldier. He seemed to be much depressed.

I approached him with civility, and ventured to enquire if I could be of service to him. He promptly replied that he was destitute of means, and gave his name as CHARLES LITOMINSKY.—The following narrative of his personal history, excited my interest, and I immediately committed it to writing. A subscription was made on board for his relief, to which the ladies who were passengers, generously contributed.

Charles Litominsky, a Pole, was at the siege of Savannah, as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General COUNT PULASKI. He had the consoling satisfaction of supporting this Hero, in the struggles of death, and assisted in consigning his mortal remains to its kindred earth, under a large oak tree, about fifty miles from Savannah, upon the bank of an inlet, leading from Savannah to Charleston.

He returned to his native country, Poland, in company with Kosciuszko, and united with him in fighting her battles in the memorable years of 1793, '4, and '5.

He afterwards joined the standard of Napoleon, and was attached to the second Regiment of Polish Lancers. He was at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805, where he received a severe wound in the neck. He served five years in the Peninsular War.

He was at the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, and was in company with Poniatowski; when he lost his life in attempting to swim the river Elster, after the bridge had been destroyed, at the termination of that fatal battle. He served in Napoleon's campaign against Russia, and was present at the battles of Moskwa and Borrodino. He witnessed the conflagration of Moscow, and was among the small remnant of the grand army of invasion, which returned to France from that disastrous campaign.

After these events, he resigned his commission of Colonel, at the departure of Napoleon for the island of Elba, and retired to private life. He collected together

¹ Soleure.

the remains of his fortune, amounting to upwards of \$35,000, with the view of returning to America, the land of his early career, there to repose. But in the providence of God, the ship *Two Brothers*, in which he was embarked, was wrecked off Helisgoland, near the river Elbe, by which disaster, he lost nearly his all.

After having passed three or four years in France and England, he came to this country, with a reduced fortune of about \$1,800. On his way from Washington City to the south, he unfortunately lost his pocket-book, containing \$1700, at Norfolk, in Virginia, which, with the exception of his gold watch and some eight or ten dollars, was all that he possessed. By disposing of his watch he was able to reach Augusta, at which place he was obliged to have recourse to the aid of a few friends to enable him to prosecute his journey to Brazil. There he expected to find a friend to whom in better days he had rendered service, and from whom he hoped to receive a return of kindness.

Extracts from a pamphlet published in Baltimore, in 1824, anonymously, and entitled "*Pulaski Vindicated.*"

"At the siege of Savannah by the general orders, an assault was resolved upon, and to be made at an early hour on the morning of the 9th October, 1779. This assault was to be made at the right of the British lines. "Two columns, (says the author,) one French, and the other American, were to attack, at the same time. In the rear of the columns, the whole cavalry, American and French, was to be stationed, under the command of Count Pulaski. Should, as was confidently expected, the redoubts be carried, and the way opened, that intrepid leader was, with these united troops of horse, to enter the place, sword in hand, and to carry confusion and dismay among the garrison. D'Estaing led in person the French corps of attack. Wishing to avoid a circuitous advance round a swamp, and supposing the ground at the bottom to be sufficiently firm, he marched directly through it. The enemy

had been informed of his plan by spies. They knew the intended point of attack, and the direction in which the approach of the assailants was to be made. Accordingly they collected all their force where it would be required, and, at the first alarm, opened a tremendous and deadly fire. Pulaski, impatient to know where he was to act, determined, after securing his cavalry under cover as well as the ground would admit, to go forward himself, and called to accompany him one of the captains of his legion, *who is yet living, but far advanced in years*. They had proceeded only to a small distance, when they heard of the havoc produced in the swamp by the hostile batteries. D'Estaing himself was grievously wounded. Aware of the fatal effects which such a disaster was likely to produce on the spirits of French soldiers—and hoping that his presence would reanimate them, Pulaski, rushed on to the scene of disorder and bloodshed. In his attempt to penetrate the murderous spot, he received a swivel shot in the upper part of his right thigh, and the officer who accompanied him was, while on his back, wounded by a musket ball. The enterprise upon Savannah was abandoned by the allied armies. The Americans and the French having witnessed each other's zeal and courage, and acquitting each other of any intentional share in this disastrous result, separated in harmony. D'Estaing reembarked his troops and artillery, and Pulaski with his wounded officer, was conveyed on board the United States brig, the *Wasp*, to go round to Charleston. They remained some days in the Savannah river; and during that time, the most skilful surgeons in the French fleet attended on Count Pulaski. It was found impossible to establish suppuration, and gangrene was the consequence. Just as the *Wasp* got out of the river, Pulaski breathed his last, and the corpse immediately became so offensive, that his officer was compelled, though reluctantly, to consign to a watery grave all that was now left upon earth of his beloved and honored commander."

H.

*THE EARLY DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH IN NASSAU STREET
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.*

The RECORD is indebted to an old and highly respected inhabitant of New York city, for the following sketch :

To all of the early denizens of the city of New York who yet survive, and more especially to those, and the descendants of them, whose religious sentiments were instilled into their hearts under the discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church, any facts, or reminiscences relating to the early history of that church in this city, cannot fail to be of interest.

Most of the early inhabitants of the city in communion with the church were Germans of the Lutheran and Calvinistic order of faith, who having brought with them their strict notions of church discipline and worship from the Fatherland, had some church order here, in the "*olden time*."

In the year 1758, there was a meeting called of what were styled the members of the true German Reformed Church. They were comparatively few in numbers, but strong in the faith of their church, and determined to establish a congregation after their own order. A subscription was gotten up for the support of a minister, although they then had no place of worship. Eventually, they found in Nassau Street, between John Street and Maiden Lane, an old building, that had been used first as a brewery, and afterwards for Theatrical purposes by the Dramatic Company of New York. This building and the lots on which it was situated, they purchased for the sum of \$ 1250; and the Temple of Thespis gave way to the Sanctuary of God. The masks of the harlequin and the paraphernalia of the stage yielded to the habiliments of the servants of the Most High, and the places of the immoral and irreligious were surrendered to the followers of Christ.

The first minister who preached to this congregation, was the Rev. Mr. Rosenkrantz, but he remained only about a year, when he returned to his former congrega-

tion on the Mohawk River, from which he had been driven by the Indians.

Two other ministers, in turn succeeded him, but both made themselves so obnoxious to the congregation, it became necessary for the peace and prosperity of the church, that they should be, and accordingly were discharged.

Thus disappointed and harrassed in their efforts to secure the services of an acceptable minister, communication was immediately had with the consistory of Heidelberg, and an earnest appeal was made requesting them to send over a minister who by his talents, piety and devotion to the welfare of the church, would aid them in infusing vitality into the failing fortunes of the congregation.

The appeal was answered, and in Sept. 1763, the Rev. Johan Michael Kern arrived at New York, and immediately entered upon his ministry in charge of this congregation. It was under his advice that the church adopted the name and style of the "German Reformed Congregation in New York," and that for the better welfare and prosperity of the church, it would be advisable to yield their independent organization, and attach themselves to the classis of Amsterdam. His views upon this subject met with the cordial approbation of the consistory and were at once adopted, and thus was the congregation brought into connection with the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York.

So well satisfied were the congregation with the ministrations of Dominie Kern, that it was resolved to give him a regular call, which was accordingly done, and he was installed into the pastorate at a meeting of the ministers of the Collegiate church on the 27th January, 1764. After preaching about a year in this old *reformed*, but still dilapidated building, it became necessary to take it down, and build a new and more commodious house of worship: and on the 8th of March, in the

year 1765, the corner stone of the new edifice was laid by the Rev. Mr. Kern, and the consistory and members of the church under arrangements made for the occasion by the two contractors, or as they were then styled *workmasters*, Van Dolsen and Peter Hendryks.

A large assemblage of persons attended at this memorable ceremony. As the Rev. Mr. Kern deposited the stone, he repeated the words of the Patriarch Jacob: "This stone which I erect shall be a house of God," and at the conclusion, the words of Christ, John IV. "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth." "In the house to be built on this foundation stone" he continued, "shall be taught the word of God, pure and unadulterated according to the reformed doctrine of Heidelberg and Switzerland." After this each member of the consistory, and all who were present repeated the expression, "to be a German Reformed Church."

On the 9th of July, 1766, at a meeting of the consistory of the church, Dominie Kern read a memorial which he had prepared, detailing the history of the troubles and adversities of the German Reformed Church, and setting forth how the church had become involved in debt. This memorial meeting the views of the consistory, was afterwards submitted to the Revs. Dominie Ritzema, Auchmuty¹ and Ogilvie,² and also the Mayor of the city, with a request that they would authenticate the truth of the matters therein set forth, with a view to its transmission as an application to London and Amsterdam for pecuniary aid.

¹ Samuel Auchmuty, D.D., was the Rector of Trinity (Episcopal) church, of New York city. He espoused the royal side when the old war for independence broke out, and continued to pray for the King in public, until the church was closed by General Lord Stirling, in 1776, and he was expelled from the city. After the British took possession in the autumn of that year he stealthily returned by a circuitous route on foot. The hardships and fatigues to which he was exposed on that journey, brought on a severe illness which soon ended in his death. Trinity church had been burned, and he held service only once, (in St. Paul's chapel,) before he was prostrated. He died in New York in the spring of 1777. —[EDITOR.]

² John Ogilvie, D.D., was also an Episcopal clergyman. He was at one time, a missionary among the Mohawk Indians, preaching most of the time however, at Albany. From 1765, until his death in 1774, he was assistant rector of Trinity church, New York. —[EDITOR.]

It was signed by all the members of the consistory, except one, and he was willing to apply for assistance to Amsterdam, but not to London.

The memorial was sent on, and no reply was received until December 1768; and instead of the expected aid, there came back an answer to the supplication containing, among other things, the following quaint and characteristic language. "That though the condition and "debt of the congregation being understood and though all the circumstances "are moving to pity, yet they could not "give any actual help, and recommended "to the church *sparingness* and a good "housekeeping."

It is not exactly known how the congregation became so involved, as to necessitate this appeal, but undoubtedly it arose from the reliance they had upon subscriptions which were never paid, and because the expense in the alterations and changes in the old building was beyond the amount of contributions and subscriptions offered. Some ignorant and fault-finding people ascribed it in part to the expense incurred by the erection of a beautiful mural tablet, in marble, on the wall of the church, to the Baron Steuben. This however was no part of the trouble, for this tablet was placed in the church by the private munificence of General North.¹ Dominie Kern continued to minister to this congregation until about 1771 or 1772, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C. F.

¹ General William North was the favorite aid-de-camp of the Baron de Steuben during his service in the Continental Army, and they continued to be intimate friends until the Baron's death in the autumn of 1795. This affectionate friend and aid caused a mural monument to be erected in the church in Nassau Street, as mentioned in the text. When a Baptist Society commenced worshipping in that edifice (after the Germans had sold it,) under the late Rev. Charles G. Somers, D.D., they courteously allowed the monument to be taken down and carried to the new German church in Forsyth Street. There, lying in separate pieces, among rubbish in a small lumber-room of the church, disfigured and mutilated, I found it more than twenty years ago. By permission I drew it from its place of dishonor, sketched its parts, and made a correct engraving of it as restored, which appears on page 137 of the second volume of my "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," together with the following inscription which I copied from the white marble tablet on its base:

"Sacred to the memory of FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, BARON DE STEUBEN, a German; Knight of the Order of Fidelity; Aid-de-camp of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia; Major-general and Inspector-general in the Revolutionary War; Esteemed, respected, and supported by Washington. He gave military skill and discipline to the citizen

Foering, who was installed by the ministers of the Collegiate Church in May, 1772.

The Rev. Mr. Gebhard succeeded Mr. Foering, and was the Pastor in 1776, when the British held possession of the city.

When the war closed in 1783, the Rev. J. D. Gros, who had been the pupil of Kern, became the Pastor, and he in turn was succeeded in 1795, by the Rev. Phillip Milledoller whose ministrations continued for about ten years.

Now came another season of trouble in the congregation. Bitter controversies arose in the church and parties were arrayed against each other. Still they kept up their church services amid all these controversies, the Rev. Mr. Runkle, Rev. Mr. Dryer and the Rev. Mr. Smith successively occupying the pulpit until about the year 1814.

In the year 1822, the congregation determined to dispose of their house of worship in Nassau Street, the tendency in those days, as now, being "*up town*" on account of the encroachments of business and trade. Consequently the church property in Nassau Street was sold for the sum of \$30,000 and a new edifice was erected in Forsyth Street. The old building stood for some years afterward, and was occupied as an eating house by that famous old caterer, Gosling, and was then known as Nos. 64 and 66.

After the completion of the new edifice in Forsyth Street, the Rev. Charles Knouse was the Pastor until 1827. He was succeeded in 1828, by Rev. George Mills, who officiated for five years. In 1834, the Lutheran party gained possession of the church property. This controversy

about the right of the respective contending parties to the church edifice, had unfortunately been before the Court in Chancery for some time. The Rev. Mr. Smith had been occupying the pulpit until about 1838, when the Rev. John S. Ebaugh commenced preaching in the church for the "German Reformed" but before the close of that year, the Lutheran party were put in possession of the property by a decree of the Vice Chancellor.

Matters continued in this condition until the Spring of 1844, when the Chancellor reversed the decision of the Vice Chancellor, and gave back the property to the German Reformed Church, and the Lutheran party withdrew to a hall in Grand Street; but not without first taking an appeal from the decree of the Chancellor to the Court of Errors: and strange to say, the uncertainty of the Law was again exemplified, and this Court of last resort reversed the decision of the Chancellor, and the property reverted to the Lutheran branch.

Diligent research has been made by the writer for an "*old view*" of the Brewery and Theatre and subsequent church, but photography did not exist in those days, and no picture of the old church is to be found in any of the newspapers or periodicals of the day.

It has been said that this church property was bought for \$1250. That may have been its full value at that time. In 1822, when it was sold by the church, it brought \$30,000. At this present time, the ground alone is estimated to be worth \$175,000. It is not an uninteresting fact that the venerated locality in Nassau Street, has successively been a place where drink was furnished for the thirsty, dramatic food for those whose tastes inclined in that direction, spiritual food for the righteous, and substantial aliment to the hungry.¹

¹ This statement reminds me of a placard once placed upon the door of a church on the corner of Market and Madison Streets, in New York, whose high basement was at one time occupied as a grocery, in which spirituous liquors were sold. It was as follows:

"There's a spirit above, and a spirit below;
A spirit of joy and a spirit woe.
The spirit above is a spirit *divine*;
The spirit below is the spirit of *wine*."

—[EDITOR.]

soldiers who, fulfilling the decrees of Heaven, achieved the independence of the United States. The highly polished manners of the Baron were graced by the most noble feelings of the heart. His hand, open as day for melting charity, closed only in the strong grasp of death. This memorial is inscribed by an American, who had the honor to be his aide-camp, the happiness to be his friend. Ob. 1795."

If this monument in memory of one of the most useful of the foreign officers who assisted in achieving our national independence, is yet in that lumber-room, I hope the writer of the above interesting sketch will use his influence to have it placed upon the walls of the church in Forsyth Street, or committed to the custody of the New York Historical Society.—[EDITOR.]

ST. MEMIN AND PHYSIONOTRACY.

There were probably very few of the leading families of this country at the beginning of the present century, who did not possess an engraved profile of its principal member or members, inclosed in a circle, dull looking in effect, but perfectly accurate in outline. These bear underneath, these words: "St. Memin, No. 32, South 3d St. Philadelphia."



HON. JONATHAN DAYTON.

These profiles were engraved by a process known as *Physionotrac*y, invented by an engraver in France, named Queneday, toward the close of the last century. The work was done by a mechanical contrivance, upon copper, which left the picture so nearly completed, that it only required a little touching with the graver. These profiles were produced so rapidly and consequently so cheaply that, for a while, the art of portrait engraving, which the genius of Boucher Desnoyers had brought to such great perfection in France, was seriously affected, commercially, as was that of miniature painting on ivory, in this country, when the daguerreotype appeared.

Queneday did not long survive the period of his invention. Chretien, his pupil, and others, took advantage of his process, and produced an immense number of profiles. There were very few families in

Paris who did not possess a likeness in *Physionotrac*y. St. Memin practised it very successfully in this country, for a while, early in the present century, producing likenesses of all the members of Congress and the most distinguished living Americans. But the pictures, though correct as likenesses, were so dull and spiritless, and only profiles, that they soon lost their popularity, and St. Memin had no follower in the art.

The RECORD is indebted to the Rev. William Hall, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, for a copy of a portrait of Hon. Jonathan Dayton, done in *Physionotrac*y by St. Memin, and the subjoined brief sketch of the statesman and the artist:

The above is a portrait of the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, a brave revolutionary patriot, and subsequently a distinguished member of Congress during the administration of Washington. He represented his native State in the Convention for forming the National Constitution in 1787; was Speaker of the Assembly of New Jersey in 1790; was elected to Congress in 1791; was Speaker of the House from 1795 to 1799, and U. S. Senator from 1799 to 1805. He was appointed Brig. General by President Adams. In the early settlement of Ohio, Gen. Dayton, in connexion with Judge John Cleves Symmes, became largely interested in western lands; and the city of Dayton, standing upon a portion of their purchased domain, was named in compliment to him. From Nassau Hall (College of New Jersey, at Princeton), his *alma mater*, he received the honorary degree of LL.D.

Jonathan Dayton was the son of Gen. Elias Dayton (who fought under Wolfe at Quebec, and in battles of the Revolution), of Elizabeth Town, N. J.; where he was born in 1760, and died in 1824, a few days after the memorable visit of La Fayette (his revolutionary friend, under whom he assisted in storming a redoubt at Yorktown) to this country. When passing through that ancient town the Marquis

was the guest of General Dayton for a night.

The copper-plate engraving from an impression of which this likeness is taken, was executed by *St. Memin*, a French refugee—perhaps of the old *noblesse*—who took the portraits of a great number of our eminent public men, during the sittings of Congress in Philadelphia. A few years ago when the national portrait gallery in the capital at Washington was begun, and application was made to the family at Elizabeth, for that of Gen. Dayton, this engraving by *St. Memin*, in the hands of the venerable Mrs. Dr. Chetwood, a daughter of the patriot still living there, was for-

warded for the purpose of taking an enlarged copy. The picture is said to be true to the original, and one of the best faces of the collection.

It may be added that *St. Memin*, with his daughter, subsequently established a Young Ladies' School, at Burlington, N. J., which was in high repute. Among their pupils, at one time, was Miss Dallas of Philadelphia, and Miss Mayo of Elizabeth Town, afterwards Mrs. Gen. Scott. The daughter of Gen. Dayton, before mentioned, was also to have been one, but a domestic affliction prevented. *St. Memin* is referred to in *Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution,"* vol. 2, p. 89.

THE FIRST RAIL ROADS AND LOCOMOTIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Towards the close of the last century the application of steam to the purpose of propelling vessels and land carriages, appears to have largely occupied the minds of inventors both in Europe and America. In the year 1798, Apollus Kinsley, a young man of Hartford, Conn. made and propelled a steam carriage through the streets of that city. He died shortly afterward, and having been thought, during his life, a visionary enthusiast, the invention was neglected. Oliver Evans, in 1804, constructed a large scow on wheels attached to wooden axles; this including the engine it contained is said to have weighed nearly twenty tons, but notwithstanding, it made its way overland from his workshop more than a mile distant to the Schuylkill river where it was launched, and then by means of a paddle-wheel attached to the stern, it was propelled down the river and up the Delaware to the city.¹

In the year 1803, an act of Parliament was obtained for the construction of a railroad at Pen-y-darran in Wales; and in February, 1804, the earliest experiment

was made with a locomotive on rails. The engine was built by Trevethick, assisted by an able mechanic, Merthyr, and a self taught mechanic, Rees Jones.¹ It was a very clumsy machine, the stack being built of bricks, the same as an ordinary chimney, and perched on a high wooden frame work; the cylinder was upright, the piston working downwards, and every revolution of the wheels produced a jerking motion and clanging noise. On the occasion of its first trial, the line of the road and adjacent eminences were crowded with spectators, and it is said that a bet of £1000 was made that it would not convey a load of iron from Pen-y-darran to the river, a distance of nine miles. Trevethick took his place on the engine, which soon began to move slowly forward and passed down the valley at a speed of about five miles per hour, but had not progressed far before the chimney stack came in contact with a bridge, and was demolished. Trevethick repaired the damage as far as practicable, and not only conveyed his load of iron to

¹ This was a dredging machine which Evans constructed in 1803-4, by order of the Board of Health of Philadelphia.—[Editor.]

¹ To Oliver Evans undoubtedly belongs the merit of the invention commonly ascribed to Vivian and Trevethick. In 1787, and again in 1794-5, Evans sent drawings and specifications to England, of a steam carriage. To those drawings Trevethick had access.—[Editor.]

the navigation, but a crowd of excited passengers with it. He was not however able to take his empty train back and for some time no further efforts were made to use it as a means of transportation.

The first railroad in America was built on the Western slope of Beacon Hill near Boston, by Silas Whitney, in the year 1807. It was used for the transporting of gravel from the top of the hill down to Charles Street, which was being filled up and graded. There were two trains of cars on the railway, so arranged that one train being loaded with gravel, at the upper end would in its descent haul up the empty train. While the full cars were being emptied the unloaded cars were being filled, and in their descent would haul up the first train, thus doing the work without horses. In the year 1825 a similar road was constructed at Nashua, N. H. as a means for conveying earth from a high hill called Indian Head to be used in filling up low ground on which it was designed to build a factory for the manufacture of broadcloths. A third road six miles long of a like character was projected by Gridly Bryant in 1828, to commence at the Quincy, Mass. granite quarry and extend to Milton landing as a means of transporting the granite of which Bunker Hill monument is constructed. In building the road, stone sleepers were laid across the track eight feet apart, upon which wooden rails were placed having iron plates fastened on the top. The road cost fifty thousand dollars, and the first car six hundred dollars. This car had wheels six feet and a half in diameter and the load was suspended on a platform by chains under the axle. By connecting two of these cars, the pillars for the court house in Boston, were carried, each one weighing sixty-four tons in the rough. For a length of time after the road was built oxen were used for hauling the cars.

It has ever been the fate of great inventions that men of high intelligence not only distrusted their practical application, but discouraged all experiment that might demonstrate success or test their value. In the year 1827, when a move was made

to construct a railroad from Boston to Albany, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, a prominent and able editor, wrote in the "Boston Courier" as follows: "Alcibiades, or some other great man of antiquity, it is said cut off his dog's tail, that *quid nunc* might not become extinct from want of excitement. Some such motive induced one or two of our natural and experimental philosophers to get up a project of a railroad from Boston to Albany, a project which every one knows, who knows the simplest rule in arithmetic, to be impracticable, but at an expense little less than the market value of the whole territory of Massachusetts."

The next effort in railroad construction was in 1830 when thirteen miles of road from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry was built; the motive power was horses. In 1831 and 1832 the Albany and Schenectady road was constructed a distance of fourteen miles and there horses were also used. The next was the Schenectady and Saratoga in 1833, and later the Charleston railroad of South Carolina and the Northern railroad from Baltimore towards York, Pa. About the year 1830 the railroad between Carbondale and Honesdale, Pa. was built and the first locomotive ever placed on rails in America, was on this road. It was built by Foster, Rastrick & Co. of Stourbridge, England, and brought over by Horatio Allen of New York in the Fall of 1829. It was named the Stourbridge Lion. The road passed out of Honesdale by a sharp northwesterly curve with a moderate grade, and was carried over the Lackawaxen by a long hemlock trestling which was thought too frail to support the great weight of the locomotive. Major Allen, in giving an account of the first trip of a locomotive on this continent says: "As I placed my hand on the throttle, I was undecided whether I would move slowly or with a fair degree of speed; but believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring if we did go down, to go down handsomely and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek with safety, and was

soon out of hearing of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles I reversed the valve and returned without accident, having made the first railroad trip by locomotive in the western hemisphere." This locomotive was found to be too heavy for the lightly constructed road, and was sent elsewhere. It is said to be at the present time in a foundry at Carbondale, Luzerne Co. Pa.

The first Stephenson locomotive was brought into the country in the summer of 1831, for the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road, and was named the Robert Fulton. It was subsequently rebuilt by Peter Smith of Albany, and rechristened the John Bull. The cylinders were $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, stroke 16 inches, wheels $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The boiler had 30 copper tubes 5 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, the connecting rods worked on double cranks in the first axle. The weight of the engine was four tons; the wood for fuel was carried in barrels on an open tender, and the passenger cars resembled in form the old style of stage coach. The John Bull is still in existence and kept as a curiosity at the Albany iron works near Troy. The imported locomotives were nearly all failures, being too heavy for the tracks as then constructed.

In March 1830, Col. Stephen H. Long, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers¹ obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania incorporating the American Steam Carriage Co., and soon after began the construction of a locomotive in Philadelphia. In January 1831, the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having offered a premium of \$4000, for the best American Locomotive, Col. Long on the 4th of July, 1831, made a trial of his first engine, weighing about three and a half tons, over a few miles of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad, but its perform-

ance was not satisfactory; after having a new boiler made it was tried again, but still proved unsuccessful. The reward that was offered brought out many competitors and was finally awarded to Phineas Davis of York, Pa., his engine being the only one that stood the trial, but this afterward exploded its boiler whilst being experimented with at Baltimore, killing a son of Peter Cooper of New York.

Mr. Horatio Allen in 1830 and 1831, built at the West Point foundry for the South Carolina Rail Road two locomotives, the first ones constructed in the United States for regular railroad business. The first was named the "Phoenix", and the other "West Point". In the spring of 1831 a third engine was built by this establishment for the Mohawk and Hudson R. R. from Albany to Schenectady, and called the "Dewitt Clinton"; this was the first locomotive run in the State of New York.

In 1831, while Col. Long was making his experiments, Mathew Baldwin, of Philadelphia, constructed a miniature locomotive and cars for which he arranged a track in Peale's Museum, then in the Philadelphia Arcade. This experiment, first made on April 25th, 1831 was eminently successful and induced him in connection with his brother-in-law, Rufus Tyler, to attempt the building of a full sized locomotive. The two gentlemen formed a partnership and established themselves at the corner of Sixth and Minor streets, where Tyler made the drawings and patterns, but disagreements arose and they dissolved. Baldwin continued the business, removing to Lodge Alley, and there completed, in 1832, his first locomotive. The wheels were made by Ebenezer Haskell of wood with broad rims and thick tires, the flanges being bolted on the sides. The first trial was made at eight o'clock one morning on the Germantown and Norristown rail road at Ninth and Green streets. It was soon demonstrated that the wheels were too light to draw the tender, and to overcome the difficulty, the tender was placed in front of the engine. Mr. Baldwin, the

¹ Colonel Long led the famous expeditions that explored the country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains from the year 1818 to 1823, an account of which, by Edwin James, was published in the latter year. Colonel Long was the surveyor of the route of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, from 1827 to 1830, and in 1829 he published his "Railroad Manual," the first treatise of the kind ever printed in the United States. He died at Alton, Illinois, in 1864, at the age of eighty years.

machinist, and Mr. Haskell, pushed the engine until some speed was attained when all jumped on and their weight kept the wheels from slipping. The boiler being too small, steam could not be generated fast enough to keep the engine in motion, and they were compelled to alternately push and ride until they reached Germantown depot.

They commenced their return at four o'clock, when arriving at a curve and an up grade, the engine suddenly stopped, when on examination it was discovered that the connecting pipe between the water tank and the boiler had frozen, and the steam was all out of the boiler. Rails were procured from an adjoining fence, the frozen pipe thawed, and fire started under the boiler. Steam was soon gotten up, the journey resumed to Philadelphia, and the depot was reached at eleven o'clock. The next day the engine and boiler were hauled to the workshop in Lodge alley, and several alterations

and improvements were subsequently made. After running about a year it was found that the grease had saturated the hubs and loosened the spokes of the wooden wheels, and they finally went to pieces and were replaced by iron ones.

The facts here detailed exhibit the rude construction of what has been termed "the first really effective locomotive engine in America." Vast strides have been made in the forty intervening years, and all the most important improvements that unite in the construction of the perfected locomotive of the present day, are of American invention. On the earlier constructed railroads ten to twelve miles an hour was thought a high rate of speed. An eminent civil engineer lately stated that he could construct a road with rails of three hundred pounds to the yard and a locomotive with twelve feet driving wheels, that would transport passengers one hundred miles per hour with the same safety that attends ordinary travel.

THE CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

During the lifetime of Isaac Van Wart, Browere, the artist, visited him for the purpose of making a bust of the old soldier, and while there he received from Van Wart the following account of the capture of Major André. It differs, in some unimportant details from the statements of Paulding and Williams, and is important as deciding the age of the narrator which is incorrectly recorded on his monument.

"I am the third son of Martinus Van Wart; he had nine children; I was born at Greensburg, Westchester County, but don't know on what day, but was christened on the 25th Oct., 1748. When a division of the American army was at North Castle, commanded by Col. Jamison, I went on a scouting party consisting of two besides myself in order to waylay the cowboys or refugees who we had noticed passed the

North River Post daily with cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

"While at the encampment at North Castle, John Paulding came one afternoon to me saying 'Isaac have you any objection to going with me on a scout below?' 'No' says I. We then started between three and four o'clock in the afternoon with our English rifles on our shoulders and proceeded southward. After walking a mile or so we fell in with David Williams and persuaded him to accompany us on our expedition.

"At night we came to neighbour John Andrews' barn at Mount Pleasant, and slept on the hay until daybreak. We next crossed the fields to North River Post Road and about half past seven o'clock we came to the Widow Read's house and got some milk and a pack of playing cards. At nine we reached the field beside the

road now the property of Mr. Wiley, three quarters of a mile from Tarrytown. Getting over the fence, we found it filled with thick bushes, underwood &c. We cleared a spot, and Paulding taking out the cards said 'Boys we will draw cuts, two can play while the third stands sentry.' The cuts were made, and I was to stand sentinel. During fifteen or twenty minutes several neighbours whose political principles I well knew passed the field where we were without discovering us, Paulding and Williams keeping a perfect silence, and I laying down within the bushes and close to the fence.

"Shortly (say twenty or thirty minutes from the time of our arrival) I saw a horseman ride slowly along on a black horse on the rising ground directly opposite to where the Tarrytown Academy now stands. I said to Paulding and Williams, 'Here's a horseman coming—we must stop him.' We got up with our firelocks ready and waited for him to advance. As soon as he (it was Major André) saw us standing by the fence he reined in his horse and riding straight up to us said 'God bless you my dear friends I hope you belong to our party.' We asked 'what party?' Without hesitation he smilingly replied: 'Why the lower party. I am a British officer and to convince you that I am a gentleman and aver the truth see here is my gold watch.' We told him he was wrong for we neither belonged to his nor to the lower party but were Americans and that he was our prisoner. He started, changed color and fetching a deep sigh said, 'God bless my soul: a body must do anything to get along now-a-days.' Thereupon he showed us Genl. Arnold's passport, and said 'I have been in the country on particular business and hope you won't detain me a minute.' After we had read the passport we ordered him to dismount and follow us. Williams put up the fence as at first, that no suspicion or enquiry should arise from seeing it down. When Williams came up Major André requested us again to release him and said he would give us any sum of money we might ask, or any quantity of

dry goods. You know our answer. After searching his clothes we ordered him to set down, and pulling off his boot we perceived that his silk stocking sagged a little; we took that off and found in it three letters that were not sealed. On taking off his other boot and stocking we found three more unsealed letters which contained correct descriptions of the posts, redoubts, cannon, &c. at West Point and other places.¹

"After taking possession of these documents he said 'Now you have gotten all, lead on.' He put on his stockings and boots, and followed us to the road. Replacing the fence, we allowed him to mount his horse and go in advance. You never saw such alteration in any man's face. Only a few minutes before, and he was uncommonly gay in his looks but after we had made him prisoner you could read in his face that he thought it was all over with him. We felt for him but that was all we could do so long as we meant to be honest to our country.

"We made our way as quickly and silently as we could to the encampment at North Castle. We never went into the main road but kept in the by-ways and never stopped except to give the prisoner a little milk or so which we got from the country people. When we arrived at Sand's Mills which was ten miles from where we captured him we surrendered the major up to the commanding officer who was Col. Jamison. I wish you to know that after travelling one or two miles Major André said 'I wish to God you had blown my brains out when you stopped me.' During this speech and the whole of the journey big drops of sweat kept continually falling from his face; he suffered much in mind as was apparent from his great dejection, but he acted like a gentleman, candid and politely; he never once attempted to escape."

¹ These documents, with five of the passes given by Arnold on that occasion, are preserved in the Library of the State of New York, at Albany, having been purchased of the family of a lineal descendant of Governor George Clinton, who had previously lent them to me to make the copy which may be found on page 721, Volume I. of my "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution."—[EDITOR.]

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN CAPTIVE.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Orlando Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y. for the following sketch:

During the revolutionary war, that portion of the Iroquois, or Six Nations of Indians, which took up arms against the Colonies, were in the habit of making predatory incursions into the white settlements of Pennsylvania, lying along its Northern borders and sometimes extending far into the interior, their object being captives and plunder.

The former, or such of them as survived the hardships of the journey into the Indian Country, and the cruelties practiced upon them *en route* by the Savages, particularly the younger portion of them, were usually adopted into such of the families of the tribes as desired them, and thenceforth residing with and becoming essentially like their captors, in all their tastes, habits and pursuits.

After the defeat and subjugation of these Indians by Gen'l Sullivan, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1786, they stipulated to liberate all the white captives then remaining with them, and to surrender them at that point within a given time. These stipulations were scrupulously fulfilled on the part of the Indians, so far as the desires and inclinations of the captives themselves would permit, some of whom would not be given up, but chose to remain among their adopted friends, the Indians.

Of this number was the subject of this sketch. Thomas Armstrong, who when I first knew him now more than fifty years ago, resided among the Seneca Indians on the Buffalo Creek reservation, within a few miles of the then village of Buffalo, and was serving as interpreter to the Mission Station among those Indians.

He had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language. Having been captured in his infancy, the Indian had become as it were his mother tongue. I saw him often, and learned from him in the course of frequent conversations, much of his experience among the Indians. He

was married to a full blooded white woman, who like himself had been a captive among the Indians from infancy, but who unlike him, had not acquired a knowledge of one word of the English language, being essentially Indian in all save blood.

They were both members of the Mission church, and probably not far from sixty years of age at the time of which I write.

In one of these conversations Armstrong informed me that he was so young when taken from his family, that he had no recollection of his home or kindred, or if any it was so vague and indistinct, as to appear like the shadow of a far off dream; nevertheless when he grew to man's estate there came an intense longing desire to know something more of his family and kindred than he had hitherto been able to gather from the Indians. He had been told by one and another of the individuals comprising the party who brought him off, in a few brief words, fragments of the circumstances attending that raid; still there always seemed to him that there was much which they were unwilling to, or did not communicate and which so increased his desires and influenced his imagination, that he finally formed the resolution to visit the place from whence he was taken, and a sister of his whom the Indians informed him was married and still living near the place, and thus obtain full particulars concerning his family.

He had previously learned that his father's name was Thomas Armstrong, that he was a farmer, having at the time of the attack upon his settlement, a wife and several children, but what their fate, except the sister above-mentioned, he said he never knew.

When about twenty years of age, gaining all the information from the Indians concerning his family which they chose to communicate, and of the precise locality of his former home, he started off on a journey of several days' duration through an almost trackless wilderness, and after a long and weary search, found the place of

his destination and the residence of his sister. With faltering steps and a throbbing heart he entered the house and was greeted by a gentle, sweet-faced woman, who eyed him with compassion but with a countenance which indicated no suspicion of the truth that the wild being before her was her long-lost brother.

Armstrong took the proffered chair and, without the power of uttering a word, watched with yearning heart every motion of his sister as she busied herself about her household duties. He remained in the house thus occupied for two or three hours when, without disclosing who he was, he quietly withdrew and entered upon his long and tiresome journey.

In answer to my enquiry, as to his reasons for not making himself known to his sister, he said that he was dressed and looked like an Indian, and no doubt his

sister regarded him as such as he sat there in her presence; that his knowledge of the English language was so imperfect that he could not have held much of a conversation with her, that he had had so little intercourse with white people, and every thing looked to him so grand and imposing in and around her dwelling, that he was completely overawed, and being exceedingly diffident his courage entirely forsook him and he was fain to content himself with feasting his eyes, and thus losing the only opportunity he ever had of knowing and becoming known to the only person living of whom he had any knowledge allied to him by the ties of consanguinity.

I believe Armstrong remained among the Indians until his death, which took place near Buffalo, many years ago. He was buried in the grounds devoted to burial purposes near the old Mission Church.

THE HAIR OF THE INDIAN.—ELEAZAR WILLIAMS.

On page 227, of the RECORD. Note 1, second column, the Editor says, in reference to Eleazar Williams: "Ethnologists will tell you that the least taint of Indian blood, straightens the hair." This is hardly correct.

The form and substance of human hair, is different in different races, and may be described, in its structure, as cylindrical, oval and eccentrically elliptical. The hair of the North American Indian is cylindrical; that of the white race is oval, and that of the negro, (which is really not hair, but wool) is eccentrically elliptical.

When the hair is cylindrical, the stretching and shrinking powers are equal on all sides of the filament, and this condition gives it the lank straight appearance of that of the pure blooded Indian. The oval hair displays a greater number of fibres upon the flattened side, than elsewhere, and this condition gives the hair a tendency to curl or curve in that direction. When eccentrically elliptical, it not only always curls, but often assumes a spiral shape as on the head of the negro. The hair of the Chinese is nearly cylindrical, and hence it is that curled hair is almost

unknown among that people. I have passed the hair of a North American Indian, and also that of a Chinese, between rollers, so as to flatten the pile, and each instantly curled. We may therefore easily determine the shape of the filaments of hair from its appearance.

The cylindrical hair, (and consequently lank) of the North American Indian is a type of all natives of the continent of America; that is to say purely aboriginals. Some hair taken from the Temple of the Sun near Lima, in Peru, in South America, that belonged to one of the ancient inhabitants of that country, who were possibly and probably, I think, of the same race as the mound-builders of North America, was cylindrical and consequently straight. When the mound-builders flourished as the possessors of our land west of the Alleghany mountains, we know not. The ancient Peruvians, their brethren, had cylindrical hair, and thereby is proven their affinity to the North American Indians.

It would have been more exact to have said that the least of a white man's blood gives the hair of the Indian a tendency to

curl, by making it slightly oval. It is said that two generations from the Indian mother, of ascending change, are sufficient to alter every trait of the aboriginal, and to "throw back the red variety into the general character and stock of the highest grade of color and beauty of the human race." I am not sufficiently acquainted with facts in question to either affirm or deny the truth of this assertion.

Was the reputed parents of Eleazar Williams purely Indian? It seems not. Indeed his reputed father must have been at least three fourths white. He was the son of an English Physician who married the daughter of an Indian whose wife was a descendant of the daughter of Rev^d John Williams, who was carried away captive by the savages, from Deerfield, in the winter of 1704. Such parentage would entitle Eleazar Williams to his curly hair, and possibly to his remarkably strong resemblance in features to Louis the Sixteenth at the time of his decapitation. I say remarkably strong resemblance. It was so, if Robert Fulton's picture of that king "parting with his family," which he painted in the house of Joel Barlow, in Paris, presents a faithful likeness of the unfortunate monarch. I have a fine engraving of that picture, and on one occasion, when Mr. Williams visited me, I compared his living face with that of Fulton's picture of Louis. The latter was almost as good a likeness of Mr. Williams as Fulton might have obtained, had the latter sat for it. Of course this *proves* nothing, but is a slight link in the chain of remarkable circumstances which supported the theory that Williams was the Lost Prince—the Son of Louis the Sixteenth.

It is proper here to state the fact that Mary Ann Williams, the reputed mother of Eleazar Williams, made affidavit, with the Roman Catholic priest at St. Regis as interpreter, that the said Eleazar was her "fourth child, and born at Caughnawaga," et cetera. She afterward, under oath as before, declared that her first affidavit was made under the pressure of persuasion by the priest and of some women; and in the second she calls Eleazar her "adopted"

son, and gave the names of all her children, among whom Eleazar is not mentioned. In further proof that he was not her son, setting aside both the affidavits of this old woman of eighty, we may cite the parish register—always carefully kept—of the Sault St. Louis, in which, in the French language, may be found the names and date of the births of the eleven children of Thomas and Mary Ann Williams, among which does not appear the name of Eleazar. The birth of their fourth child, which, in her first affidavit she said was Eleazar, occurred on the 18th of May, 1791, and was a girl named Louise. I cannot regard either of the affidavits of the childish old woman as of any value in the discussion.

I have had the privilege of perusing advanced sheets of a forth-coming volume to be issued by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in which the Hon. John Y. Smith attempts to show that Mr. Williams was an impostor. It is an able paper in some respects and contains many serious charges against Mr. Williams. The most serious and damaging to the reputation of Mr. Williams and his claims to royal heirship, is that made by Col. H. E. Eastman, a well-known lawyer of Wisconsin, that he, Eastman, was the originator of the whole story about Williams, substantially as given by Mr. Hanson in his book entitled, "The Lost Prince" and was pure fiction. It was conceived and written, he says, in leisure days while reading French history. Becoming much interested in the misfortunes of the Bourbons, he wrote the story, merely and solely as a romance which he might, at sometime, publish. At about the same time, he had some business relations with Mr. Williams, and became intimate with him, and that circumstance led him to adopt him as the hero of the tale. Finding that Williams was amused and flattered by the idea, he lent him his manuscripts, from time to time, to read at his leisure. He afterward learned that Williams had them all copied. Colonel Eastman claims that "the startling discovery of the mislaid Dauphin" in Putnam's Magazine, were all in his "own language, all but the affidavits and

other special proofs of which he [I] never had any purpose of procuring. My facts were drawn entirely from imagination."

Colonel Eastman says that he lent Williams his MS. in "the Summer of 1847, and Winter of 1848."

Upon the statement of Colonel Eastman, Mr. Smith not only charges Mr. Williams with fraud in palming off upon the public a romance as verities of history, but also makes this very serious allegation: "To my mind the evidence is conclusive that Mr. Hanson conspired with Mr. Williams to impose upon the credulity of the public a sensational book which they thought would sell."

Mr. Hanson has laid in his grave many years, yet he has friends living who are unwilling to allow his memory to be so abused. I am one of them. I aver that he was one of the most sincere lovers of truth, and one of the most devoted ministers of the gospel. He may be charged with being deceived, but the charge here made is a most cruel libel upon his character.

Let me here refer to the witness whom Mr. Smith brings forward to prove this serious charge. When preparing his paper, Mr. Smith called upon Colonel Eastman for his promised statement, and was sorry, he said, to receive so little from the deponent. The Colonel wrote that he had hesitated and lingered, until at last, he said, "I came to doubt the propriety of taking upon myself the office of iconoclast *at all*, until there should seem to be some so more excuse for so much wantonness with little gratification." He only permits Mr. Smith to "refer" to him, and promises proofs of the truth of his statement, if required. He then refers Mr. Smith to Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Eastman's former law partner, and Colonel James H. Howe. The Senator's answer is very cautious. All that he could recollect was that soon after he went to Wisconsin in 1845, (two or three years before Eastman claims to have written his romance,) the first that he heard of the idea that Williams claimed to be the lost Dauphin, was from Colonel Eastman," and adds "If he ever put his narrative on paper,

I never knew it or have forgotten it." The younger Howe, (the Senator's nephew) is more explicit. He corroborates Colonel Eastman's statements about being the author of the story—or rather that he had seen the MS.

I cannot refrain from calling the reader's attention to the strange fact, that Colonel Eastman should have allowed what he calls his own "monstrous conception" to have been appropriated by Mr. Hanson; widely published in magazine and book form, and as widely discussed in this country and in Europe; become the occasion of a visit of the Prince de Joinville to Green Bay, and from time to time during twenty years to receive attention at the hands of historians and critics, and yet remain as silent as the Sphinx when capable of making such an astounding, and if proved true, convincing revelations concerning a most important fact or series of facts, in history. He has waited until Mr. Williams and his reputed parents, the Reverends Dr. Hawks and Hanson, Dr. J. W. Francis and others who investigated the matter and were satisfied with the testimony they received, are all laid away in their graves, and cannot be recalled to the witnesses stand in defence of their reputations as honest and intelligent men, before he reluctantly, on the 27th of May, 1872, permits Mr. Smith to "refer" to him as the author of the "monstrous conception," but hesitates to come squarely out with the hammer of positive assertion, to destroy the idol, because there would be in the act "so much wantonness and so little gratification."

I am no partisan on the question of Mr. Williams' claims to royal descent. I do not find anything in Mr. Smith's elaborate paper, to prove his charges of descent or dishonesty against Mr. Williams or Mr. Hanson; no positive proofs beyond his own assertions that Col. Eastman was the real author of the "monstrous conception." A stranger has a right to ask the question, Did not Mr. Williams employ Col. Eastman to write out for him his own story, and did not Eastman afterward claim the conception and structure as his own? Let us have

FAIR PLAY.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.—In response to a query of Mr. Whitmore, (RECORD page 249) I subjoin a literal copy of a letter from Mary Washington to her brother, then in England. It establishes the fact that Joseph Ball had gone to England prior to 1754, and had not returned in March, 1760, tho' it would appear he intended "once more in (to) Virginia" at that time.

F. M. E.

Philadelphia.

*Dear Brother.*¹

Having soe good an oppertunity by Mr. Franksling I could lett slipe I inquire by all opportunity from you & am glad to hear you & my sister & Mr. Dounman & his lady keeps your health so well—I some times hear you intend to Virginia once more. I should be proud to see you I have known a great deal of trouble since I see you: thear was no end to my trouble while *George* was in the army but he has now given it up—

* * * & I am dear Brother
your loving & affectionate sister
MARY WASHINGTON.

July 26, 1759.

MARRIAGES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.—The following notices of marriages taken from old newspapers printed in New York:

"Thursday last [April, 1765] the Honorable Archibald Kennedy, Esq.,² commander of his 'Majesty's' ship, the *Covenentry*, now in this harbor, was married at Newark, New Jersey, to Catharine Schuyler, daughter of the late Colonel Peter Schuyler, Proprietor of copper mines at that place. An agreeable young lady, and

each party an immense fortune."—*Weyman's* "N. Y. Gazette."

"Rivington's Gazetteer" for June 29, 1773, contains a notice of the marriage of John Johnson,¹ to Miss Polly Watts, daughter of John Watts, one of his Majesty's Council. They started for Fort Johnson a week afterward.

The same paper for July 23d, 1773, contained a notice of the marriage of Richard Montgomery,³ "brother of the Right Hon. the Countess of Ranelan, to Miss Livingston, eldest daughter of R. R. Livingston, Esq."

Anderson's "Constitutional Gazette" contains a notice of the marriage, on the same evening (Dec. 27, 1775) of Gerardus Duyckinck to Miss Sukey Livingston, and Rev. John Livingston⁴ to Sally Livingston, both daughters of Philip Livingston.

"NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSED".—I am able to supply to your correspondent (June No. page 269) "the beginning but non essential portion" of the paper he publishes under this heading, from the original in my possession, found amongst the papers of Richard Stockton,

¹ Son of Sir William Johnson and the successor, in the following year, to his estates and title. He was an active Tory, and fled from the Mohawk country to avoid arrest by Gen. Schuyler. Lady Johnson, his wife, was held, at Albany, by Gen. Schuyler, as a hostage to secure the inactivity of her husband who was in command of a corps of Loyalists known as the "Johnson Greens."—[EDITOR.]

² This was a stone mansion, on the Mohawk, about three miles west of the present village of Amsterdam, where Sir William Johnson resided twenty years before the erection of Johnson Hall, at Johnstown. It was fortified, and called Fort Johnson. A picture of it may be seen in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution."—[EDITOR.]

³ General Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec, about eighteen months afterward. "Montgomery Place," a mansion built by his wife and beautiful grounds around it, where she resided a widow fifty years, is one of the most attractive of the estates on the banks of the Hudson River.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ Afterward the eminent Doctor of Divinity, who presided over the college of New Brunswick, N. J., eighteen years. His birth-place, at Poughkeepsie, is yet standing, close upon the river bank. It has just passed out of the possession of the Livingston family, the estate having been purchased in July, 1872, by business men, and the old mansion will doubtless be swept away. On its river front is a hole made by a cannon ball fired from a British ship of the squadron of Sir James Wallace, while on its marauding expedition up the Hudson in the autumn of 1777, when Kingston was burnt by the British.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Addressed to Joseph Ball at Stratford de Bois London, and Endorsed July, 29th 1759. From Mrs. Washington, answe 12th March, 1760.

² He was then the owner of an elegant mansion, No. 1 Broadway, which afterwards became famous as the quarters of General Washington, Sir Henry Clinton, and other officers in the war of the Revolution. It was built at about the time of Captain Kennedy's marriage.—[EDITOR.]

and authenticated as to its origin and the handwriting by a certificate from his granddaughter. As this paper is an interesting one I am happy that a curious coincidence enables me to supply the hiatus. This copy, which is endorsed "Hints transmitted to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for America thro' the hands of Saml. Smith, Esq. of London. Mercht." is complete.

New York June 14th 1872. T. B. M.

"An Expedient for the settlement of the American disputes humbly submitted to the consideration of his majesty's ministers,

by

AN AMERICAN."

"The state of American affairs is so truly alarming at this time, that every real friend of the British empire ought to suggest every probable expedient that occurs for the accommodation of the unhappy disputes between Great Britain and the Colonies—to give the following suggestions their due weight it must be premised:

1st. That the several North American Colonies from New Hampshire to South Carolina inclusive are able to furnish 500,000 fighting men, who are in general as fit for service as the English militia, and many of them much more so, having been in actual service the last war.

2d. That the great body of the people in these several colonies are now (even to the astonishment of many colonies themselves) perfectly united in a determined opposition to the authority of the British Parliament *as to all internal Taxation*.

3d. That there is not the least remaining doubt, if the British Government should proceed to put the late Acts of Parliament respecting the Massachusetts Bay (or any other Acts which involve the idea of an absolute uncontrollable power in the British Parliament over the Colonies) into execution by force, but that the ass'd. Colonies would unite in attempting to repel force by force.—To which may be added what is as well known or perhaps better known in Great Britain than in America to wit:

4th. That the *certain* consequences of this unnatural war will be dreadful to both Great Britain and America; and the *probable* effects thereof may be fatal to the whole British Empire.

Matters standing thus, and the three first propositions above premised being founded upon the most indubitable facts," &c. &c. [the residue as contained in your June number.]

Cleveland Historical Rooms, July, 8, 1872.

"WAS TECUMTHA SKINNED".—On the subject of the query on page 285 of your June number, the following extract from the reminiscences of the late *Genl. George Sanderson* of Lancaster Ohio, I regard as very conclusive.

Mr. Goodman our late Secretary, visited Genl. Sanderson at his residence in April, 1870, and wrote from his dictation an epitome of his life. He was a prominent and well known citizen of Ohio, where he lived from 1800, till his death in August, 1871, at the age of 82. In the war of 1812 he was a Captain in the 27th Regiment of the U. States Infantry. C. W.

Extract from the reminiscences of Genl. Sanderson dictated by himself.

"Shortly after my company was formed, the regiment being duly organized, was ordered to join Genl. Harrison's army in its campaign against Proctor, and his force of British and Indians. My company shared in the glorious rout of Proctor and his proud army, that result being attained, by the victory at the river Thames. It was on that memorable day, Oct. 5th 1813, that Tecumseh fell. I remember Tecumseh. I saw him a number of times before the war. He was a man of huge frame, powerfully built and was about six feet two inches in height, I saw his body on the Thames battle field before it was cold. Whether Col. Johnson killed him or not I cannot say. During the battle all was smoke, noise and confusion. Indeed I never heard any one speak of Col. Johnson's having killed Tecumseh until years afterward. Johnson was a brave man, and was badly wounded in the battle in a very

painful part, his knuckles, and also I think in the body. He was carried past me on a litter. In the evening on the day of the battle, I was appointed by Genl. Harrison to guard the Indian prisoners with my company. The location was near a swamp. As to the report of Kentuckians having skinned Tecumseh's body, I am personally cognizant that such was the fact. I have seen many contrary reports, but they are untrue, I saw the Kentucky troops in the very act of cutting the skin from the body of the chief. They would cut strips about half a foot in length and an inch and a half wide, which would stretch like gum-elastic. I saw a piece about two inches long, which when dry could be stretched nearly a foot in length. That it was Tecumseh's body which was skinned, I have no doubt. I knew him. Besides, the Indian prisoners under my charge continually pointed to his body, which lay close by, and uttered the most bewailing cries at his loss. By noon the day after the battle the body could hardly be recognized it had so thoroughly been skinned. My men covered it with brush and logs, and it was probably eaten by wolves. Although many officers did not like the conduct of the Kentuckians they dare not interfere. The troops from that state were infuriated at the massacre at the river Raisin, and their battle cry was "Remember the River Raisin." It was only with difficulty that the Indian prisoners could be guarded, so general was the disposition of the Kentuckians to massacre them."¹

¹ The description of the Indian given by General Sanderson seems to prove that he was not Tecumtha but another dusky warrior. He describes him as a man of "huge frame, powerfully built and about six feet two inches in height." All persons with whom the writer has conversed, who was personally acquainted with Tecumtha, have spoken of him as a man compactly built, not more than five feet ten inches in height and weighing not to exceed one hundred and seventy pounds. So the venerable John Johnson, of Dayton, Ohio, who knew him intimately told the writer, and so Genl. Leslie Combs describes him on page 27 of the RECORD.

Against General Sanderson's narrative, stands the testimony of several of equal competency and veracity, so far as we know, who either declare that the Indian supposed to be Tecumtha, was not he, or that the Indians carried away Tecumtha's body.

General Sanderson's account of the marvellous elasticity of the dried hide of the Indian whom he saw skinned, raises the curious ethnological question: Why can an inch of the dried skin of a Shawnoese be stretched to a length of "about a foot," while that of an European may not be stretched, under like conditions, a quarter of an inch?—[EDITOR.]

"ORIGIN OF THE STATES AND THEIR NAMES."—In your May number you state that Kentucky signifies, "At the head of the river." Now sir, I have always understood that it signified the "Dark and Bloody Ground" from the fact that it was at one time a favorite hunting ground for the tribes of Indians that then occupied the country now comprising Kentucky's adjacent States, but which was then an unknown wilderness save here and there an Indian village with its cornfields. These tribes were generally hostile toward each other, and whenever a hunting party of any tribe (while hunting through Kentucky) ran across a hunting party of another tribe, bloody encounters were apt to ensue, hence its name the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Now sir, is there any truth in my assertion? For I have always believed in the facts as I have stated them, having I am certain heard them so stated by teachers while at school, and having also seen that explanation in print. Please answer in your "Notes and Queries" if convenient and oblige

A KENTUCKIAN.

Can any reader of the RECORD, conversant with the subject, settle the question?

*Grosvenor Library,
Buffalo, July 20, 1872.*

Editor of the American Historical Record.—In the July number of the RECORD, I notice Mr. Tuttle's remarks in regard to the name of the State of Maine. I have for my part, no reason to doubt that his theory of its nomination is the correct one; and let any one study the formation of the coast, I think they will come to the same mind. At the time the name was applied, the islands were the more frequented, and persons would naturally speak of the "Main Land," when contrasting that portion of the country with their own insular position. And as a matter of history it is well to remark that the southern portion of our Continent had the same appellation applied to it. The Isthmus and adjacent portions of both North and South America, were called the "Spanish Main," and I have heard many an old salt use the expression till within a

few years. It seems now to have been almost, if not entirely dropped both in conversation and in writing. It would save considerable circumlocution if the name should be renewed, in my opinion, and be applicable to many petty districts whose names are but seldom pronounced correctly except by the persons living therein, or a Spanish scholar. Havana, also seems to have lost its distinguishing name, for up to within the last 30 years it was commonly called "La Havanna," "The Havanah" or Harbor, the name implying at once its commanding situation as a sea-port. The papers of the first decades of this century, and all before that invariably made use of these two terms: "The Main" and "The Havanah." These are but two, out of the many instances in this country, in which the real meaning seems to be lost, and yet it is perhaps unknowingly kept alive by the natural features of the locality. Names and words soon lose their meaning. In the process of years and centuries, the sense dies off of them, like the sunlight from the hill. The hills are there—the color is gone.

THE WELSH INDIANS.—Concerning the Welsh Indians referred to on page 250 of the RECORD, I quote a letter from Rev. George Burder of Coventry, England, to Rev. Dr. William Rogers of Philadelphia, dated Coventry, England, October 6, 1796:

"I need not inform you, Dear Sir, that Dr. Mather, in his *Magnalia*, page 3, gives credit to the tradition of an emigration from Great Britain long before the time of Columbus. The ancient British bards assert the fact and celebrate the great adventurer, Madoc Gwinneth. Morse also mentions this in his *Geography*. I have before me a journal of two months tour among the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania, by Charles Beatty, A. M. printed in 1768, who introduces, page 34, a long note wherein he says he met with a Benjamin Sutton, who had been taken captive by the Indians, and had lived many years among them, and had been in

different nations. He informed Mr. Beatty that he once went to a town very distant from New Orleans where the people differed much in complexion and spoke Welsh. He saw a book among them supposed to be a Welsh Bible which they carefully preserved in a skin, but could not read: and that in another town he heard some Indians speak Welsh with one Lewis, a Welshman; Mr. Beatty also relates a remarkable story of a clergyman taken prisoner by the Indians, whose life was spared by them in consequence of his 'praying in Welsh.'

"I am informed by the Rev. Mr. David, of Froome, that he received a letter from Dr. Samuel Jones, of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County, saying that a Mr. Evans, of Wales, who had a vehement desire to recognize his brethren, determined if possible, to find them out, and left the Doctor's house in the spring of 1793, for that purpose. Mr. David further says, he is informed by his son, that Mr. Evans is returned to Philadelphia, having actually discovered them; and that they dwell about seven hundred miles West of the mouth of the Missouri. He conversed with them, and they say their ancestors came from a far country in 1018, by thirteen ships to the mouth of the Mississippi, but since that period have fallen back to the place of their present residence."

We quote again from a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Rogers by Mr. John Chesholm, "from the Creek Nation," under date, March 19, 1797:

"I have generally heard the Southern Indians say, that there were such a people as the Welsh Indians who lived far to the Westward of the Mississippi, and that they had been at war against them, and brought in several prisoners whom they had taken. Among the prisoners were an old woman and three children, and that the woman had looks like the *white people*. I accordingly visited the woman, and found that she had two printed books apparently very old and the letters *ill* formed. From her manner of using these books, it appeared to me that they were

books of devotion, as she very often seemed to be in the exercise of devotion. I tried to get one of the books from her, but could not succeed."

On this subject we quote a letter to Dr. Rogers from Mr. John Heckewelder, "a member of the society of Unitas Fratrum at Bethlehem," under date, March 24, 1797:

"I give credit to what a very respectable gentleman of Kentucky, a Mr. Sebastian, formerly a clergyman, now an attorney-at-law, told me when we were travelling in 1792, from the falls of Ohio, [now Louisville, Kentucky,] to fort Washington, [now Cincinnati, Ohio], together, namely: 'that there were now living in Kentucky, two persons who had been formerly taken prisoners by the Indians, carried to a great distance beyond the Mississippi, and lived a number of years with the Welsh Indians.'"

We would like to know the proof as to how and where the Welsh Indian woman obtained her books?

W. T. R. SAFFELL.

THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM-BOAT.—

Popular inquiry and investigation make it necessary for the descendants of eminent men to look after the laurels worn by their distinguished progenitors. This has been done, in a most vigorous manner, in the cases of Generals Schuyler, Green and Reed, whose laurels have been disturbed by Mr. Bancroft in the ninth volume of his "History of the United States." Now the custodians of the fame of Robert Fulton, as the inventor of the Steam-boat, must exercise due vigilance, for his title to that distinction is again questioned. In his admirable life of John Fitch, published several years ago, Mr. Thompson Westcott, of Philadelphia, one of the most pains taking of American historians and antiquaries, seriously disturbed the chaplet on Fulton's brow, and now, Mr. William L. Stone, another most painstaking historian and biographer, in his History of the city of New York, just published, discourses as follows:

"Probably no person has received so much praise, and deserved it so little, as Robert Fulton. A man of no practical ingenuity—of no power of conceiving, much less of executing, an original mechanical idea—his friend Colden has succeeded in persuading the public that to him alone is due the successful navigation of our rivers by steam. The facts, however, as I gathered them from the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, who in turn received them from Chancellor Livingston himself, are as follows: Thirteen years before Fitch experimented with his steamboat upon the Collect in New York, he had, as is well known, run a little steamer on the Delaware, between Philadelphia and Bordentown, with great success. During that period he had experimented with various kinds of propelling power—the screw, the side-wheel and sweeps or long oars. The most primitive thing about his vessel was the boiler, which consisted simply of two potash kettles riveted together. Mr. Livingston, who was greatly interested in the success of Fitch's experiments, seized the opportunity, when Minister to France, to visit the workshops of Watt & Bolton, in England, where, for the first time, he saw a properly constructed steam-boiler. But how was he to introduce it into the United States, unless (which was then impossible) he went there himself?

"At this crisis he thought of Robert Fulton, who, originally an artist in Philadelphia, was then exhibiting a panorama in Paris. His panorama, however, failing to pay was attached, and he himself arrested for debt and thrown into prison. Livingston also, at this time, had in his possession the plans, models and drawings of what was afterwards the successful steamboat, which he had obtained from the American Consul, then residing at Havre, who, in turn, had purchased them of Fitch, when the latter, completely discouraged and a stranger in France, utterly destitute, had given up in despair. Livingston falling into the error so common to many, of believing that because an artist can draw cleverly he must neces-

sarily succeed equally well in mechanical conception and execution, paid off Fulton's debts, and sent him over to New York with one of James Watt's boilers. Fulton, however, thoroughly incompetent and untrustworthy, failed to rise to the occasion; and when Livingston returned, a year after, he found his pet project precisely where he had left it several years before. He, therefore, at once took hold of it himself, and by his energy and perseverance finally brought his idea to a successful issue—Fulton, whom he could not entirely shake off, acting as a kind of general superintendent.

"These facts, moreover, are confirmed not only by the late President William A. Duer, in his *New Yorker* (Letter 7th,) but by Mr. Ransom Cook, now (1871) living at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Mr. Cook informs me that in the summer of 1837 he was in the city of New York, engaged upon his electro-magnetic machinery. Among his workmen were two who had been employed by Livingston and Fulton while those gentlemen were perfecting their steamboat. They surprised him greatly by stating that Fulton was a capital draughtsman, and that was all. They added, that he was so deficient in a knowledge of the laws of mechanics as to furnish daily mirth for the workmen, and that it was a long time before Livingston could convince him that the 'starting-bar' of an engine should be made larger at the fulcrum end than at the handle?"

THE CHURCH AND STATE.—The following document contributed by Mr. O. A. Taylor, of Haverhill, Mass. shows the well known fact that the Church and State were much more intimately connected in Colonial times, than now, and that Summer vacations could not be indulged in by the pastors without a corresponding deduction from their wages:

Province of { To JOHN BELL, Constable
New Hamp^s { for the town of Bedford for
the year 1766—Greeting:

(L. S.) In his Majestys name You are
Required to Warn all the free-
holders and other Inhabitants of
the town of Bedford, Qualified by Law to

Vote in town affairs, that they Meet at the meeting House in said Town on the last Wednesday of this Instant (March) at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there when met,

First to Chuse a Moderator.

2dly. To Chuse all the officers for said town for the Ensuing Year that the Law directs.

3dly. To see how many Sabath days the town will Vote that the Rev^d M^r John Houston shall have to his own disposal for the Ensuing year, and the town be freed from paying him for them agreeable to the Vote of the town on which he settled in said town.

4thly. To see what method the town will take to compleat the fenceing and Clearing the buiring yard.

5thly. To see how much money the town will allow the Selectmen annually for the futter for their service and how much they will allow p^r day any person that may spend any time on town business.

6thly. To see how much money the town will Rais to Defray the charge of the town for the ensuing year.

7thly. To see if the town will Vote to have the Pulpit painted, and if they do, to conclude what Coulor to have it, and chuse some person or persons to do the same.

8thly. To see whether the town will allow M^r Houston the Discompt of seven pounds old Ten^r pr Dollar for the year 1763 for his Sallery for said year.

And make Due Return of this Warrant and of your doings therein unto us at or before the time of holding said meeting. Given under our hands and seal at Bedford afore said the 5th day of March in the seventh year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domine 1767.

(Signed) { MOSES BARRON, } Select
{ MATH^w PATTEN. } men

The return is as follows:

Bedford March 25, 1767.

By virtue of the within warrant I have warned all the within named By posting the warrant according to a vote of the town.
JOHN BELL, Constable.

SHIP "SHIELD" OF 1678.—An article appeared in the HISTORICAL RECORD, on page 173, asking information relating to the ship *Shield* which brought to the Delaware River in 1678 a portion of the West Jersey Colony. I asked for the publication of facts in regard to that ship, the port from which it sailed and the names and places of birth of its passengers.

The only reply to the above was from a correspondent "G. V.," which appears on page 244, "a descendant of Mary Smith," a youthful passenger in that ship, in the year stated, who kept a journal, which is still preserved and which I infer is quite as good authority as the biography prepared by her great-grandson in 1788. It does not appear that the biographer, or "G. V." were familiar with the old lady's journal. The manuscript heir-loom which he mentions may be made more valuable for posterity by the addition of interleaved notes from the *original journal* of Mary Smith which is in the Philadelphia Library.

It is not enough for us to learn that Mahlon Stacy, and Thomas Potts and Godfrey Newbold, and Robert Schooly and others, were passengers in that ship, but we should know positively from whence she sailed in order that the books of that port may be looked into for information respecting the birth places of those passengers.

I find on page 233 of the HISTORICAL RECORD a notice of the New Jersey Historical Society which presents an array of names of its efficient members who are good men and true to their good work; and it excites the hope that some of them will devote themselves to a diligent search for the facts concerning those early settlers of that state. Delays in such matters have been and will continue to be damaging, and constant regret and disappointment to the genealogist and historical student.

"Mary Smith, wife of Daniel Smith, and daughter of Robert and Ann Murfin, of Nottinghamshire, was born 2nd Month, 4th, 1674, her parents resolved to remove to West Jersey, in America, and in order

thereto they went to Hull, and procured provisions suitable for their voyage and then took passage in the good ship *Shield*, of Stockton, with Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lambert and many more families of good repute and worth; and after about sixteen weeks sailing they arrived at Burlington in the year 1678."

J. H. C.

Philadelphia, July, 1872.

The following Lines are from the manuscript of a soldier during the old war for independence, who died in 1833. It was written after a toilsome march in the winter of 1778, when as he states, "*the men were in rags, and their bare feet left marks of blood in the snow.*"

America is in a most pitiful state,
They can't clothe their army not by any rate.
And what you brave soldiers will all do for clothes
There's not a mortal on earth can tell or yet knows.

For the flax is all gone and the sheep are all dead,
The wool is all worn on the female's head;
On the rich and the poor the great and the small,
The ladies and servants the squaws and all.

But as for our ladies they don't at all care,
What cussed bad clothing you brave soldiers do wear,

If they can get their stuff cushions so high,
They care not how soon you brave soldiers all die.

But ladies you had better leave off your high rolls,
Lest by extravagance you lose your poor souls,
Then haul out the wool and likewise the tow;
It will clothe our whole army we very well know.

And when you have made so good a beginning,
Pray then go to carding and likewise to spinning;
And help to clothe our soldiers anew,
Who have been so long a fighting for you.

Pray then go to work and throw by your chinies,
Throw off your great pride and lay by your fineries,
Away with your snuff and likewise your tea,
And see if our country won't soon be free.

But if you go on in your scandalous pride,
Then round the ramparts of — you shall ride;
And when you get there you may show your high rolls,

And set up your fashions amongst the lost souls.

For that was the first place they were invented.
And to our ladies they were presented;
Saying if you will wear great Lucifer's crown,
You may be permitted to sit on his throne.

Great joy will then be in that fiery lake
When it is seen what a show you will make;
And the fiends with voices as loud as can quake,
Shout: make these ladies run into the burning lake.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[DANIEL S. DONELSON.]

*Camp near Dover,
Stewart County, May 31st, 1861.*

TO MAJ^r GEN^l GIDEON J. PILLOW:

Before leaving Nashville I was directed by Maj^r Gen^l S. R. Anderson, to communicate with you at Memphis, as to the number and character of Guns that would be required upon the Battery now in the course of construction at this place, and the one to be constructed on the Ten. River 12 miles distant from this point. In obedience to said instructions, I now report, that in consultation with Engineer A. Anderson, and Col. Johnson of the Engineer corps, Six Guns will be required for each Battery, 5, 12 Pounder Garrison Guns, and one 24 Pounder Howitzer for the work on the Cumberland River. For Ten. River 3, 24 Pounder Guns, 2, 12 Pounder Garrison Guns and one 8 inch Howitzer. If those cannot be procured, the next largest sizes will do. We would like to know the kind of carriages and calibre of Guns.

I was directed to say that the Guns for the Ten. River should be sent by the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. Road, and those for the Cumberland over the Ten. and Alabama R. Road. The guns for the Battery here, will be required in a few days.

Col. A. Hieman has been elected Col. Comdt. of the Reg^t stationed here, as soon as he arrives. I will report to Head Quarters at Nashville for duty.¹

Daniel S. Donelson

¹ The writer of this letter, Daniel S. Donelson, was then adjutant general of the Confederate Army in Tennessee, and in command at Dover, where he superintended the erection of Fort Donelson, so named in his honor. This Fort was captured by the Union troops, under General Grant, in February 1862, when General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who was in command, surrendered it. Generals Floyd and Pillow, who were Buckner's superiors in rank, had fled away in the night, not having courage enough to face the dangers of a surrender, and left the brave Buckner to bear the consequences.

The battery to be constructed on the Tennessee River, alluded to in the letter, was, when finished, called Fort Henry, named, I was told, in honor of Gustavus A. Henry, a member of the Confederate States Congress, from Tennessee. This fort was surrendered just before the attack on Fort Donelson, which stood on the Cumberland River near Dover, in Stewart County, Tennessee.

[JOHN JAY.]

Philadelphia, 17th April, 1770.

My Lord:

Your Lordship's letter of the 15th instant was delivered to me on yesterday. Should the present paymaster resign his appointment, your Lordship may rely on my paying great respect to your recommendation on this, as well as every other occasion.

Mr. Palfrey's character is known to many gentlemen of the Congress; and your Lordship's testimony in his favor will tend, not a little, to confirm the opinion they entertain of his merit.¹

We are informed that the fortifications in New York are nearly completed. The activity and spirit both of the troops and inhabitants, does them honor; and I have the pleasure to assure you, that your Lordship's attention to the service, while in Chief command there, was very satisfactory and agreeable to the Congress.²

I am, my Lord

Your Lordship's most
obedient Servant,

John Jay

To the right Hon^{ble},

The EARL STIRLING

Brig. General in the Continental Army.

Colonel Hieman here spoken of, was employed in the construction of a battery not far from Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, which was named Fort Hieman. It was unfinished when Grant with the Army and Commodore Foote with the flotilla of gun-boats, moved to the attack on Fort Henry, and was easily captured.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Mr. Jay was then a member of Congress as a representative of New York. He had married two years before, a daughter of William Livingston, of New Jersey and niece of Lady Sterling.

A few days after this letter was written, William Palfrey, the gentleman alluded to, and who was then in the military family of General Washington, was appointed Paymaster-general; and early in July, Congress gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Continental Army.—[EDITOR.]

² These fortifications on Manhattan Island were numerous and extensive. A complete list of them, with their respective situations, amount of armament, et cetera, may be found on page 610, Volume II. of Lossing's 'Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.'

[MAJOR JAMES H. CRAIG.]

*Wilmington, 28th July, 1781.**My Lord:*

The present opportunity is very unsafe, and I think most probably will never reach your Lordship; however opportunities now occur so very seldom that I should think myself remiss if I did not hazard every one.

Colonel Balfour informs me he has already acquainted you with the motives which induced Lord Rawdon and him to 44, 57, 26, 61, 22, 23, 27, 37, 23, 66, 31, 37, 72, 14, 22, 61, 23, 37, 31, 26, 19, 12, 69, 38, (37, 23, 37,) as also that he has sent your Lordship a copy of my last letter relative to the 38, 22, 32, 37, 33, 68, 19, 72, 38, 26, 27, 70, 22, 18, 61, 31, 26, 29, 19, 12, 28, 65, 26, 78, 32, 22, 15, 37, 23, 18, 24, 39, 77, 29, 19, 34, 39, (23, 33, 19,) 22, 12, 66, 19, 12, 70, 18, 26, 34, 22, 24, 23, 74, 22, 18, 69, Lord Rawdon, those hopes were, I assure you my Lord founded, on the 36, 39, 33, 14, 72, 26, 33, 84, 92, 33, 24, 23, 26, 12, 17, 37, 33, 75, 22, 18, 68, 14, 38, 37, 66, 32, 39, 22, 32, 39, 37, and I am convinced would not have failed me in the execution, but for the unfortunate miscarriage of two boats going from this to Charlestown, both of which were taken and carried 26, 74, 27, 37, 39, 26, 35, 68, 22, (18, 74, 14, 38,) 23, 37, 69, 15, 39, 91, 37, 29, 33, which has been attended with a sensible and considerable effect 22, 12, 61, 14, 38, 37, 70, 33, 32, 19, 23, 19, 14, 33, 74, 22, (18, 72, 14, 38,) 37, 61, 32, 37, 22, 32, 39, 37, 75, 26, 18, 24, 23, 14, 38, 37, 23, 62, 27, 37, 39, 26, 35, 60, 38, 26, 33, 29, 36, 39, 37, 12, 67, 33, 19, 12, 17, 37, 69, 26, 33, 70, 24, 12, 18, 22, 23, 14, 24, 12, 26, 14, 17, 39, 35, 70, 17, 26, 24, 33, 27, 75, 36, 35, false accounts as it since turns out that Green was retreating, and was already arrived at Salisbury, this as I know from Charlestown, that Lord Rawdon was not following him 31, 26, 27, 37, 77, 31, 37, 68, 34, 37, 23, 35, 71, 17, 26, 24, 14, 19, 22, 24, 33, & 29, 37, 32, 14, 62, 31, 37, 74, 17, 39, 22, 33, 39, 14, 19, 37, 39, 70, 19, 74, 28, 22, 14, 68, 26, 70, 17, 37, 23, 14, 26, 19, 12, 14, 35, 71, 22, 18, 69, 38,

19, 33, 68, 31, 22, 14, 19, 22, 13, 33. I now find he is still on Broad River, South Carolina, and that it was only his sick &c. who had come to Salisbury.

I am at this moment in an awkward situation enough 47, 34, 72, 22, 17, 16, 70, 17, 27, 36, 17, 18, 34, 38, 35, 16, 31, 12, 34, 15, 19, 32, 22, 75, 25, 31, 19, 12, 25, 31, 16, 37, & 25, 32, 28, 15, 16, 31, 18, 34, 38, 35, 70, 25, 19, 32, 38, 22, 14, & 22, 17, 16, 68, 23, 17, 19, 18, 16, 64, 19, 26, 68, 15, 13, 34, 35, 16, 38, 71, 25, 19, 32, 38, 22, 14, are in arms chiefly at my instigation, their numbers between six and eight hundred, 26, 19, 31, 79, because I every day expect 13, 16, 12, 80, 16, 18, 62, 22, 19, 71, 25, 34, your Lordship 28, 16, 38, 71, 22, 19, 63, 14, 19, 34, 31, 14, Colonel Balfour 17, 34, 26, 17, 19, 34, 77, 80, 63, 49, 57, 33, 22, 27, 25, when those 18, 16, 38, 65, 26, 19, 29, 34, 37, 48, 72, but as Green still keeps in South Carolina, I doubt whether 17, 16, 38, 62, 25, 14, 12, 17, 23, 57, 60, 62, 13, 11, 42, 39, 28, 23, in which case I shall be 28, 37, 78, 34, 16, 27, 28, 55, 68, 73, 16, 14, 19, 23, 22, 33, as your Lordship well knows. The Rebel Assembly which set here a few days ago have voted a very considerable body of men—1500 to serve out of the province, and as many in, but they most certainly will not be able to raise one third and not to arm one half of them; they will not get a Man from any of the Counties about me, and the others are very backward. I wish 57, 15, 37, 35, 29, 13, 28, 16, 70, 23, 13, 29, 12, & 32, 35, 77, 32, your Lordship's army. My letter to Colonel Balfour of which he informs me he has sent your Lordship a copy, will spare me the adding any more on the Subject, but that I am still convinced of the practicability of my plan if enabled to execute it, though the delay may have rendered it somewhat more difficult 19, 33, 72, 18, 13, 27, 38, 26, 19, 35, 12, and the Rebels are totally destitute of Arms and Ammunition. I believe I could raise a number of men on the terms of not serving out of the Province were I authorized. Your Lordship gave permission to Mr. Gordon to raise an independent company which he has near completed with men

not one of which is above 23 years of age. I have mounted them, and assure your Lordship they are an exceeding pretty troop. He has clothed them at his own expense, as I had none to give him. May I beg your Lordship's orders and confirmation of his commission, as he has exerted himself much and gone to a great expense with them.

I shall reckon myself Fortunate beyond measure if this Boat reaches your Lordship and it procures me decisive orders how to act. If anything could add to the satisfaction I should feel at receiving your Lordship's approbation of my conduct, it would be your Lordship's enabling me to merit a continuance of it by services which I am convinced I would render in this Province with 36, 42, 18, 27, 39, 76, 14, 16, 12, 73, 34, 37, 27, 33, 23, in exchange for these of the Regiments in your Lordship's Army. I am much afraid of there not being able to 22, 39, 67, 18, 14, 32, 26, 70, 36, 29, 38, 63, 22. However, my Lord, it is presumption in me to say so much. My pride should be, and I beg you to be assured ever is, to obey your Lordship's directions.

The men of your army are almost all recovered, and at present extremely healthy. I believe, indeed, the report of the unhealthiness of this place beyond what is usual in all Southerly Climates are very much exaggerated. Poor Lord Dunglas, however died a few days ago, as did Major Collins about a month before, but the death of neither are, I believe, to be attributed to the place.

I beg your Lordship to be assured of the sincerity and attachment with which I subscribe myself,¹

Your Lordship's most
devoted and faithful servant.

J. H. Craig

EARL CORNWALLIS.——

¹ Major James H. Craig, the writer of the above letter, (who was governor general of Canada in 1807,) was sent by Colonel

[THE CHEVALIER DE LUZERNE.]

Philadelphia June 4, 1781.

Sir:

Unavoidable accidents have prevented the sending of our second division at the time first intended. I cannot here enter into a detail of the reasons of this change in our measures; but they have been communicated to Congress, who, notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from this delay, have deemed the part which his majesty has taken on this occasion, to be wise and prudent. We expect, however, some reinforcements; but they are by no means equal to that succor which the friendship of the King for the United States has determined him to afford. To make amends for the delay of these measures he has granted them a gratuitous subsidy, and consigned the disposition of it, to Congress. Mr. Robert Morris, superintendent of finances is directed to apply it to the necessities of the Southern Army, as they may occur. In a word, Sir, although I cannot specify what measures will be adopted in aid of the United States, I can assure you, that they will be

Balfour, of Charleston, by order of Cornwallis, late in January, 1781, with four hundred regulars to take possession of Wilmington on Cape Fear, that his Lordship might have a sea-port for supplies while in North Carolina. He took possession of that town without much resistance, used the Episcopal church for a citadel, and fortified himself. Cornwallis soon afterward moved into Virginia, to join the invading forces of Phillips and Arnold at Petersburg. The Earl had been driven from the Virginia Peninsula by Wayne, Lafayette and Steuben, at the time this letter was written, and was then at Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, on the Elizabeth River.

A large portion of this letter is written in cipher, composed of numerals, a method employed by men in perilous times for communicating with each other in a blud way not understood by others without a key. Sometimes characters instead of numerals are used. The parties corresponding have each a key. The numerals or characters, sometimes represent a word, and sometimes a letter. In the fac simile here given of a part of a line of a cipher letter, both numerals and characters are used, each one representing a letter. The person to whom the letter is sent, having a key, refers to it

*c l i n t o n h a s s e n t
+ # 10850 # * 6 6708*

and finding what letter each numeral or character represents, may easily spell out the words and construct syllables, in this example the numerals and characters represent the letters which spell the words, CLINTON HAS SENT.—[EDITOR.]

¹ The Chevalier de Luzerne succeeded Mr. Gerard, the first French ambassador to the United States. He was appointed immediately after the acknowledgement of their independence, by France, and their treaty of alliance with that government, in the winter of 1778. Luzerne succeeded Gerard in September, 1780. He was an accomplished diplomat and very agreeable man.—[EDITOR.]

effectual, that the King is firmly resolved to assist them with all his force, and that by strenuous exertions on their part to restrain the enemy, somewhat longer, a happy issue of this glorious war may be insured. I can, besides, assure you, that the calamities and dangers of the Southern States have proved the most powerful motives with his Majesty to, redouble his endeavors in their favor, that his affection has received new force and increase from them, and that the event will show that his regard was too well grounded to be

weakened by the embarrassment of the present season.¹

I have the honor to be, with the most sincere and respectful attachment, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant.

Leche Lafayette

To the GOVERNOR OF
SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

BUFFALO CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—In the latter part of 1866, a number of Catholic young men of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. formed a society known as the "German Catholic Young Men's Association," having for its object the collection of a library, holding debates, &c. It prospered at first, then declined, and finally, at the close of 1870, it expired. Its effects consisted of a library of about 300 volumes, and a cash capital of about \$100. The more active members immediately re-organized under the title of the "Buffalo Catholic Institute," which started in its career with thirty-two members, CHARLES V. FURNES, the President. It shows signs of great and increasing prosperity. According to the printed proceedings of its Second Annual Meeting, held last February, it then had 276 annual members, (3 of them ladies,) 28 life members, and 1 honorary member. The treasurer had a balance in hand of \$170, and the library contained 1264 volumes. The following gentlemen compose the board of management:

President.—Charles V. Furnes.

Vice President.—Joseph Krumholz.

Financial Secretary.—Peter Paul.

Recording Secretary.—J. L. Jacobs, jr.

Treasurer.—J. A. Gittene.

Librarian.—N. Scherer.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the society was held at their rooms in Brunswick, July 11th 1872.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President.—Hon. Edward E. Bourne, LL.D.

Vice President.—Hon. James W. Bradbury, LL.D.

Recording Secretary.—A. S. Packard.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. S. F. Dike, D.D.

Standing Committee.—Leonard Woods, D. D., LL. D., A. D. Wheeler, D. D., Hon. Wm. G. Barrows, Hon. C. J. Gilman, Pres. J. L. Chamberlain.

Publishing Committee.—Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. A. D. Wheeler, Dr. A. S. Packard, Prof. J. B. Sewall and Gen. John M. Brown.

Treasurer.—Hon. Marshall Cram.

Auditors.—Hons. Wm. G. Barrows and B. C. Bailey.

¹ Lafayette had been to France to enlist the sympathies of his nation for the struggling colonists. He went in the summer of 1779, and returned nearly a year later, with the glad tidings that an army of more than four thousand men borne by a French squadron, with a money subsidy, was about to sail for our shores. The Americans were animated with the brightest hopes, which were doomed to that disappointment which almost invariably followed the promises of the French government toward them, whose object was to *protract*, not to *end* the war between Great Britain and her colonies. The French Army came, landed at Newport, in July, and remained in New England inactive for almost a year before moving to join Washington in operations against the British. The pretence was, waiting for the "Second division" of the French army. Meanwhile the Americans were aroused and encouraged by adroitly written letters like the one here given. The subsidy spoken of, was no subsidy, for Congress was afterward called upon to pay the amounts given under that specious title. "His Majesty's affections" here spoken of, was not for the Americans, but for the glory of France which he hoped to increase by crippling England by the means of prolonging the war with her colonies. Louis the Sixteenth hated republics and republicans and it is said that he could never hear the name of Dr. Franklin spoken, without showing signs of impatience and even of anger.—[EDITOR.]

The following gentlemen from different parts of the State were chosen to supply vacancies:

Hon. Chas. Danforth, of Gardiner, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court; Albert G. Tenney, Brunswick; Philip H. Brown, Portland; Rev. W. B. Hayden, Portland; Rev. Daniel Austin, Kitteny; William H. Clifford, Portland; Hon. Lewis Barker, Bangor; Hon. Noah Woods, Bangor; Frank L. Dingley, Auburn; Owen St. C. O'Brien; Chas. W. Roberts, Bangor; Samuel F. Humphrey, Bangor; William B. Lapham, M. D., Augusta; Hon. Sydney Perham, Gov. of the State, Paris; Rev. Charles W. Hayes, Portland; Rev. President Frank Sewall, and Prof. Thomas B. Moses, Urbana, Ohio. Edward P. Weston, Lake Forest, Ill; Jairus W. Terry, Salem, Wis., and John C. Dodge, Cambridge, Mass., were chosen corresponding members.

After the disposal of business matters, the society adjourned to the Chemical Lecture room, Adams' Hall, Bowdoin College, for the literary exercises appropriate to the semi-centennial of the society, where the society assembled with their friends, the President Judge Edward E. Bourne, LL. D. in the chair, who made some remarks on the work of the society in rescuing from oblivion ancient records and papers, illustrating his position by facts which had recently fallen under his own observation while investigating the records of York County.

A paper was then read by the Rec. Sec., Prof. A. S. Packard, on the history of the society and its work, with an extended notice of the late Hon. William Willis, LL. D., a former President of the society.

Owen St. C. O'Brien, the Secretary of the Pemaquid Association, having communicated the wish of that association that the society would formerly express its approval of the design to erect a monument on the spot which may be regarded as the "beginnings" of New England, on motion of R. K. Sewall, a resolution was adopted cordially expressing such approval. The mover sustained the resolution by a series of facts relating to the earliest history of that part of our coast, and affording evidence of the occupancy of Monhe-

gan and Pemaquid at the opening of the 17th century.

The President added a quotation from "The early history of New England by Increase Mather, written in 1676;" a relation of the first troubles in N. E. by reason of the Indians," the first paragraph tending to establish the same point.¹ Dr. Leonard Woods followed with remarks on evidence of a very early settlement at Pemaquid.

Gen. John M. Brown offered remarks on the future work of the society, particularly in rescuing and preserving facts of local history, as had been done in regard to Pemaquid, and then of correcting erroneous impressions made by the earlier histories of New England. Hon. J. W. Bradbury, LL. D. followed on the same general subject.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Society on the 13th of April, EDWARD F. DE LANCEY read a historical paper entitled "Jacob Leisler, his Medal and his Descendants." On the 27th of the same month, C. B. MOORE read a "Sketch of Samuel Edsall, Hatter; a companion of Governor Jacob Leisler." At the meeting on the 11th of May the Society received from R. B. IRMTRULT a beautifully illuminated seal of the society. A committee to report on the best way of securing a diagram of, and record of the inscriptions on the tomb-stones in the various cemeteries of the city of New York, was appointed. On the 5th of June the committee reported, and another was appointed to carry out the measure, composed of Messrs. E. B. O'Callaghan, Wm. F. Holcombe, Wm. H. Stafford, J. J. Latting, H. R. Stiles, and Elliot Sandford.

¹ The following are the sentences quoted from Mather:—"It is now above 70 years since that part of this continent which is known by the name of New England, was discovered and possession thereof taken by the English. No man that made it his concern to be acquainted with things of this nature can be ignorant that the Northern (or to us, North East,) parts of this land were the first wherein were English inhabitants: whence it was for some years known by the name of the Northern Plantation, until such time as King Charles the first (then Prince of Wales,) gave it the name of New England.

"For in anno 1602 and in the year following, some of our countrymen made notable discoveries in that land which lyeth North and by East of Va. between the degrees of 43 and 45 Northern Latitude."

Some facts given by Mr. Sewall in relation to Pemaquid and its early history will appear in the next number of the RECORD.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.—Since the decision of the Geneva Tribunal concerning the claims for consequential damages, the Board have conducted their deliberations secretly, and none but the members thereof and their respective government, know what they are doing. Their proceedings will not be promulgated until the final adjournment. It is known that an award has been made in the case of the *Florida*, and the amount. Taking that case as a criterion, it is believed that the sum Great Britain will be adjudged to pay, will be about \$12,000,000.

ALASKA.—Alphonse Pinard is making extensive researches into the ethnology and philology of the nations of that region of the Republic, known as Alaska. Those researches promise some interesting results.

ST. LOUIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The good news comes from St. Louis, Mo., that the enforced inactivity which has marked the Academy of Sciences of that city, for several years past, on account of its crippled condition, caused by the late Civil War and the destruction by fire of its entire Museum and a greater part of its Library, has ended. It now has about one hundred active members. The nucleus of a new museum has been formed and a library of respectable proportions has been collected. In connection with the Historical Society, it has received a donation of a valuable lot of ground from the Hon. James H. Lucas, upon which it is proposed to construct a suitable building for both societies. The publication of the transactions of the Academy will be at once resumed. These will embrace the most important matter which has accumulated during several years of its inactivity.

THE ARMY UNIFORM.—By a general order issued from the War Department under date of July 27, 1872, sanctioning the recommendations of the Army Board, the following changes will be made:—The double breasted frock coat is now to be worn by officers of all grades, but the skirts are to be shorter than the present style, and the cuffs are to be ornamented with gold stripes on the upper side. The undress sack coat introduced during the late Civil War, is recognized, with some simple ornamentation. The unsightly frock coat of the enlisted men is no longer to be worn, and a neatly fitting basque, handsomely ornamented on the breast and skirts with the colors of the different arms of the service, is to be substituted. The brass shoulder scale is displaced by a cloth shoulder-strap, which is used for keeping cross-belts in place. For fatigue dress a navy-blue blouse, plaited on the breasts and gathered in by a waist belt, is provided. The trousers of generals and of staff officers are to be dark blue, and regimental officers are to wear light blue trousers with wide welted stripes the color of

their respective arms of service. The antiquated "stock" is no longer to be worn, and the felt hat is to be retained as an optional fatigue head dress for officers. General and staff officers are to wear the French chapeau with an ostrich plume on dress occasions; mounted troops are to wear a black felt helmet, with gold trimmings and hair plumes, and marching troops are to wear a dress cap, with an upright plume of cock's feathers—red for artillery and white for infantry. Foot soldiers are to wear pompons instead of plumes. Mounted soldiers may wear troopers' high top boots, and sashes and epaulettes can only be worn by general officers. In actual service, soldiers' overcoats with appropriate emblems of grade may be worn by officers, and ornaments likely to draw the fire of sharpshooters may be left off in the field. General officers retain the "cloak overcoat," but other grades are to wear double-breasted coats, with removable capes. Among the minor changes are the introduction of felt saddle cloths and the use of fabrics for soldiers' uniforms adapted to the peculiar climates and the varying seasons of the country.

A ROYAL COMPLIMENT.—At the close of July, Admiral Alden of the American Navy, having returned from Antwerp to England in the *Wachussetts*, was notified of the desire of the Prince of Wales to make him a friendly visit on board of his flagship. He transferred his head quarters from the *Wachussetts* to the *Wabash*; and three additional vessels of his squadron having arrived within a few days previously, all were drawn up in the Southampton waters and anchored below Netley Hospital, on the afternoon of the 31st of July. The squadron was composed of the *Wabash*, *Congress*, *Plymouth*, *Wachussetts*, *Brooklyn* and *Shenandoah*. Toward evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, and suite, proceeded from Osborne in the royal yacht *Alberta*, and as the vessel approached the squadron, the latter, with Her Majesty's Ship *Ariadne*, fired royal salutes, and the British vessels saluted the Admiral.

The Royal party were received by Admiral Alden on board the *Wabash* with the customary honors paid to distinguished personages on such occasions, and lunched with him. The other noted persons present were General Schenck the American minister at the British court; General Sherman of the army of the Republic; Mr. Curtin, American minister to Russia; Mr. Thompson, U. S. Consul at Southampton, and Mr. Buchan, Mayor of Southampton. The Admiral and the officers of the squadron, accepted an invitation from the Prince to dine with him the same evening on board of the *Albert and Victoria*, at Cowes. They went down in the *Wachussetts*, and the roadstead at Cowes, was illuminated in honor of the occasion.

ABOLITION OF STAMP TAXES.—Pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 6th of June, 1862, Stamps upon the following list of instruments will be abolished after the first of October next:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.

Affidavits.

All agreements or contracts, or renewals of the same.

Appraisements of value or damage, or for any other purpose.

Assignments of a lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, or anything else.

Bills of exchange, foreign, inland; letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.

Bills of lading and receipts, in the United States or for anywhere else.

Bills of sale, of any kind.

Bonds of indemnification, of any kind.

Bond of administrator or guardian, or anything that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp.

Brokers' notes.

Certificates of measurement of anything.

Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamp.

Charter, or its renewal, or a charter party of any kind.

All contracts or agreements.

Conveyance, any part of the work of conveying.

Endorsement of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.

Entry, for consumption, warehousing, or withdrawal.

Gaugers' returns.

Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc. (life, marine, inland and fire.)

Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.

Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgement, cognovit, appeals, warrants, etc. Letters of administration, testamentary, etc.

Manifests at Custom House, or anywhere else, for any purpose.

Mortgage, of any kind.

Passage ticket, to any place in the world.

Pawners' checks.

Power of attorney for any purpose.

Probate will, of any kind.

Quit-claim deed.

Receipts. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.

Sheriff's return.

Trust deed.

Warehouse receipt.

Warrant of attorney.

Weigher's return of any character.

STAMPS RETAINED.

The tax of two cents on checks, drafts and orders, will be retained.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.—In the subjoined table may be found a complete summary of the total appropriations passed at the last session of Congress, which ended in June, together with a comparison with the previous year. It will be observed that the appropriations for 1872-3, are nearly \$2,000,000. less than for 1871-2.

| <i>Title of Bill.</i> | <i>For 1871-2.</i> | <i>For 1872-3.</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Legislative and Executive. | \$20,179,229 24 | \$18,587,915 74 |
| Pensions. | 29,050,000 00 | 30,480,000 00 |
| Navy. | 19,832,317 25 | 18,296,733 95 |
| Army. | 27,719,580 00 | 28,560,615 32 |
| Post Office. | 26,032,898 00 | 28,600,291 84 |
| Consular and Diplomatic. | 1,466,634 00 | 1,219,659 00 |
| Military Academy. | 316,269 30 | 326,101 32 |
| Deficiency. | 6,021,395 57 | 6,029,759 96 |
| Indians. | 5,448,440 96 | 6,349,462 04 |
| Rivers and Harbors. | 4,407,500 00 | 5,276,700 10 |
| Sundry Civil. | 23,421,773 86 | 19,528,523 52 |
| Miscellaneous Items. | 4,578,336 14 | 3,001,809 33 |
| Total. | \$170,101,874 32 | \$168,293,564 22 |

FINANCIAL.—According to a recent statement made by Mayor Hall, the total debt of the city and county of New York, is \$127,000,000, and the total value of the public real estate is \$244,000,000.

POHICK CHURCH.—This most interesting of the remaining colonial churches of Virginia, is yet susceptible of renovation, and efforts are now a-making to raise funds for that purpose. Only a comparatively small sum—about \$5,000—is required. Mr. Theodore R. Wetmore, of the Security Life Insurance Company, 31 and 33 Pine Street, New York, has undertaken the laudable task of collecting that amount, and at the beginning of August had raised one-half of the desired sum by contributions of Christian men and women in the city of New York and its vicinity. The whole amount, when made up, will be placed in the hands of Bishop Johns, of the diocese of Virginia.

This church (built of brick) stands near the highway from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, and about seven miles southward from Mount Vernon. It is within the old parish of Truro, and its particular location is ascribed to Washington who took a lively interest in the matter. At about the year 1764, the old church, which stood in a different part of the parish, had fallen into decay, and it was resolved to build a new one. Contentions arose among the sparse population, as to the proper site of the new building, some wishing it on the spot upon which the old church was standing, and others, desiring it to be built in a different part of the Parish. Among the latter was Washington who, at a meeting to settle the question, whereat his neighbor, George Mason, made an eloquent harangue in favor of the old site, drew from his pocket an accurate survey which he had made, of the whole parish in which was marked the site of the old church and the one proposed for the new edifice, together with the place of residence of each parishioner. He spread the map before the people, explained it, expressed a hope that they would not

allow their judgment to be led astray by their feelings, and sat down. The argument was potential; a large majority voted in favor of the new site and Pohick Church was built the following year, 1765. Its name was derived from a stream near it which the Indians called *Powheak* or *Pohick*.

More than twenty years ago, the Editor of the RECORD visited Pohick Church and wrote as follows :

"I left Occoquan after a late breakfast, and rode as far as Pohick Church, on the road to Alexandria, where I understood a Methodist meeting was to be held that day. No person had yet arrived, but the broad doors of the church stood wide open, inviting ingress. Within that venerated fane I awaited the slow gathering auditory for more than an hour, when they were all assembled, men and women, white and black, the whole congregation, including the writer, amounted to only twenty-one persons. What a contrast with former days, when some of the noblest of the Virginia aristocracy filled those now deserted and dilapidated pews, whilst Massey or Weems performed the solemn and impressive ritual of the Church of England! No choir, with the majestic organ chanting the *Te Deum* or the *Gloria in Excelsis*; the Decalogue was not read, nor did solemn, audible responses, as in other days, go up from the lips of the people. Yet the glorious hymn, beginning, "Come, Holy Spirit heavenly Dove," was sung with fervor; and, standing behind the ancient communion table, a young preacher, in homely garb, with the eloquence of true piety, proclaimed the pure gospel of love, and warmed the hearts of all present with emotions of Christian Charity, the burden of his discourse. I sat in the pew, near the pulpit, wherein Washington and his family had been seated sabbath after sabbath, for many years; and I looked with peculiar interest upon the *Law*, the *Prayer* and the *Creed*, inscribed upon the walls back of the chancel, on which, a thousand times the eyes of the Washingtons, the Masons, the Fairfaxes, the Coffers and the Hendersons had rested.

"It was a melancholy sight to behold the dilapidation of that edifice, around which cluster so many associations of interest. A large portion of the panes of glass were broken out, admitting freely the wind and the rain, the bats and the birds. The elaborately wrought pulpit, placed by itself on one side of the church, away from the chancel, was marred by desecrating hands. Under its sounding board a swallow had built its nest, and upon the book-ledge of the sacred desk, the fowls of the air had evidently perched. I thought of the words of the 'Sweet singer of Israel: ? Yea, the Sparrow has found a home, and the Swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, *even thine altar O Lord of Hosts!*' The chancel, too, was disfigured; but the *LAW*, the *PRAYER* and the *CREED*, painted on a blue ground above it were quite perfect. The pews were square and oblong, with seats upon three sides of the former, and painted a lead color. Upon

the doors of several of them yet remain the initials of the former occupants, among which I noticed those of George Mason and George William Fairfax who, with Washington were leading men of the parish."

During the late Civil War, Pohick Church afforded shelter for soldiers, who increased its dilapidation. What its actual condition now is, the writer has no positive information, but believes that while the pews have been mostly destroyed, the pulpit, the chancel, communion table and the *LAW*, *PRAYER* and *CREED* on the walls, have been spared. The walls are good, and it needs only a small contribution from a few Christians to restore to its ancient condition, one of the most interesting historical buildings in this country. Let the good work be speedily done, or it may be too late.

Persons wishing to aid in the work may send their contributions to Mr. Wetmore.

THE WORKERS OF THE REPUBLIC.—The "Tables of occupations have recently been completed at the Census Office, from which the RECORD gleans the following statistics concerning some of the most important of the labor movements of the country :

There were, on the first day of June, 1870, 5,022,471 persons engaged in the business of *Agriculture*, of whom 2,880,045, were farm laborers. In addition to these, there were returned, under the general head of agriculture, 137 bee-keepers, 3603 dairy men and women, 3698 farm and plantation overseers, 1110 florists, 31,793 gardeners and nurserymen, 3,238 stock drovers, 6,064 stock herders, 6,614 stock raisers, and 1,127 vine growers.

In *Manufactures, Mechanical* and *Mining*, there were employed 2,707,421 persons; in *Trade and Transportation*, 1,191,238; and there were 2,684,793 persons rendering *Personal* and *Professional* services. Under the head of manufacturing and mechanical occupations, there were returned 344,596 carpenters and joiners, 141,774 blacksmiths, 171,127 boot and shoe makers, 161,820 tailors, tailoresses and seamstresses, 92,084 milliners, dress and mantua makers, 85,123 painters and varnishers 41,789 coopers, 42,835 cabinet makers, 42,464 carriage and wagon makers and trimmers, 32,817 harness and saddle makers, 54,831 machinists, 89,770 brick and stone masons, 23,577 plasterers, 39,860 printers, 47,298 saw-mill hands, 30,524 tinnors, 20,942 wheel-rights, 26,670 brick and tile makers, 28,286 cigar makers, 27,680 bakers, 28,702 tanners, curriers and finishers of leather, 25,831 marble and stone cutters; manufacturers 42,905, miners 152,107.

Of the Manufacturers, there were returned, Operatives in cotton mills 111,606, in woollen mills 58,826, in mills and factories not specified 41,619, in iron works of all kinds 81,000, in tobacco factories 11,895, and in paper mills 12,469.

Under the head of trade, there were returned 326,368 traders and dealers of all kinds, in addition

to 16,975 peddlars and 17,362 hucksters; 222,504 clerks in stores, in addition to 14,203 salesmen and saleswomen; 31,117 book-keepers and accountants, and 7262 commercial travellers; and exclusive, also, of 14,362 bar-keepers and tenders, and 31,513 porters and laborers in stores and warehouses.

Under the head of Transportation, there were returned 1,902 officials of rail-road companies, 7,374 rail-road clerks and 154,024 rail-road employees; 75 officials of express companies, 767 express clerks, and 8,554 express employees; 88 officials of street-cars companies, and 5,103 employees. There were also returned 56,663 sailors, 7,338 canal men, 7,975 steamboat men and women, and 120,756 draymen, hackmen and teamsters.

Under the head of Personal and Professional services, were returned, 1,031,666 laborers, 971,043 domestic servants, 136,570 teachers of all kinds, 62,383 physicians and surgeons, 43,874 clergymen, 40,736 lawyers, 5,286 journalists, 7,844 dentists, 60,906 laundresses and laundresses, 35,241 restaurant-keepers, 26,394 hotel-keepers, 23,935 hair-dressers and barbers, 5,243 clerks of hotel-keepers, 8,509 livery stable keepers, and 17,581 hostlers, 15,667 nurses, 12,785 boarding and lodging house keepers, 6,519 musicians, 2,286 officers of the army and navy, 44,743 civil officers of the Government, National, State or Municipal, 8,762 clerks of such officers, and 14,407 employees of the same.

The whole number of persons pursuing gainful occupations on the first of June, 1870, was 12,505,923, of whom, from 15 to 69 years of age, 9,486,307 were masculines, and 1,594,959 were feminines. Of the total number, 9,802,038 were born in the United States; 836,502 in Germany; 949,164 in Ireland; 301,779 in England and Wales; 71,933 in Scotland; 109,681 in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; 58,197 in France; 189,807 in British America, and 46,300 in China and Japan. Of the Chinese and Japanese, there were 2,862 engaged in agriculture, 21,702 in manufactures, etc., 2,250 in trade and transportations; and 19,486 in personal and professional services, of whom 5,421 are classed as domestic servants, and 3,657 as laundresses and laundresses. A very large proportion of the domestic servants, are men and boys.

THE SIMCOE VALENTINE.—In reference to the circumstances connected with the Valentine written by Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, and printed on page 68 of the RECORD, Mr. S. Townsend, a grandson of the then proprietor of the house in which Simcoe was domiciled, and the present owner and inhabitant of it, writes to the Editor of the RECORD, as follows:

"Colonel Simcoe was understood to be affianced to a lady in England, when in command at Oyster Bay with his headquarters at my grandfather's. The love affair alluded to in your notes, existed between Lieutenant Winsengerode, afterward distinguished as General and Count Winsengerode, in the Bonapartean wars of the Continent, then at-

tached to Colonel Simcoe's corps (Queen's Rangers), and which terminated in the most honorable manner.

"One of the objects I have in writing to you is to correct the impression which the article might leave with the reader, that Colonel Simcoe's conduct toward the *rebel* family, where he was domiciled for nearly two years, was ought else than that of a *true gentleman*. It was in strong and favorable contrast with several other officers who preceded and followed him whilst the British held possession of that locality, which was during nearly the whole term of the war. We may infer that this characteristic won for him in future years the continued confidence of his government, shown by his position of Governor-General of Canada, and finally the more distinguished appointment of Governor-General of India. His death occurred just at the period of his embarkation for the East.

"In your 'Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution,' I believe there is a sketch of the old homestead as it appeared, say in 1840. Since that time I have altered the *exterior* greatly, but have endeavored to retain as much of the *interior* in the old ante-revolutionary condition, as possible. Among the objects still preserved and cherished there, may be found the Oath of allegiance taken before Dr. Franklin, by my Father in 1778, at Passy, near Paris; the testimony of Commodore Whipple (who fired the first gun of the Revolution, on the sea) to his patriotic conduct while a passenger with the commodore in the Continental frigate *Providence*, from France in 1778; his nautical instruments, arms, &c., thus used; also the gallant compliments of Simcoe and his friends (André among them) cut upon the old window panes the old pear tree, 215 years old yet bearing, et cetera.

DIAMOND MINES.—It has been reported that rich diamond mines have been recently discovered in our territory of Arizona, and companies have been formed to work them.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This eminent African Explorer, whose death had been reported, was found last November, in Eastern Africa, by Mr. Stanley, a young man who had been sent out at the expense of the proprietors of the "New York Herald" to search for him. In a letter purporting to be written by Dr. Livingstone to the "Herald," and published in that paper in July, is given a very interesting account of the country and people of the region of the water sheds of Africa and expresses his hope of soon finding the source of the Nile, the prime object of his researches.

EXIT.—Mr. Catacazy, who was, for awhile, the representative of Russia, at Washington City, and was recalled at the request of our government, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service of the Emperor for publishing a pamphlet in disparagement of the President of the United States.

OBITUARY.

JESSE OLNEY.

Late in July, 1872, the Hon. Jesse Olney, author of several text-books for schools, died at Stratford, Connecticut, at the age of nearly seventy-four years. He was a native of Tolland County, Connecticut, wherein he was born on the 12th of October, 1798. He was so apt and eager to learn, that at the age of sixteen years, he was a good classical scholar, and remarkably proficient in geographical studies to which a large portion of his life was devoted.

Mr. Olney was, for twelve consecutive years a teacher in the High School, at Hartford, Connecticut; and whilst he was engaged there, he began the compilation of geographical works, impelled thereto by the consciousness that improved methods of teaching that important branch of knowledge was a prime necessity. At the age of thirty years, he published his "Geography and Atlas." Its success was wonderful, not only in outstripping all others in usefulness, but in the demand for it, for millions of copies were eventually sold. It had been heralded by a smaller work entitled "An introduction to Geography." After the Geography and Atlas followed a "Geography for Schools and Families." In rapid succession appeared other text-books for schools from his pen—"Outline Maps;" "Outline Maps of Canada;" "Exercises on Outline Maps;" "Little Reader;" "Easy Reader;" "School Reader;" "National Preceptor;" "Arithmetic;" and "History of the United States."

Mr. Olney was ten times elected to a seat in the legislature of his State, and in that position he exerted a powerful influence in the adoption of measures for elaborating and perfecting a common school system for Connecticut. The impress of his labors are widely seen in the intellectual progress of his native State.

Twice Mr. Olney visited Europe to perfect himself in his favorite studies, first in 1835, and again in 1838. In the year 1867, he was elected Controller of Public Accounts for the State of Connecticut which office he held at the time of death.

WILLIAM F. KUMMER.

Many of the older readers of the RECORD will remember the sensation created in this country by the "Automaton Chessplayer." It was part of an exhibition of automaton figures, panoramas and mechanical contrivances, which amused the young and old, forty years ago. The exhibitor was Monsieur Maelzel. Among his extraordinary performances was that of the figure of a Turk seated before a chess-table upon which the game was played. He seemed to be operated by machinery, and the exhibitor, before the performance began, would show cog-wheels and other mechanism, to the audience. And yet a game requiring so much of mental capacity, was so skilfully played by the dumb Turk with the most expert performers, that the manikin was scarcely ever beaten. The machinery shown was only to make the illusion more

perfect. There was a place under the table in which a person sat; and there was one of the most skilful chessplayers of his time. He had the means of seeing every movement upon the chess-board, and he, unseen, directed the movements of the Turk. That man was William F. Kummer, who died in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, at the great age of eighty-nine years. He was, for many years, the genius of the "Automaton Chess-player." After he left the service of Maelzel, he was, for several years, the superintendent of the Masonic Hall, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRAYTON.

On the 30th of July, HENRY DRAYTON, a native of Philadelphia and an eminent Opera singer, died at his residence in East Ninth Street, in New York, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy which fell upon him a few days before. He was fifty years of age. Evincing fine talents for music, he was educated in that art at the Conservatory of Music, in Paris. His first appearance upon the stage was in the character of "Bertram," in "Robert le Diable." He was so successful, that he was soon afterward appointed *prima basso* of the Italian Opera at Antwerp. In England he appeared in the French Comic Opera; and in the presence of Queen Victoria, he performed in an opera written by the King of Holland, entitled *L'Esclave de Camoens*. This led to his profitable engagement in English Opera, in London, in which he was very successful. The critics spoke of him as another Lablache in his "Devilshoof." In the English version of "Il Trovatore," he was the original "Count di Luna."

Mr. Drayton's genius was not confined to the practice of the musical art. He possessed many fine literary qualities, that led him to the composition of several Operas and plays which were very popular. He had married while abroad, and did not return to his native country until 1859. He and Mrs. Drayton returned to England after a sojourn of two years in this country, and remained there, in professional life, until 1869, when he was engaged by the Riching's Opera Company, and sang with them most acceptably. While performing with them on a tour, in the Summer of 1871, he was partially prostrated by paralysis at Rochester, N. Y. from which affliction he had never recovered, fully. His last public appearance was a few weeks before his death, at Bryant's Opera-house in New York, with the Seguin Opera Company. At the time of his fatal prostration he was arranging with several managers for the Operatic production of the drama of "Rip Van Winkle," with some of Bristow's songs.

Mr. Drayton's social qualities were so attractive, that his death is keenly felt by a large circle of attached and admiring friends. Funeral rites in his honor were performed at the Episcopal Church near the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth St. Lodges of Free masons were in attendance, and a large number of the members of his profession.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Early History of Georgia; Embracing the Embassy of Alexander Cumming to the Country of the Cherokees, in the year 1730. With a Map of the Cherokee country, from a Draft made by the Indians. A paper read in substance before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, February, 1872, by SAMUEL G. DRAKE, A.M. Reprinted, with additions from the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1872. 4to., pp. 20. The above title is a fair index to the contents of the elegantly printed pamphlet it describes, and little more need be said, for the ability of the author to treat his subject with fidelity and thoroughness, is well known.

Mr. Drake's chief authority for his facts stated, is a MS. in his possession, written by Sir Alexander Cumming in the year 1755. He was sent over as ambassador to establish trade among the Indians of Georgia and win them to the English interest, which the Spaniards and Frenchmen had monopolised. The narrative details the operations of the ambassador while among the Cherokees. It forms a deeply interesting chapter in the history of Georgia before its colonization under Oglethorpe.

I.O.O.F. Address delivered by Samuel Yorke At Lee, P.G.M. and P.G. Rep., at Columbia, Toulumne County, California, on the Fifty-third Anniversary of the Order in the United States. April 26, 1872. 8vo., pp. 14. This is an able review of the progress of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from 1819 to 1871, by the Editor of the "New Age," (the official organ of the Odd Fellows of California,) and one of the most scholarly men of our country. It is always a pleasure to read what he writes, or to hear what he says, for one is sure of reading or hearing "English undefiled." The discourse reveals the fact that during the period above named, the grand aggregate of the receipts of this noble institution, has been

| | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Expenditures for the relief of Brothers, | \$9,937,075 | |
| " " " " Widows, | 1,810,703 | |
| " " " " Orphans, | 394,061 | |
| " " " " Burials, | 2,223,401 | |
| Miscellaneous expenditures, | 231,957 | |
| | <hr/> | \$14,597,199 |
| | | \$25,851,710 |

Three hundred and fifty thousand Odd Fellows are now spread over the United States. "I do not hesitate," says Mr. At Lee, "after an experience of 40 years, to assert that no body of men, ecclesiastical or civil, are so prompt and zealous as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to illustrate the love of God by shewing mercy to his neighbor."

Address upon Henry Price, Esquire, First Provisional Grand Master of New England and North America. Delivered before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, December 27, 1871, by WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Grand Master. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill. 8vo., pp. 112. This is a biographical and historical discourse on the career of a very active member of the Masonic fraternity who came to New England at about the year 1723. He was a successful business man as a tailor and merchant, and in 1751 retired from business, with a fortune, and resided in a large house at Cambridge. He finally removed to Townsend, a village in Massachusetts, where he lived the remainder of his days, and there he died in 1780.

A greater portion of the discourse is occupied in the vindication of the character of Mr. Price for truthfulness and candor, which had lately been impeached, the specification alleging that his written authority for establishing a Masonic Lodge in America, was a forgery. Mr. Gardner's vindication appears to be complete and unanswerable.

The volume is handsomely printed, and contains a picture of his tombstone; masonic seals; coat of arms and fac similes of documents. It is full of matter of great interest to the fraternity.

The American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies, (published by the Boston Numismatic Society,) for July, 1872, is filled with its usual variety of interesting articles. Its leading paper is on the "Rumford Medal of the Royal Society," with an engraving of the medal, taken from Dr. Ellis' "Life of Count Rumford," published last year by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. It contains twenty-nine other articles, all valuable to the lovers of the subject of which the "Journal" treats.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, quarterly, was issued promptly on the 1st of July, and contains evidences of vigorous growth. It is becoming one of the most useful and instructive of the publications of its class. The leading article in this issue, is a sketch of the life and character of Hon. William A. Reynolds, a resident member of the Society, by Benjamin W. Dwight, accompanied by a portrait well engraved by J. C. Buttre. There is a Lawrence Pedigree, by the Editor, and a list of American Families whose genealogies are being investigated, either in whole or in part, with a view to publication.

The Emigrant, or Reflections while descending the Ohio. A Poem, by FREDERICK W. THOMAS. "Westward the star [course] of empire takes its way." From the original edition of 1833, to which is added a Memoir of the author. Cincinnati: Printed for J. Drake. Robert Clarke & Co. 8vo., pp. 48. This production of a young man about twenty-one years of age, is quite remarkable for poetic imagery, flowing rhythm and artistic construction. It was begun while the author was descending the Ohio river to Cincinnati, to join his family there. He was in ill health and journeying to a strange land; and the poem is a record of his impressions. Other works followed: "Clinton Bradshaw;" "East and West," and "Howard Pinckney," all novels. Also, "The Beechen Tree, a Tale told in Rhyme, and other Poems." He also wrote some minor tales, and biographical sketches of John Randolph and William Wirt. He died in Washington City, in 1866, and his remains were recently reinterred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Montreal, announced that they would publish on the first of July, 1872, the first number of a quarterly magazine to be entitled "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal," to be made "illustrative of the early history of Canada and kindred subjects," at the moderate price of one dollar and fifty cents a year. The RECORD has not seen the promised co-laborer, but will welcome it cordially when it shall arrive.

History of the City of New York, from the Discovery to the Present Day. By WILLIAM L. STONE, author of "The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson Bart.;" "Life and Writings of Colonel William L. Stone," etc., etc. HUMANI NIHIL ALIEUREM. New York: Virtue & Yorston. 8vo, pp. 796.

This is a superb volume prepared by a painstaking historian and antiquary, from materials gathered from every variety of sources from which might be drawn important facts. One of the chief original fountains of information was the collection of manuscript notes made from the lips of old New Yorkers, by the author's father, Colonel William L. Stone, the biographer of Brant and Red Jacket. Another source of original information, consisted of conversations by the author, with eminent New Yorkers of his own time; the writings of others, and also the best published historical and biographical works concerning the City of New York.

The work is divided into three periods, the First extending from the year 1609 to 1674; the Second from the year 1674 to 1783; and the Third from 1783 to 1872. The First period embraces the historic narratives of the Dutch supremacy in New Netherland and New Amsterdam, now New York; the Second, the Colonial history of the City under

the rule of the English; and the Third, its history as the commercial metropolis of one of the municipally independent States of the nation, in which is exhibited its remarkable progress during a period of ninety years. The history of this period relates to the events first from the settlement of New York by the Dutch; second, from the English conquest to the close of the Revolutionary war; and, third, from its evacuation by the British down to the present day.

The author opens his account of the first period, with the usual historical facts concerning the discovery of and settlement on the island of Manhattan; the administrations of Van Twiller and Kieft; the fur trade and the building of the City; the interference of New England adventurers, etc. He traces the progress of the City commercially, politically and socially, from the arrival of Governor Stuyvesant, throughout the phases of his energetic administration to the final passage of the City and province from the Dutch possession to the permanent English rule, and closing with a very interesting and instructive chapter concerning the social manners, customs and amusements of the Dutch dwellers on Manhattan, at that time.

The second period opens with a description of New Amsterdam at about the time of its surrender to the English, as described by the Labadists and other early writers on the subject, and traces the history step by step, of the progress of the City throughout successive political agitations, including the sway of Leisler and the trial of Zenger, the noted Democrats of their time; and so on down to the premonitory disturbances of the political atmosphere of the City and province that heralded the ensuing tempest of the Revolution. He traces the political and religious controversies which agitated the colony and especially the City, for forty years before the flames of the Revolution of 1775, burst out, and portrays the kindling of those flames in the City. He gives us a history of the newspaper press in New York before and during the Revolution; and a graphic account of the evacuation of the City by the British late in 1783, and the entrance of Washington into it.

The history of the third period is opened by a consideration of the position of New York state among her sister commonwealths, and the events connected with its adoption of the National Constitution. The author paints in pleasing tints, the inauguration of Washington as the first president of the Republic; the republican Court, and the important business of laying the strong foundations of a national government by the Father of his Country and his cabinet, and the National Legislature, all done in the City of New York; and then he sketches with a master's hand, the political and social history of the City—its belles and beaux—its politicians and statesmen—its philosophers, artists and literary men, down to the marriage of Lake Erie with the Hudson river, of the nuptial ceremonies attending which, a minute account is given. From that time

to the present, the stirring events of the Metropolis afford the author ample coloring for a series of vivid pictures of the life of that great metropolis, including its public celebrations; its public receptions of distinguished men; its abolition, theatrical and draft riots; the changes in its physical and social aspects; the development of its charities; its municipal government and the power of "Rings" formed for political rule or public plunder.

This is the first attempt to give a complete social as well as political history of the great City of New York, and is successful. It possesses the keenest interest for every New Yorker in whatever part of the world he may be sojourning. It is illustrated by twenty engravings on steel, and eighty-four engravings on wood; and a copious Appendix contains documents of great local value. The publishers have seconded the efforts of the author in the production of a beautiful and valuable book.

Memoir of George Livermore. Prepared agreeably to a resolution of the Massachusetts Historical Society. By CHARLES DEANE. 8vo., pp. 60.

A Dialogue, or the Third Conference between some Young Men born in New England, and some Ancient Men which came out of Holland and Old England, concerning the Church and the Government thereof. By WILLIAM BRADFORD, Governor of Plymouth. Edited with a Preface and Notes, by CHARLES DEANE. 8vo., pp. 78.

Letter of Sir John Stanhope to Secretary Davison, concerning Elder Brewster. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, May, 1871, By CHARLES DEANE. 8vo., pp. 8.

The forms in issuing Letters Patent by the Crown of England, with some remarks on the Massachusetts Charter of the 4th of March, 1628-9. A paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, 21st of December, 1869, By CHARLES DEANE. 8vo. pp. 24.

A Brief Memoir of Robert Waterston, a Boston Merchant. By ONE WHO KNEW HIM MANY YEARS. 8vo., pp. 11.

These are the titles of several interesting monographs by the well known historical critic, of Cambridge, Mass., Charles Deane, LL.D.

The first is a faithful and loving outline sketch of the life and character of one of the best and noblest of the sons of Massachusetts. A native of Cambridgeport; feeble in physical constitution; acquiring education under difficulties, he became an eminent merchant; a lover and student of literature; a scholar of fine attainments; an earnest and intelligent delver in the mine of American history, and an author of solid repute. He was one of the most active members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and kindred associations. He began business life at his majority, with a single dollar. With him existence was truly a struggle, for he was compelled to fight with the disabilities

of feeble health and the cares and anxieties of mercantile life, while his tastes led him into the more quiet paths of study and the pleasure of research and authorship. In that struggle he had a sweet consoler at all times, in a loving wife, who survives him.

Mr. Livermore's letters to his friends at home, while abroad, would make a most interesting volume. He made the acquaintance of many men of note, in the literary world, whilst he was in Europe; and his personal recollections and impressions are told in a most charming manner.

Mr. Livermore made the collection of different and rare editions of the Scriptures, a specialty, and the library he left at his death in 1865, is very rich in such treasures.

The second monograph named, is a curious ecclesiastical discussion, in the form of a Dialogue, in which the author ably defends the validity and intrinsic value of Congregationalism as a form of church government. He was a man of large and generous views yet of strong convictions; and whilst tolerant toward others, he always maintained his own opinions sturdily. Dr. Deane, in his editorial Preface, written in 1870, gives us an interesting insight into the character of Bradford. The Dialogue is a perfect daguerreotype of the modes of religious thought in those days. The work is also possessed of considerable historic interest.

The third monograph relates to some difficulties about the appointment of William (afterward "Elder," of the *May-flower*) Brewster, postmaster of Scroby. Sir John Stanhope was Post Master General of England, and his letter is addressed to the Secretary of Queen Elizabeth. Brewster in consequence apparently of misinformation, was deprived of the office, but was reinstated. That was thirty years before as an Elder, he came to America, in the *May-flower*.

The fourth monograph is a very valuable essay, by the erudite author, in which he gives the mode of procedure, on the part of the British Government in issuing letters patent, or a charter for territory or privilege; and minute information concerning the Massachusetts Charter of 1628-9, including the "docket," or memorandum addressed to the King by the law officers of the Crown, explaining their instrument. Dr. Deane says that there are on record in England, a regular series of "dockets" from 1584 to the present time, indexed by names and subjects.

The last monograph above mentioned is a memoir of one of the most eminent and upright of Boston merchants, who died in August, 1869, at the great age of ninety-two years. He is represented as possessing in a large degree, the character of a Boston merchant of the old school; a thorough republican in politics, and a Unitarian in theology. He was a parishioner and cherished personal friend of Dr. Channing, whom he resembled in many beauties of the Christain character.

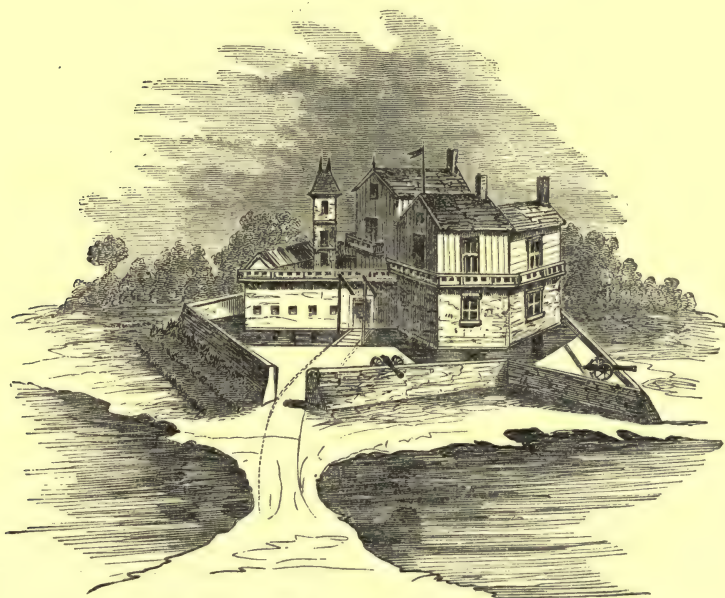
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1872.

No. 10.

THE FOUNDER OF QUEBEC.



GOVERNOR CHAMPLAIN'S HOUSE.

I suppose that many of the summer tourists on Lake Champlain are not aware that the beautiful sheet of water, one hundred and forty miles in length, lying mostly within the State of New York, was so named in honor of the founder of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. It had, for how long we know not, been called by the Indians, (Hurons I believe)

Can-i-a-de-ri Gua-run-te, the Door of the Country. Those who have traversed it will perceive the appropriateness of the name. It lies between the lofty ranges of the Adirondack Mountains on the west, and the Green Mountains on the east, and was an open way—a door from the St. Lawrence level on the north, or from the valley of the Hudson on the south,

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for the warring tribes of both regions. The Lake and its surroundings compose one of the most beautiful groups of scenery on the face of the earth; and the whole region is clustered with associations with some of the most romantic and important events in American history. These, and the natural history of the region have been illustrated in various ways by the scholarly pen of one of its eminent residents, the Hon. WINSLOW C. WATSON, of Port Kent.

This beautiful lake was discovered in the year 1609, by Samuel Champlain, a French navigator, whilst he was on the war-path with the Hurons and other Indian tribes, in a foray against the Iroquois whom the Frenchman believed to be neighbors dangerous to the peace of a colony he had just planted at the junction of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence rivers. While this brave explorer was penetrating the present State of New York from the north, HENDRICK HUDSON was sailing up the river that bears his name, from the south as far as the site of Waterford. Had both pushed forward a little further, they might have met in the great wilderness between Fort Edward and Whitehall. Three quarters of a century before Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence, Jacques Cartier discovered and named that river, and navigated its waters to the site of Montreal. He and his crew passed the severe winter of 1535—6 on the site of Quebec, where he lost one of his vessels; and in the Spring returned to France, treacherously decoying the Huron sachem on board his vessel, and carrying him away from his country to die in the land of the Gaul.

Other voyages were made to the St. Lawrence, but no permanent settlement was planted until the following century, when Samuel Champlain, an active and intelligent member of the French navy, whom Henry the Fourth of France had attached to his person because of his accomplishments, laid the foundations of the city of Quebec, and built for himself a house, on the bank of the St. Charles, in what is now the "Lower Town," not far

from the spot where Cartier's vessels were moored more than seventy years before.

Champlain was then about thirty-eight years of age. In his youth he had served in the navy, and was enjoying a pension from his King. The name of Canada had been given to the St. Lawrence region in Cartier's time; and now Chastes, Governor of Dieppe had obtained permission of Henry to found settlements there. He chose Champlain to act as his substitute in the enterprise. The monarch bestowed upon the sailor, the title of "General Lieutenant of Canada," and charged him to send home a faithful account of his transactions. He sailed in the spring of 1603, in a ship commanded by Pont-Gravé and went up the St. Lawrence to the Sault St. Louis, at the site of Montreal. They returned to France without accomplishing their object.

Under another patron, Champlain made voyages to America; and in the year 1608, he, with Pont-Gravé, ascended the St. Lawrence to the rock-bound bay of Tadousac, near the mouth of the Saguenay river, one hundred and thirty miles below Quebec. Champlain contemplated founding a permanent settlement there, but the country was too rugged and they went on up to the mouth of the St. Charles. There he planted the fruitful seed of a colony. He constructed huts, sowed grain, and began the development of that immensely profitable fur-trade with the Indians which soon commanded the profound attention of European merchants.

There, at the beginning of July, 1608, Champlain began the construction of a house for himself on the banks of the St. Charles, a sketch of which (printed at the head of this paper) was published in his account of his voyages, in 1613. It was built upon a point covered with hickory trees and wild vines, of wood and stone, the lower story being of the latter material and pierced for cannon and musketry. It was indeed a *fort*. It consisted of a group of three connected two-story buildings, small and strongly constructed, each with a cellar six feet deep. Around the

entire second story ran a gallery, and about the base of the buildings was a walk ten feet wide, and outside of that was a ditch, with a draw-bridge. Around the whole was a solid rampart of stone and earth, upon which cannon were planted. The kitchen was apart from the buildings, across a court-yard. From the centre of this court arose a tower to the height of the roof of the buildings, on which was a sun-dial. Outside of these fortifications Champlain planted and cultivated fields, orchards and gardens. Upon the site of this first house built at Quebec, and the first permanent dwelling-place of the French in Canada, the Church and the Market-house of the Lower Town now stand; and in that house Champlain lived a large portion of the time for twenty-seven years, and there he died in December, 1635.

The enmity of the Hurons excited by the perfidy of Cartier, was changed to friendship for the French, through the kindness and wisdom of Champlain, and with these people he made frequent war upon the Iroquois. He explored Canada extensively and discovered its resources. On returning to that country in 1620, after one of his visits home, he brought his family with him, and bore the com-

mission of Governor of the province, for France claimed to have territorial jurisdiction by right of discovery. He made strenuous efforts to christianize the native inhabitants and for that purpose he had invited some Jesuit missionaries to the colony so early as the year 1615.

Meanwhile, the English (in 1627), had captured Quebec, and with it, of course, all Canada, and Champlain left the city he had founded, then containing about two hundred souls. The country was restored to France, by treaty, five years later, when Champlain returned as Governor. His force of missionaries was now increased to fifteen clergymen and many lay brothers. A college was established at Quebec in which the children of friendly savages were to be educated in the learning and ways of civilization, the doctrines of the church, and the use of the French language.

But Champlain did not live to see the fruit of his generous planting. He only saw the germ a-budding, and by the eye of faith, alone, could he discern the coming harvest. He regarded the conversion of the savages as the highest aim of his life. "The salvation of one soul," he said "is of more importance than the founding of a new empire."

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

Whilst I concur in a measure with the writer of an article entitled "Col. John Kelly," published in the August No. of the RECORD "That we of Pennsylvania have been deficient in gathering up the memorials of our men of the Revolution," yet a reference to the 3rd Edition of Rogers' Biographical Dictionary, published many years since, would have shown the writer that we have not been altogether neglectful of the fame of many of them. Mr. Linn is in error as to Gen'l James Irvine. He was a citizen of Philadelphia and not of Carlisle, and was not related to the three brothers, Col. Wm. Dr. Mathews and Captain Andrew Irvine, all of Carlisle.

Captain Andrew Irvine died soon after the war, from the effects of seventeen bayonet wounds received at the night attack on General Wayne at the Paoli. Among those omitted in the list given by Mr. Linn might have been added, General Richard Butler, his three brothers, Cols. Gibson and Broadhead, Captain Brady, Cols. Hampton, Walter Stewart, Grier, Hay, and many other distinguished subalterns. It is a matter to be regretted that some one competent to the task, had not given us long since, a history of the career of the "Pennsylvania Line," whose services extended from Canada to Georgia. Reference condemnatory, is frequently

made in our histories, to the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line, in New Jersey, but when we take into consideration their then condition, ill paid, starved, half clothed, with other grievances to complain of on the part of the state authorities, and contrast it with their noble rejection of the offers of the British emissaries among them, of competence and ease, we must concede to the *common* soldier, however misguided for the moment, a sublime adherence to the flag of their country.¹

Let me add one more tribute to the fidelity of the Pennsylvania Line. I allude to the period of Arnold's treason; when verily, it "tried men's souls," and at the very moment of the greatest distrust in the minds of both Washington and Green, should it not be a subject of state pride, that the "Pennsylvania Line" was selected to march to the succor and defence of West Point? All honor to the soldiers of the old "Keystone State," then, as ever after, in all our wars, as firm

as a rock. The subjoined copies of letters from General Wayne will show, that I do not claim undue merit for the Pennsylvania Line.

W. A. J.

Irvine, Wayne Co. Pa.

[GEN'L WAYNE TO WASHINGTON.]

*Smith's White House,*¹ *Sept. 27th, 1780.*

Dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday from Robinson House² came to hand between seven and eight o'clock last evening. As the troops were much fatigued on account of loss of sleep, no prospect of any movement of the enemy up the river, and being in possession of, and commanding the pass by Storms' towards West Point, with a squad in our rear to file off our artillery towards Haverstraw Forge under the mountain to Suffrens, General Irvine and myself thought it best to remain in this position till morning, or until a move of the enemy should take place, in the latter case, to make a rapid march for West Point, sending our Artillery and baggage the route already mentioned as soon as the latter should arrive. I forgot to mention to your excellency, that the 1st and 2nd Brigade, [Pennsylvania], marched at a moment's warning, leaving our tents standing, guards and detachments out, pushed with rapidity to secure this pass, where it would be in our power to dispute the ground inch by inch, or to proceed to West Point as occasion might require, which was effected in as little time as ever so long a march was performed in."

[GEN'L WAYNE TO——]

"The detached and debilitated state of the Garrison at West Point insured success to the assailants; the enemy were

¹ On the first of January 1781, the whole Pennsylvania Line, excepting a part of three regiments consisting of about two thousand men, then stationed at Morristown, N. J. mutinied, because of grievances which they believed might be remedied. General Wayne was in command of these troops, and was much beloved by them. He attempted to bring them back to duty, when, after declaring their respect and love for him they said: "We are no longer under your command; we warn you to be on your guard; if you fire your pistol or attempt to enforce your commands, we shall put you instantly to death." They avowed their willingness to fight for their dear country if that country should be just to them, and marched towards Philadelphia to demand of Congress, sitting there, simple justice—the supplying of necessary comforts.

Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British in New York, hearing of this defection and mistaking the spirit of the mutineers, hoped to win them to the royal interest, and dispatched as emissaries for that purpose, a British sergeant and a New Jersey Tory, with a written offer that on laying down their arms and marching to New York, they should receive their arrears and the amount of the depreciation of the continental currency, in hard cash; be well clothed; receive a free pardon for all past offences; be taken under the protection of the British government, and no military service be required of them. So certain was Clinton of success in his scheme of seduction that he went to Staten Island with a considerable military force, to act as circumstances might require. But Sir Henry's proposals were rejected with disdain. "See! comrades," said one of the leaders of the mutineers, "he takes us for traitors. Let us show him that the American army can furnish but one Arnold, and that America has no truer friends than we." They seized the emissaries, delivered them, with Clinton's papers, into the hands of Wayne, as spies, and they were executed as such. The mutineers refused the reward offered for the apprehension of these emissaries: saying, "Necessity wrung from us the act of demanding justice from Congress, but we desire no reward for doing our duty to our bleeding country!" Congress in accordance with an arrangement made by commissioners, with the mutineers, at Princeton, complied with their just demands, and these brave and patriotic men returned to duty. —[EDITOR.]

¹ The house of Joshua Hett Smith, near Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson below Stony Point, where Arnold and André had their last interview.

² The house (yet standing) opposite West Point, that belonged to Colonel Beverly Robinson, a Tory, and until two days before the date of this letter, had been the head quarters of Arnold. His treason was now discovered, and at this date Major André was under guard at West Point. There was an apprehension that the British might attempt to seize this post, and hence the anxiety to occupy certain passes leading to it.

in perfect readiness for the enterprise, and only waited the return of André to carry it into execution. The 26th was the day fixed on for this exploit, and the discovery of Arnold's treachery was not made until late on the 25th. At twelve o'clock on the morning of the 26th an express reached Gen'l Green from his Excellency, who had fortunately arrived from Hartford, to push on the nearest and best disciplined troops, with orders to gain the defile or pass under the Dunder Bargh before the enemy.

The 1st Pennsylvania Brigade moved immediately, and on the arrival of the 2d express I was speedily followed by our gallant friend, Gen'l Irvine with the 2nd Brigade. Our march of sixteen miles was performed in four hours, during a dark night, without a single halt, or man left behind. When our approach was announced to the General he thought it fabulous, but when assured of his 10th Legion being near him, he expressed great satisfaction and pleasure.'

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following journals have been copied from the original MSS., among the papers of Major-general PHILIP SCHUYLER, in the custody of the Editor of the RECORD:

A journal of a Scout from Crown Point, to St. John's, Chamblée &c. &c. by Lieut. Benjamin Whitcombe and four men, as follows:

July 14th.—Set out from Crown Point went seven miles that night the wind being very high we could go no further. 15th day we got to Onion River, [Vermont,] at dark the wind and rain being severe we could go no further. 16th day was obliged to lay by, the weather being very tempestuous.

17th.—In the evening we set out and went 20 miles.

18th.—The wind and rain being so severe we could not move from our present station.

19th.—At night we set out and arrived at the head of Masisque Bay¹ at break of day.

20th day we travelled till we came opposite St. John's. The 2 Frenchmen being uneasy and not willing to go near St. John's, I told them to take a Frenchman and examine him and return home, upon which we left them and went towards St. John's, in the evening we came within about 5 miles of St. John's, heard the drums beat &c.

21st.—The day being cloudy and rainy

we got to the river about noon. We lay there all day in hopes of taking a prisoner but none appeared.

22d.—At day break we went down to the river side, stayed there until the sun was half an hour high; counted thirty batteaus in the water all finished, 9 on the Stocks; there were also 6 saws employ'd by hand to saw boards all appearing to work with great life and activity. Staying there all day till night and finding none except the guard they keeping close, we imagined it difficult to get a prisoner there. We then set out to go to Chamblée¹, and on the way saw four batteaus laden with barrels, we then proceeded to a French House where we found a canoe and crossed the river at the lower end of the Island, where we saw a large number of lights and supposed them to be a party of regulars consisting of about 100. We supposed there were at St. John's, of regulars, between 2 & 3000, then going into the road leading into Montreal we soon perceived we were discovered by the enemy; returned from the road a small distance and then went forward about a mile and came into the road again. Immediately a file of men passed, upon which I concealed myself and after they had passed me, returned again into the road and followed them a small distance, where I perceived them sitting, who discovered us again upon which we con-

¹ Missisquoi, at the foot of Lake Champlain.

¹ At the falls of the Sorel, below St. John's.

ceased ourselves a second time. Coming again near the road we made observations on the road and passengers; observed seventeen carts laden with barrels going towards St. John's; also 7 armed Indians.

That evening went in search of provisions, at which time the man who was in company left me.

23d.—Early in the morning I returned to my former place of abode; stayed there the whole day; saw 23 carts laden with barrels and tents going to St. John's. 24th stayed at the same place till about 12 o'clock then fired on an officer¹ and moved immediately into Chamblée road. Being discovered retreated back into the woods and stayed till night, then taking the road and passing the guards till I came below Chamblée. Finding myself discovered, was obliged to conceal myself in the brush till dark, the 25th instant, on which I made my escape by the guards. I saw upwards of 40 carts preparing to go to St. John's and I judged there were lying at that place, and on the road about one full regiment of regulars.

26th.—On my march towards Montreal road I saw a party of regulars coming toward me upon which I made my escape as fast as possible by the way procuring myself some provisions. Came to the aforesaid road again; saw 27 armed Indians passing towards St. John's and a considerable number of empty carts returning towards Montreal; at the same time heard 34 platoons fired towards Montreal; near the same number fired every evening and

morning from the same parts during the whole of my stay in those parts.

27th.—Setting out for home on the west side of the Lake nothing remarkable happened; only detained by bad weather and under great disadvantages in travelling for want of a compass. Arrived at this place on 6th of August.

BENJAMIN WHITCOMB, Lieut.

Capt Varick is desired to forward this to General Schuyler by the first opportunity, a copy is in the packet address'd to General Washington.



The following is an abstract of the Journal of Major John Bigelow, who was sent by Major-general Gates at Ticonderoga to Lieutenant-general Burgoyne, in Canada, with despatches from the Continental Congress:¹

Ticonderoga, July 23, 1776.

I departed from this post at sunset; arrived at Crown-Point at 11 O'clock at night, where, after a short stay, I proceeded on my voyage, till, on the 28th I met with a Sergeants Guard of the British Troops; and, having taken the Sergeant into our batteau, we soon reached the Isles-aux-Noix. There we were hailed by a

¹ This officer was Brigadier-general Gordon of the British army, whose brigade was encamped near La Prairie, opposite Montreal. On the 23d he rode alone to St. John's, to visit Brigadier-general Fraser. "The road," says Stone in his translation of the Memoirs, Letters and Journals of Major-general Reidesel, "was considered safe, for English troops were encamped along its entire length." While returning on the 25th [24th according to Whitcomb's date] through some woods, and when but two and a half league's distant from La Prairie, he was severely wounded in the right arm and shoulder by two balls from a concealed foe. He fell from his horse, and was afterwards found by a soldier of the 21 regiment. He was at once carried to Colonel Hamilton's, at St. Jacob, and remained there until his death, which occurred soon after. This happened in the rear of the English troops. It was never known who killed him."

General Gordon was buried at Montreal, on the 3d of August, with full military honors. Whitcomb was ignorant of the character of the officer and the extent of the mischief he had done, at the time he made the entry in his journal.—[EDITOR.]

¹ A spirited letter inclosing equally spirited resolutions of the Continental Congress, declaratory of the intention of the colonies to maintain their independence, was sent by the President of Congress to General Schuyler, on the 15th of July, with a request that he should read and forward them to Burgoyne, who had just succeeded General Carleton in command of the British forces in Canada. He was then at St. John, on the Sorel, where the army was resting after the Americans were expelled from that province. Schuyler sent the dispatch to Gates, who forwarded it to Burgoyne, by Major Bigelow on the 23d of July. The letter reached Burgoyne two days before Brigadier-general Gordon, was shot by Lieut. Whitcomb, as related above. This circumstance and the letter of defiance from Congress, enraged Burgoyne, and he issued the following order:

"All commanders of regiments are requested to inform their officers, sub officers and privates, that no more letters will be accepted from rebels who have taken up arms against their King; and if any more delegates from this mob dare approach our pickets, excepting as supplicants for mercy, they shall be at once arrested and imprisoned in order to be punished for their crime. All letters, even if directed to the Commander-in-chief, shall be delivered unopened to the provost and burned by the hangman."—[EDITOR.]

Sentinel, who ordered us to come on shore. We saw nine or ten tents on the Island, all in a cluster. I had no sooner landed than I was blind-folded, and led up to the Commanding Officer's Tent. About dusk, he ordered me to a small Island, situated to the southward of the Isle-aux-Noix. The Commanding Officer, who I understand, was Captain Craig, questioned me concerning my business, which I told him was with General Burgoyne, to whom I was sent with a letter from Congress, delivered to me at Ticonderoga, by Major General Gates. He answered he did not know whether he could receive a flag, but he said I would give him the letter, which he would forward to the General, then, as he said, at St. John's. He told me that the gentleman to whom the letter was directed, was indeed a General, but, not the Commanding Officer in Canada. I answered that I supposed the letter was directed to General Burgoyne, on account of General Thompsons having mentioned him, as being the Commanding Officer at Three Rivers,¹ when he [General Thompson] sent up to Sorrel for his baggage.

Captain Craig dispatched, about nine at night, an officer with that and other letters, to St. John's. I remained in his tent, where I was civilly treated. Two other officers supped with us; and, whether from politeness, or policy or both, little was said on political subjects. I asked Captain Craig, whether there were British officers with those Savages, who, in cool blood, murdered some of our people, opposite to that Isle. He answered in the affirmative. I could not help replying that our army could scarcely believe that such barbarities should have been suffered to be perpetrated, where Britons had the command. He argued that they could not always govern the Savages, who, said

he "will fight in their own way." Mr. Craig appeared desirous to decline any further conversation on that subject.

I believe Captain Craig had not been long at Isle-aux-Noix, when I landed there. I lodged in his tent; but I must not omit that the drummer, who landed with me, said he observed an officer whispering to a Sergeant, when the boat was near the shore, and overheard him ask "What he thought of the Congress?" I understood that there were no more than three batteaus on the Island, when I went on shore, one of which formerly belonged to our army; the two others were newly built; and the number (30) was marked in large figures upon one side of them.

On the 29th of July, Captain Craig sent three batteaus and five canoes up the lake. Two of the latter were large, the three others, small: at ten in the morning I was blind-folded again, and ordered to the south part of the Island where a large tent was pitched for me. It appeared to me that they wanted to exhibit to me all the show of Indians they could. They now and then, ran down to the point, with a guard, every time that an Indian canoe passed by, and pretended they were mightily afraid that the Savages would come on shore and murder us. To mortify them, I took no notice of this juggling; but strongly recommended to my men, that should they look at the Indians, they would endeavor to do it with the greatest unconcern.

On the 8th of August, I was informed that the Committee of Congress, who, I was told, had been sent to Quebec, were come back;¹ that Captain Craig presented his compliments to me, and desired I would be ready to sail in the evening. I observed, during my stay there that they paraded at different times, their officers, in an ostentatious manner, and with the

¹ General Thompson, with about 1500 troops mostly Pennsylvanians, including the regiments of St. Clair, Wayne and Irvine, were sent from the Sorel, by General Sullivan, to attack the British at Three Rivers, who had driven the late General Thomas from that place on the St. Lawrence. Sullivan was not aware that Burgoyne had just arrived at Quebec with a large reinforcement of British and German troops. These Carleton had sent immediately up the St. Lawrence, and Thompson was defeated and made prisoner by them.—[Editor.]

¹ At the request of General Schuyler, a committee of Congress was sent to Canada in the Spring of 1776, to mark the condition of affairs there, empowered with authority to regulate the army, and if possible, organize a republican government there in alliance with the revolted colonies. The committee consisted of Dr. Franklin, Charles Carroll and Samuel Chase. They went no further than Montreal, when they perceived it to be impossible to hold Canada and advising its evacuation, returned to Philadelphia.

manifest intent to lead me into the belief of their being very numerous; but I do not think that I saw above forty of them during the whole time, and more than sixteen, together. They displayed the very same pageantry, respecting five or six batteaux; appearing exceedingly busy in carrying some timber to the Isle, merely to show themselves and give their preparations a formidable appearance. They have been employed about building a very large bake-house, and perhaps for the same reason. All the new batteaux I could see about the Island amounted to no more than twelve.

They talk much of Hessians, and Hanoverians,¹ but I saw none. It would be too tedious minutely to relate all the particulars, which I discovered. Their intentions were to make me believe their strength was such as, doubtless, they would have been as anxious to conceal, had it been real.

I was told that their General had

ordered an escort, to conduct me to our own guards, a favor which I did not want, but could not refuse. At sunset Captain Craig came down with fourteen officers, and dismissed me under convoy of a birch canoe, commanded by Captain Alexander Frazer, and Mr. Scott. The canoe had two officers, a Sergeant and a Corporal of the British troops, with nine Frenchmen on board. On the 9th just at dark, we came on shore, at Gilleland's,² and next morning, at seven o'clock, Captain Frazer and Mr. Scott left us, and went down the lake, after having showed us as much liberty as could be expected from men whose situation sufficiently apologized for their reservedness. As the crew I had with me consisted of remarkable decent men, all natives of the United States, and of the corps of artillery, as myself, the British officers during my stay, carefully prevented their free intercourse with soldiers, who would be glad to become again our brethren.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

(*Ante* pp. 164-6. 248-50. 364-366.)

I have read with interest the reply to my communication concerning Washington's mother, and heartily join in the wish that the question may be considered fairly and dispassionately. It is true that a man cannot state of his own knowledge the place or date of his birth. Yet very few men of any education or position are without knowledge on the point, derived from the persons most qualified to know. I must consider George Washington as no exception to the rule, and I regard his testimony as of prime importance. Now in 1792, Washington wrote to Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-at-Arms, a letter in reply to the latter's inquiries about the family. It is printed in Sparks's Washington 1. 546-551.

In this letter Washington states expressly as follows: "George, eldest son of Augustine

Washington by the second marriage was born in Westmoreland County." In another place he says "Augustine then married Mary Ball March 6, 1730, by whom he had issue George [the writer] born February 11th (old style) 1732," &c. &c.

The record in the family Bible, which I agree with my critic in believing to be in Washington's hand-writing, states clearly that George was born on the 11th Feb. and was baptised on the 3d of April, following. My critic confesses that these two dates are incompatible with an intervening sea-voyage, and that therefore the birth and baptism were undoubtedly in the same country. Washington, as we have seen, says that he was born in Westmoreland county, (Virginia of course)

¹ These were the German troops, then in Canada, under the command of the Baron de Riedesel.

² The landing place of the large domain of William Gilleland on the western shore of Lake Champlain, which he called Janesborough. — [EDITOR.]

and it will take strong evidence to make us believe that he lied or was mistaken.

Now the sole evidence for a contrary belief is that of Mrs. Morer. I termed her a servant, to which term my critic objects. His own account is that "her aunt or mother took the child G. W. in her arms" to America. Elsewhere this aunt is called the "nurse." Now I submit that with the social distinctions existing in England in 1730, I am entitled to say, that if the aunt was a nurse, the niece was of the same rank in life, and *not* "a young gentlewoman and a friend of Mary Ball."

I repeat that Mrs. Morer's story must be taken as a whole, and it is of vital importance for the supporters of her account to prove that she was alive in 1732, and old enough to be the recipient of valuable presents from the Washingtons as she asserts. Before any credit can be given to this Mrs. Morer, let us have the authentic dates as to her birth and death. I have shown that if she was a girl of 12 or 15 years of age in 1732, and died in 1812, she attained a very unusual age.

As to the corroboration afforded by "Lacon" it is nothing at all. This story also must be taken as a whole, and though he says Augustine married in England, he adds that George was born in Virginia. This story is so vague and so lacking in proofs, that we may well dismiss it as of no value, especially as his reputation for accuracy is not good. He was a dashing writer whose erratic memory was forced to supply him with assertions to adorn his pages.

My critic makes a grave error in saying that Augustine Washington might be passing through Cheshire to visit Cave Castle "the beautiful residence of his father and uncle before they came to America." In the first place the emigrants were the *grand*-father and *grand*-uncle of Augustine. In the second place they never resided at South Cave, and were certainly *not* the sons of Lawrence Washington of Brington as Baker surmised. This fact has been clearly shown by a most accomplished genealogist, Col. Joseph L. Chester, in an article in the "Herald and

Genealogist" (London) since reprinted in the Heraldic Journal (Boston.)

It is certain that all former accounts are wrong and that nothing is known of the ancestry of the emigrants to Virginia, John and Lawrence Washington.

Surely my critic will allow that under these circumstances I have a right to ask again to what fortune was Augustine Washington heir, to account for his remarkable trip to England about 1730, if he ever made one.

It is also evident that the Balls like the Washingtons had been long settled in Virginia. The great grandfather of Mary Ball emigrated as early as about 1650, and Bishop Meade gives a brief account of the family. This account is fragmentary like most of the sketches in the Bishop's book. My critic says that the name of Joseph Ball (Mary's father) is not on the list of tomb-stones in Lancaster county copied by Meade, "presumptive evidence that he did not die in Virginia." With all due respect to the critic, is it a presumptive evidence of anything but that he did not die in that particular parish?

I fear a desire to be impartial has led the writer to over credulity. Surely the presumption is that Joseph was born in Virginia and lived there, since his grandfather had been an emigrant, and until Virginia had been explored it is useless to search in England.

The Balls, it seems, settled first in Lancaster county: Westmoreland county, the home of the Washingtons adjoined it on the north. It is much more likely that Joseph Ball settled in Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland or King George's county, and was a neighbor of Augustine Washington, than that he was a resident in England.

The truth is that we are dealing with obscure persons and scanty records, but for that very reason the commonplace and usual course of events is the most probable one. Augustine Washington was a man in no way distinguished above his fellow planters. We know definitely that only fifteen months elapsed between the death of his first wife and the marriage with his

second. We know that he had no property in England to which he was heir, no reason for a voyage to the mother country, and that he had a family of young children dependent on him. Yet we are to suppose that he went to England, there met, wooed and wedded a girl whose relations had all lived in Virginia, and brought her home. And yet that this episode, a veritable romance in the life of a Virginian planter, was unknown to his son, who states that he was born in Virginia.

The claim made is so improbable that it would require to be fortified by the strongest proofs, by parish records, by the depositions of several witnesses, and yet it is substantiated by the testimony of Mrs. Morer alone.

It is true it seems that on the Cookham register occurs the burial of John Ball in 1707. But this is not Joseph Ball, Mary's father. To allow, as my critic asks, that this is a mistake of the clerk, is fatal to all evidence. He produces John Ball as the resident and we hold him to that name and no other.

The one grain of evidence connecting any of the name with England, is the fact that Mary's brother was living in England, in 1747 and 1745. But he was in Virginia in 1729, and no one knew when or why he went to England.

I trust my critic will not deem me uncourteous if I say that his second article has added nothing to the facts produced in his first. It is conceded that we cannot produce the parish records of the birth of George Washington, and still less of that of his mother. Neither can we produce the marriage record of Augustine and Mary Washington. But we do produce George Washington's positive assertion that he was born in Virginia, and a memorandum in the family Bible agreeing in in all respects with it, by showing that he was baptised when less than two months old, and that his sponsors all bore Virginia names.

Some facts are yet obtainable possibly. If we can find that Augustine Washington was in this country between Nov. 24, 1728

and March 6, 1730, that would lessen the probability of his visiting England. So also a search in the records of the five counties I have named may reveal the fact that Joseph Ball lived in Virginia, and that Mary Ball was born there.

Again it may be found that Joseph Ball, Jr. who was in Virginia in 1729, remained there for years and so diminished the possibility that his sister was living in England in 1732.

The main difference between my critic and myself seems to be that he sees mysteries in common matters, and inserts marvels in every blank space in the record. For example I quoted George Washington's record, that after the death of Augustine's first wife "he then married Mary Ball." My critic adds "without a hint as to *where* he married her." "And so in the baptismal record, he [G. W.] does not hint as to *where* the christening took place." To most minds the answer is plain: as George knew that his father never moved out of Virginia he did not need to say expressly that it was in that colony. But had it been a fact that the marriage and birth were in a foreign land, how natural, how inevitable it would have been, for him to note that fact.

I must cite one paragraph which I think is very unfair, though not intentionally so doubtless, from my critic's last article. "The reviewer asks 'what proof is there that Augustine Washington was ever in England?' Precisely the same proof that George Washington was born in America, namely, none whatever."

I object to this as unfair, because in proof of Washington's birth we have his deliberate statement made on an official occasion, and none whatever in regard to Augustine's residence except the disputed witness Mrs. Morer. It is not right to place these witnesses on a level.

I cannot account for what I consider the singular delusion of Mrs. Morer. The most plausible solution is, that some person named Ball did reside at Cookham, and possibly emigrated. Whether this family was connected with the Virginian one or not is questionable though not improbable.

Bishop Meade says that Joseph Ball had an only daughter who married Raleigh Downman in 1750. From the name and the context I should suppose Downman to be a Virginian. If so, it *might* be, that some tradition of Joseph Ball's child being taken to America, was the basis of Mrs. Morer's story: but I do not venture to favor any such explanation.

I think then we may safely dismiss Mrs. Morer's romantic tale, until it has been

shown that any Washington ever lived at Cookham, and rely in the meantime on George Washington's own story. We all celebrate his birthday, for which he is the sole authority: and if he knew *when* he was born, he undoubtedly knew *where* he saw the light. The 22d of February, and Westmoreland county, Virginia, are inextricably conjoined in our collection of facts.

W. H. WHITMORE.

LOWER MERION MEETING HOUSE.

Editor of the American Historical Record.

Your correspondent, "S," of Upper Darby, page 224, has kindly contributed data, which, in some measure is calculated to assist my efforts in determining the precise site on which the primitive Lower Merion meeting house stood. That the present house is not the original building, he admits, "is conclusively shown": but the query which I wish resolved, is, where was the first house seated?

The earliest mention of an edifice of this character here, is I presume, found in the re-survey by Daniel Powell, of a tract of land made in pursuance of a warrant from the "commissioners of property," mentioned on page 163, Powell certifies that he had re-surveyed unto Edw. Rees a piece of land in the township of Lower Merion, Co. Philadelphia, bounded and described by an accompanying plan. The result of this survey is recorded in the book of surveys on the 20th of 2d month, 1702.

The apportionment of this tract of land was made soon after the arrival of Penn in 1682, and probably was not done with the requisite accuracy; hence the necessity of a re-survey by David Powell, who, it may not be uninteresting to add, went over 26000 acres in one year, divided among 80 to 100 individual owners. The cost of these surveys amounted to "one hundred and twenty pounds odd." Of this amount, he says, that he did not receive much more than the charges of the chain-carriers, &c., "but I thought it my

duty" says Powell, "for satisfaction to whom it may concern, to give a true account of the whole harvest the last year, hoping it may prove better the next year."

In the first laying out of this tract, lately granted to Edw. Rees, a small portion was donated by him to Friends for the exclusive use of a place of sepulture. No house is noticed; but in the re-survey of the same plantation recorded in 1702, is a sentence as follows: "Thence N. 14 degrees, W. 32 perches to a stake set in the ground of Merion meeting-house by the line of Robert Roberts' land." So also, in a deed of settlement, dated the 7 Aug. 1708, and in another deed dated the 23 April, 1709, made between said Edw. Rees and Robert Jones of Lower Merion, additional notices are on record, which would seem to decidedly place the old house in the immediate vicinity of the old grave yard, given by Edw. Rees, in 1695, which was donated for the express purpose of a burying ground *only*, but on what precise part of the Roberts gift may not be so susceptible of proof. The old stables were located on the S. W. corner of Jones' lot, now the General Waynes' tavern and P. O. and of course in close vicinage to the original house.

Moreover in a deed of release, dated the 20 March, 1714, made between one Prees, or Price, son and heir of said Edw. Rees, and Edw. Jones, Thomas Jones, and Rob. Roberts, son and heir of John Roberts, malster, to certain trustees. In this deed no mention is made as to the

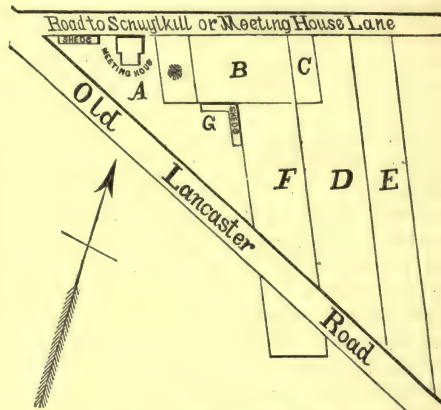
uses to which it was dedicated; but in 1747, in consequence of Robert Roberts being the only survivor, and other causes moving him, another Indenture was made to certain trustees, in which the "uses and benefits are declared to be for the behoof of the poor of the people, called Quakers, which are or hereafter may belong to the said religious society belonging to Merion aforesaid, and to and for the use and benefit of the said society, and to build and maintain one or more meeting-houses, or places of religious worship."

I may also add that the will of Edw. Rees, which is dated 8 January, 1727, and probated 23rd Nov. 1728, directs *inter alia*, ten pounds towards building a stone wall about the grave yard, at Merion meeting-house, which, hitherto, was enclosed by pales. Now this stone wall excludes the present house, which stands, as aforesaid, on Roberts' donation, as did the first. The authorities cited by your correspondent of Upper Darby, are not, in my estimation, sufficient to establish the erection of the new edifice in 1713; but it may denote the era of its first inception. Besides the affixed date of 1695, we may confidently call in aid of architectural details of the various houses, which owe their erection to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, which, so far as my observation extends, exhibit a barn-like construction much more rude than the regular and cruciform order of the present Merion house presents.

A brief MS. note has fallen into my hands which ascribes the erection of the Old House to Hugh Roberts, a large land owner in this vicinity; but in what degree, or whether at all related to the Robert Roberts, party to the deed already noticed, I am not informed. The Roberts' who came from Wales to this province in the time of Penn consisted of two or three families, two of which were distinguished by the terms, Roberts the miller, and Roberts the malster. The Hugh Roberts, who took up much land here, was a native of Callograth in the commott of Penllyn, County Merioneth. He

purchased, as appears by a deed, dated, the last day of Feb. the 24 Charles II, 625 acres of land of Edw. Jones and John Thomas for the sum of £12. 10s. ood.; it being a part of 5000 acres which W^m Penn granted and confirmed to them on the 16 Feb^r, 1681, for which they paid him one hundred pounds sterling.

The accompanying diagram¹ is the result of a correct survey for the express



DIAGRAM

- ¹A The donation of the Roberts', 1714 and 1747.
- B The donation of Edw. Rees in 1695.
- C The donation of Jos. Tunis in 1763.
- D The donation of Jⁿ Dickinson, 1801.
- E The " " of Jⁿ " " 1804.
- F The deed of Edw. Rees to Rob. Jones, 1709. Gen. Wayne P. O.
- G The Stables or Sheds named in Old Deeds. and refers to the Old House.
- (*) The supposed site of the Old House.

purpose of describing the grounds of the Friends' meeting-house in Lower Merion, which clearly delineates the form of the whole, and the extent of each donation, from 1695, to 1804, including a part of the premises occupied by the General Wayne tavern and P. O. The asterisk(*) points out the supposed site of the old house, which, on the erection of the new one was enclosed in the part marked, B, some time after 1728. The old house continued to exist in which Friends assembled until the new house was fit for occupancy and is said to have been constructed of hewn logs well seasoned.

Yours JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

JOURNAL OF A MEMBER OF WASHINGTON'S STAFF.

Many years ago Col. James Watson Webb, then Editor of the "New York Courier and Enquirer," received from Mr. William B. Reed, the grandson and biographer of General Joseph Reed of the Continental Army, a brief manuscript journal written on small quarto paper by Col. Webb's father, General Samuel B. Webb. It was found somewhere in Pennsylvania. The manuscript was put into the hands of the Editor of the RECORD, soon afterward, from which he made the following memoranda of facts:

June 21, 1776.—Appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington, with Rich^d Carey, Rank, Colonel. Alexander Counter Hanson, of Maryland, Assistant Secretary. "Some days past, the General received information that a most horrid plot was on foot by the vile Tory's of this place, [New York] and the adjacent towns and villages. Having taken the necessary precautions, at two o'clock in the morning a number of officers and guards went to different places and took up many of their principals, among which was David Mathews Esqr. Mayor of the city, and to our great astonishment, we find five or more of the General's life guard, to be accomplices in this wicked plan—which was, at a proper time to assassinate the person of his Excellency, and the other general officers—blow up the magazine, spike the cannon, &c. It was to be put in execution as soon as the enemy's fleet appeared, if no proper time offered before—but thank God they are discovered, and many of them in close custody, where I hope they will receive the punishment due such infamous wretches."

June 22.—Aaron Burr appointed aid to Gen. Putnam.

June 28.—Tho^s Hicky executed for "mutiny, sedition and treachery." Hicky was one of the Life Guard above alluded to. Only one other of that faithful band, was seduced to undertake the wicked work by the freely offered bribes of Governor Tryon, then a fugitive on board the British Ship of War, *Duchess of Gordon*,

lying in New York bay. Hicky was hanged near the Bowery in the presence of twenty thousand spectators. A newspaper of the day said, "During the execution, Kip, the moon-curser, suddenly sank down and expired immediately."

Mayor Mathews, Forbes, a gunsmith, and about a dozen others implicated in the conspiracy, were sent to Connecticut, as prisoners, but were afterward released. Hicky, in his dying confession, said that he had been led astray from duty and patriotism, by intimacy with lewd women. Washington in his order concerning the execution said: "The General hopes [the unhappy fate of the prisoner] will be a warning to every soldier in the army to avoid those crimes, and all others so disgraceful to the character of a soldier, and pernicious to his country."

June 29. Howe's¹ fleet of more than 100 sail, Telegraphed at L. Island.

July 2, 9 A. M. Five large men-of-war came through the Narrows, to "the watering place²," about five miles above, at 6 P. M. 50 vessels of the fleet followed. Gen. Mercer arrived in camp.³

July 4. At day-light a British sloop of eight carriage guns, lying in the "kills" between Staten I. and N. J. shore, was cannonaded from Bergen Point, by two nine pounders. The crew were obliged to quit her, and she was made a prize.

Parole, Alexandra *Countersign*—Brig^{er} for the day, Lt. Stirling, Field officers for the picquet, Co^l McDougal, Lt. Coll. Stockholm, and Major Brooks. Brigade Major for the day, Fish.⁴

¹ General Howe, who, when driven from Boston in March, went to Halifax, and after receiving reinforcements, proceeded to New York, before which city he was to be joined by ships and troops under Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton, from the coast of the Carolinas, and by German hirelings from Europe. He arrived off Sandy Hook in a large fleet of transports, on the 29th of June. The "telegraph" here mentioned, was no telegraph, but a "Semaphore." The first telegraph proper was invented by Professor Morse.

² This was on the Long Island shore, between Fort Hamilton and Greenwood Cemetery.

³ General Mercer was in command of a band, known as the "Flying Camp," which was to be composed of 10,000 men, ready to do duty anywhere.

⁴ McDougall (Alexander) was afterward a Major-general in the Continental army. Stockholm was from Fishkill, Dutchess County N. Y., and the Brigade Major was after-

July 9. "Agreeable to this day's order, the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each Brigade, and was received by three Huzzas from the Troops, every one seeming highly pleased we were separated from a King, who was endeavoring to enslave his once loyal subjects. God grant us success, in this, our new Character." See the *Order* for that day, in Sparks.

Colonel Webb wrote the following Order on the dictation of Washington, issued on the 9th of July, 1776:

"The Honorable Continental Congress, impelled by the dictates of duty, policy, and necessity, have been pleased to dissolve the connection which subsisted between this country and Great Britain, and to declare the United Colonies of North America, *Free and Independent States*. The several brigades are to be drawn up this evening on their respective parades at six o'clock, when the Declaration of Congress, showing the grounds and reasons of this measure, is to be read with an audible voice. The General hopes, that this important event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, knowing that now the peace and safety of his country depend, under God, solely on the success of our arms, and that he is now in the service of a State possessed of sufficient power to reward his merit, and advance him to the highest honors of a free country."

July 10. "Last night the statue of George III was tumbled down and beheaded, the troops having long had an inclination so to do, tho' this time of publishing a Declaration of Independence to be a favorable opportunity, for which they received the check in this day's orders, given below:"

"Tho' the General doubts not the persons who pulled down and mutilated the statue in the Broadway last night, were actuated by zeal in the Public Cause, yet it has so much the appearance of Riot and want of order in the Army, that he disap-

proves the manner, and directs that in future, these things shall be avoided by the soldiery, and left to be executed by proper authority."

About twenty years ago, the Editor of the RECORD, visited the then venerable Zachariah Green, (familiarly known as "Parson Green,") at his residence in the village of Hempstead, Long Island. He was a chaplain in the brigade encamped on "the common," where the City Hall and Park now are, at the time of the scenes above described. He said that the statue was of lead, gilded. The horse upon which the King sat, was poised upon his hinder legs. His Majesty had a crown on his head; his right hand held the bridle reins and the left rested upon the handle of a sword. The artist (Wilton of London), omitted stirrups, and Parson Green said it was a common saying among the soldiers "The tyrant ought to ride a hard trotting horse without stirrups." The late James Bell who died several years ago, at the age of ninety-one years, informed the Editor that he saw the statue while on its pedestal, and that the head of horse and man were toward the West. Mr. Green died on the 23d of June, 1858, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. His hearing was defective, when the Editor visited him at the age of ninety-two, but his memory seemed remarkably clear. He was the father-in-law of Mr. B. F. Thompson, author of a "History of Long Island."

A greater portion of the broken statue of the king, was sent to Litchfield, Connecticut, and there converted into bullets by a portion of the families of Governor Wolcott, Mr. Marvin, and Mr. Beach. Referring to this fact, Ebenezer Hazard, in a letter to General Gates wrote concerning the king: "His troops will probably have melted majesty fired at them."

July 12. The *Rose*, 20 guns, Lieutenant Wallace, and the *Phoenix*, 40 guns, Captain Parker, went up the Hudson River.

July 14. A court of inquiry on the conduct of Colonel Ritzema, to sit tomorrow. He is charged with prac-

ward Colonel Nicholas Fish, the father of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the present Secretary of State.

tices contrary to the discipline of the army¹.

"A flag of truce from the fleet [British] appeared, on which Col. Reed² and myself went down to meet it, about half-way between Governor's and Staten Island. Lt. Browne of the *Eagle* offered a letter from L^d Howe, directed "Geo. Washington, Esq." which, on account of its direction, we refused to receive, and parted with the usual compliments."

July 15. Col. Rodolphus Ritzema was acquitted, with honor. He had offended L^d Stirling by "disrespectful expressions." That officer forgave him.

July 16. Order written by Colonel Webb. "The hurry of business often preventing particular invitation being given to officers to dine with the General, he presents his compliments to the Brigadier, Field officers, and Brigade Major of the day, and requests while the camp continues in the city, they will favor him with their company to dinner, without any further or special invitation."

These officers were appointed every morning.

July 19. Webb and Reed met an aide-camp of Gen. Howe, who came to ask a personal interview with Washington, respecting correspondence. Reed, in the name of the General, granted the request, and promised the personal security of the officer.

July 20. Webb and Reed met Lt. Col. Paterson of the British army at 12 M., took him into their charge, and escorted him to Knox's Head Quarters in the city, "where his excellency General Washington attended with his suite and Life Guards." After an hours interview, took him back. Did not blind-fold him when passing "the grand Battery." "Sociable and chatty all the way³." The same

evening, an express brought the news of the American Victory at Charleston.¹ Ten large ships with Scotch troops arrived to reinforce the British on Staten Island.

July 25. Deserter received 20 lashes. Patrick Lyons, for drunkenness and sleeping on his post, 30 lashes. An order issued regretting the bad conduct of soldiers. "What a shame and reproach will it be if soldiers fighting to enslave us for 2d. or 3d. [2 pence or 3 pence] a day, should be more regular, watchful and sober than the men who are contending for everything that is dear and valuable in life."

After this the Journal ceases, and copies of daily orders are given only to Aug. 8, 1776.

Colonel Webb, the author of the Journal here cited was born in 1751, in the "Webb House" in Wethersfield, Connecticut, the residence of his father, Joseph Webb, made famous in history as the place where Washington and Rochambeau held their second personal conference in May, 1781. He joined the army at Cambridge as a volunteer a few days after the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord. There he was appointed aid to General Putnam and fought gallantly in the Battle of Bunker's Hill. He accompanied the army to New York after the evacuation of Boston and entered the military family of Washington late in June, 1776. He was wounded in the battle of White Plains in the Autumn, and in December, on the banks of the Delaware. Appointed Colonel in General Parson's Brigade, he accompanied that officer on an expedition

Howe, were appointed by Parliament commissioners to treat for peace with the Americans, with authority to extend a free pardon to all who should return to their allegiance. Patterson bore a letter from these commissioners, directed to "George Washington, Esq.," as before, as they could not recognise the military title of the "rebel" chief. Washington refused to receive any communications not addressed to General Washington. Patterson urged him not to be punctilious, as his errand was one of mercy and peace. "I understand" Washington said, in substance, "that the commissioners are only empowered to grant pardon. Those who have committed no fault need no pardon: the Americans are only defending their rights as British subjects." Patterson returned with the unopened letter, and the Howes never again attempted to correspond with "George Washington, Esquire."

¹ The victory of the defenders of Fort Sullivan, on Sullivan's Island, under Colonel Moultrie, against the naval attack by Admiral Parker.

¹ Ritzema was a son, I think, of the Rev. Wm. Ritzema, of the Dutch Reformed Church. He commanded one of the four New York regiments, and fought gallantly at the battle of White Plains in the Autumn of 1776. Soon after that he deserted to the Royal army and at about, the same time, Col. Zedwitz, a Prussian, who commanded another of the New York regiments, was cashiered for attempting a treasonable correspondence with Tryon.

² Colonel Joseph Reed, of Washington's military family.

³ General William Howe, and his brother Admiral Richard

to Long Island, when he was made prisoner, and was not exchanged until 1781, when Washington gave him the command of Light Infantry (whose leader, the Baron de Steuben, had just resigned), with the

rank of Brigadier. He married a daughter of Judge Hogeboom, and removed to Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. where he died in 1807. He was loved and highly esteemed by Washington.

THE INDIANS INSTIGATED TO MAKE WAR.

One of the chief causes of hostile feeling on the part of the Americans against the British government, during the thirty years that intervened between the close of the Revolution and the War of 1812, was the evidence presented, in various forms, of the agency of British officials in the country on our northern and western frontiers in exciting the Indian tribes to make war upon the American settlers, along those frontiers, in order to secure to British merchants the monopoly of the fur-trade in the northwest and make the Ohio river the northwestern boundary of American Territory, and civilization. Until the bargain made with Great Britain, known as Jay's Treaty, in 1794, the British, in violation of the Treaty of Peace in 1783, held on to and garrisoned the western forts in our territory, and were the inciters of the distressing Indian Wars which ended with the treaty of Greenville, in 1794. Detroit had been the headquarters of these British emissaries, and when compelled, by Jay's treaty, to give up that fort, they made their chief rendezvous, and that of Indian chiefs seduced by them, at Fort Malden, at Amherstburg, on the Canada side of the Detroit River, about eighteen miles below Detroit. From that point they sent out emissaries among the Indians, and incited Tecumtha, and his brother, "The Prophet," to attempt a confederation of all the savage tribes on our frontiers, to check the further spreading of settlements of white people in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. History tells us of the efforts of those powerful Shawnoese chiefs to accomplish that end, and of their final failure at the battle of Tippencanoe, in 1811. Yet the efforts of the British to incite the Indians

to fall upon the frontier settlements with the rifle, tomahawk, scalping knife and faggot, did not cease until the close of the War of 1812-15. Such agency British statesmen and British writers, have denied, but the proofs that sustain the allegation are numerous. A correspondent furnishes the RECORD with some of these proofs, in the form of extracts of letters, given below:

From Captain DUNHAM¹, United States Army.

Michilimackinac May 24th, 1807.

"There appears to be a very general and extensive movement among the savages in this quarter. Belts of wampum are rapidly circulating from one tribe to another, and a spirit is prevailing by no means pacific. The enclosed talk which has been industriously spread among them needs no comment.

"There is a certain *mischief at the bottom*, and there can be no doubt in my mind, that the object and intention of this great Manitou or second Adam, under the pretence of restoring to the aborigines their former independence, and to the savage character its ancient energies, is in reality to induce a general effort to *rally* and to strike somewhere a desperate blow."

"Extract from a talk delivered at Le Maioutinong, entrance of lake Michigan, by the Indian chief Le Maigouis, or the Trout, May 4th, 1807.

"I am the father of the English, of the French, of the Spaniard and of the Indians. I created the first man, who was

¹ Josiah Dunham, a native of New Hampshire, who was commissioned a captain in the 16th Infantry, in January, 1791; transferred to the Artillery and Engineers in February, 1807, and resigned on the 30th of April, 1808.—[EDITOR.]

the common father of all these people as well as yourselves, and it is through him, whom I have awakened* from his long sleep, that I now address you. *But the Americans I did not make! they are not my children, but the children of evil spirits.* They grew from the scum of the great waters when it was troubled by the evil spirit, and the frost was driven into the woods by a strong east wind. They are numerous but I hate them. My children, you must not speak to the whites, of this talk; it must be hidden from them. I am now on the earth, sent by the great spirit to instruct you. Each village must send me two or more principal chiefs to represent you, that you may be taught. The bearer of this talk will point out to you the path to my wigwam. I could not come myself to Abre Crocte, because the world is changed from what it was. It is broken, and leans down, and as it declines, the Chippewas and all beyond will fall off and die; therefore you must come and to me, and be instructed. Those villages which do not listen to this talk and send me two deputies, will be cut off from the face of the earth."

Michilimackinaw, August 30th, 1807.

"The cause of the hostile feelings, on the part of the Indians, and is principally to be attributed to the influence of foreigners [English and French Canadians] trading in the country."

From Governor WM. H. HARRISON¹.

*"Jeffersonville, Falls of Ohio,
14th April, 1808.*

"A young man, from the Delaware towns, came to inform me that a Pottawatomie Indian had arrived at the towns, with a speech from the British, in which they were informed that they (the British) were upon the point of commencing hostilities against the United States, and requesting the Delawares to join them."

¹ Elected President of the United States, in the Autumn of 1840. He was a native of Virginia, entered the Army as an Ensign in 1794, at the age of 19 years; rose to Captain in 1797; resigned in 1798; was made Secretary of the North-western Territory in June of that year; elected to a seat in Congress, in 1799, and was appointed governor of the Territory of Indiana, in the year 1800, when he was twenty-seven years of age.—[EDITOR.]

From Gen. WM. CLARK¹.

"St. Louis, April 30th, 1809.

"I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter which confirms my suspicions of the interference with our Indian affairs in this country."

"I am present in the fire, receiving Indian news every day. A chief of the Puaut nation appears to be employed by the British to get all the nations of the Indians to Detroit, to see their fathers, the British, who tell them that they pity them in their situation with the Americans, because the Americans had taken their lands



THE PROPHET.

and their game, that they must join and send them off from their lands. They told the savages, that the Americans could not give them a blanket nor anything good for their families.

"They said they had but one father, that helped them in their misfortunes, and that they would assemble, defend their

¹ A native of Kentucky, who entered the Army as Lieutenant of Infantry, in 1792, and resigned in 1796. He reentered the army in 1804, and was the second to Merriwether Lewis, in his expedition over the Rocky Mountains. He resigned in 1807. He was governor of the Missouri Territory from 1813 to 1820, and Superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis.—[EDITOR.]

father and keep their lands. It appears that four English subjects have been at Riviere a la Roche this winter, in disguise; they have been there to get the nations together and send them on the American frontiers. The Indians are pushed on by our enemies to take the fort of Belle Vue."

From SAMUEL TUPPER, Indian factor.

"Sandusky, 7th June, 1809.

"The conduct of British traders in introducing spirituous liquors among the Indians in this part of the country, and their determined hostility to the measures of our government, have long been subjects of complaint."

From Gov. WM. HULL.

"Detroit, June 16th, 1809.

"The influence of the Prophet² has been great, and his advice to the Indians injurious to them and the United States. The powerful influence of the British has been exerted in a way alluring to the savage character."

From Governor HARRISON.

"Vincennes, June 14th, 1810.

"An Iowa Indian informs me, that two years ago this summer, an agent from the British arrived at the Prophet's town, and in his presence delivered the message with which he was charged; the substance of which was to urge the Prophet to unite as many tribes as he could against the United States, but not to commence hostilities until they gave the signal. From this man, and others of his nation, I learn that the Prophet has been constantly soli-

¹ William Hull, then sixty years of age, had been a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Revolution, and Governor of the Michigan Territory, since 1805. Two months before the date of this letter, he had been commissioned brigadier-general. Two months later he surrendered the garrison at Detroit, and his army, to the British.—[EDITOR.]

² The Prophet, so called, was a brother of Tecumtha. They were Shawnoese Indians, and were born at old Piqua, about five miles west of Springfield, Ohio. He was one of three sons, born of a Creek mother at the same time. To him was given the Shawnoese name signifying "the loud mouth." He was artful, and by a pretended revelation from the Great Spirit gained powerful influence over his people, and the name and fame of a prophet. The portrait here given is from a sketch made by Pierre Le Dru, a young French trader, at Vincennes, in 1808, printed in Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," where a full account of all his operations and that of his warrior brother, may be found.

citing their own and other tribes of the Mississippi, to join him against the United States."

From Governor HARRISON.

"Vincennes, July 18th, 1810.

"A considerable number of Sacs went sometime since to see the British superintendent, and on the 1st inst, fifty more passed Chicago for the same destination.

"A Miami chief who has just returned from his annual visit to Malden, after having received the accustomed donation of goods, was thus addressed by the British Agent: My son keep your eyes fixed on me; My tomahawk is now up; be you ready, but do not strike until I give the signal."

From Gen. WM. CLARK.

"St. Louis, July 20th, 1810.

"One hundred and fifty Sacs on a visit to the British Agent, by invitation, and a smaller party on a visit to Island of St. Joseph, in Lake Huron."

From Gov. W. H. HARRISON.

"Vincennes, July 25th, 1810.

"There can be no doubt of the designs of the Prophet and British Agent of the Indian affairs, to do us injury. This agent is a refugee from the neighborhood of—, and his implacable hatred to his native country prompted him to take part with the Indians in the battle between them and Gen. Wayne's army. He has, ever since his appointment to the principal agency, used his utmost endeavours to excite hostilities, and the lavish manner in which he is allowed to scatter presents among them, shows that his government participates in his enmity, and authorized his measures."

From Gov. WM. HULL.

"Detroit, July 27th, 1810.

"Large bodies of Indians from the westward and southward continue to visit the British post at Amherstburgh, and are supplied with provisions, arms, ammunition, &c. Much more attention is paid to them than usual."

Extract from the speech of RED JACKETT, (the famous, Seneca chief) in behalf

of himself and the other deputies of the Six Nations, Feb'y, 1810:

"*Brother*,—Since you have had some dispute with the British government, their Agents in Canada have not only endeavored to make the Indians at the westward your enemies, but they have sent a war belt amongst our warriors to poison their minds and make them break their faith with you. At the same time we had information that the British had circulated war belts among the western Indians, and within your territory."

From JOHN JOHNSON, Indian Agent.¹

"*Fort Wayne, August 7th, 1810.*

"Since writing you on the 25th ultimo, about one hundred men of the Saukies have returned from the British Agent, who supplied them liberally with everything they stood in want of. The party received forty-seven rifles, and a number of fusils, with plenty of powder and lead. This is sending firebrands into the Mississippi Country, inasmuch as it will draw numbers of our Indians to the British side, in the hope of being treated with the same liberality."

From Gov. W. H. HARRISON.

"*Vincennes, Feb'y 6th, 1811.*

"If the intentions of the British government are pacific, the Indian department of Upper Canada have not been made acquainted with them, for they have very lately said everything to the Indians who have visited them to excite them against us."

From JOHN JOHNSON.

"*Fort Wayne,² Feb'y 3d, 1811.*

"* * * has been at this place. The information derived from him is the same as I have been in possession of for several years, to wit: The intrigues of the British Agents and partisans in creating an influence hostile to our people and government, within our territory."

¹ Mentioned on page 415 of the RECORD.

² At the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers, which form the Maumee, and the site of the flourishing village of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

From Mr. IRWIN, Indian factor.

"An assemblage of the Indians is to take place on a branch of the Illinois, by the influence of the Prophet, the result will be hostile in the event of a war with Great Britain."

From Gov. W. H. HARRISON.

"*Vincennes, Sept. 17th, 1811.*

* * * states that almost every Indian from the country above this had been, or were then gone to Malden, on a visit to the British Agent. We shall probably gain our destined point at the moment of their return. If then the British Agents are really endeavoring to instigate the Indians to make war upon us, we shall be in their neighborhood at the very moment when the impressions which have been made against us are most active in the minds of the Savages. * * * succeeded in getting the chiefs together at Fort Wayne, though he found them all preparing to go to Malden. The result of the Council discovered that the whole tribes (including the Weas and Eel Rivers for they are all Miamies) were about equally divided in favor of the Prophet and the United States. Lapoassier, the Wea chief whom I before mentioned to you, as being seduced by the Prophet, was repeatedly asked by * * * what land it was that he was determined to defend with his blood; whether it was that which was ceded by the late treaty or not, but he would give no answer.

* * * reports that all the Indians of the Wabash have been or now are, on a visit to the British Agents, at Malden. He has never known one-fourth as many goods given to the Indians as they are now distributing. He examined the share of one man (not a chief) and found that he had received an elegant rifle, twenty-five pounds of powder, fifty pounds of lead, three blankets, three strouds of cloth, ten shirts, and several other articles. He says every Indian is furnished with a gun (either rifle or fusil) and an abundance of ammunition. A trader of this country was lately in the King's at Malden, and was told the quantity of goods for the

Indian department, which had been sent out this year, exceeded that of common years by twenty thousand pounds sterling. It is impossible to ascribe this profusion to any other motive than that of instigating the Indians to take up the tomahawk. It cannot be to secure their trade; for all the peltry collected on the waters of the Wabash in one year, if sold in the London market, would not pay the freight of the goods which have been given to the Indians.

"I am decidedly of opinion that the tendency of the British measures is hostility to us."

From Governor WILLIE BLOUNT¹.

"Nashville, Sept. 11th, 1811.

"There is in this place a very noted chief of the Chickasaws, a man of truth, who wishes the President should be informed that there is a combination of the Northern Indians, prompted by the English, to unite in falling on the frontier settlements, and are inviting the Southern tribes to join them."

From Governor NINIAN EDWARDS².

"Kahokia, St. Clair Co., Illinois Territory, April 24th, 1812.

"The opinion of the celebrated British trader, Dixon, is, that in the event of a British war, all the Indians will be opposed to us, and he hopes to engage them in hostility by making peace between the Sioux and Chippewas, two very large nations, and getting them to declare war against us."

Extract of a letter from his excellency,

NINIAN EDWARDS Governor of the Illinois Territory, to the Secretary of war:

"Illinois Territory, Jan. 25th, 1812.

"Many of those Indians certainly contemplate joining the British. They are in the habit of visiting fort Malden annually; and as soon as they are prepared for their departure thither, they will (as I believe they have already declared) make inroads upon our settlements, as well to take scalps, as to steal horses."

Extract of a letter from General WM. CLARK, to the Secretary of war:

"St. Louis, February 3d, 1812.

"If possession was taken of a point about the mouth of Fox river, where it enters into Green Bay, communications would be cut off between the traders and Indians on the Mississippi below Prairie du Chien, and the British trading houses on the lakes—smuggling might be prevented through that channel. Mr. Dixon, and those British who are also *Agents*, who have smuggled an immense quantity of goods through that channel this year, and now in the Mississippi, could be caught on their return as they go out in the Spring. This description of people grasp at every means in their power to wean the affections of the Indians from anything that is American; having it in their power to make large presents to the Indians, the most of whom are to be bought; and by this means create great difficulties wherever they have an influence."

Extracts of a letter from JOHN SHAW, Esq., Indian Agent, to the Secretary of War:

"Fort Wayne, 3d mo. 10th, 1812.

"It appears that the hostile disposition of the Indians confederated under the Shawanee Prophet, that so recently manifested itself in the conflict on the Wabash, is not yet changed. By every thing that I am able to learn, they are secretly plotting to strike an effective blow on our frontier; and it is said they have been this winter invited by the British Agent at Fort Malden, to pay him a visit; and I

¹ Governor of Tennessee from 1809 to 1815. He was in the convention that revised the constitution of that State, in 1834, and died the next year near Clarksville, on the Cumberland River.—[EDITOR.]

² A native of Maryland, and at one time a pupil of the celebrated William Wirt. At the age of 19 years he took up his abode in Kentucky. He became an eminent lawyer at the bar in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1803, he was appointed a judge of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, and chief justice of the State in 1808. On the organization of the Illinois Territory, in 1809, he was appointed its governor, and held that position until it was admitted as a State, in 1818. He was afterward United States Senator, and Governor of Illinois. He died in 1833.—[EDITOR.]

believe it is a fact that a considerable number of them have recently gone to that place with a view of procuring ammunition."

"A speech is also said to have been recently sent to Winnemac, a Pottawattamie chief, from Elliot, the British Agent; but to what purpose I have not been able to learn."

Extract of a letter from JOHN SHAW, Esq., Indian Agent, to the Secretary of War:

"Fort Wayne, 3d mo. 1st, 1812.

"It has been reported by a Miami Indian, who was hunting a few miles from this, that twenty four Indians of Shawanee Prophet's band, composed of Winebagoes, Kickapoos, and Shawanees passed his camp about six days ago, on their way to Sandusky, for a quantity of powder and lead, which they said was to be sent them from Canada."

"It also appears from a statement of a gentleman from Detroit, that the Manpock (Pottawattomie chief,) with a small party of Indians, had been for a considerable time past, encamped on the River Raisin, and constantly getting provisions from the British at Fort Malden, and that it is

firmly believed that he is waiting for a signal from Elliot, the British Agent, to commence hostilities on our frontier."

Extracts of a letter from ROBERT FORTSVTH, Esq., to Capt. Rhea, commanding at Fort Wayne:

"Fort Wayne, March 10th, 1812.

"I have no doubt but those Indians that passed this post some time ago, are a deputation sent to the British garrison, for the purpose of procuring ammunition."

"The Manpock, a Pottawattomie chief, has wintered at River Huron, about twenty miles from the garrison of Amherstburgh, and has drawn provisions and ammunition during the whole winter. He has about twenty men with him."

Extract of a letter from B. F. STICKNEY, Esq., Indian Agent, to his Excellency, W. H. Harrison:

"Fort Wayne, April 18th, 1812.

"Mr. Shaw has informed you that twenty-four of the Prophets band, had passed this place in the last of February, for Fort Malden to receive ammunition which was promised to be ready for them. They returned on the 4th inst., with as much gun powder, lead, and new fusils as they could carry."

THE MARRIAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHN PENN.

To all interested in the history of Pennsylvania, the following letters cannot but prove acceptable; giving as they do an insight into the family relations of one of the early Deputy Governors¹ and presenting, directly or indirectly, in a most favorable light, the amiability and accomplishments of himself and those more immediately connected with him. They are here first printed from the originals in a collection of manuscripts in the possession of Mr. W. A. Whitehead, of Newark,

New Jersey—one of the most earnest and accomplished workers in the field of American history.

RICHARD PENN¹ to JOHN PENN.

Dear Jack:

Your letter of 7th Feb: came not to my hands till the 2d April, and as you were

¹ JOHN PENN was Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1773, and governor from 1773 to 1776. He adhered to the crown; suffered the confiscation of his estate, remained in the country, and died in Bucks county, Pa. in 1795. He was called the "American Penn," as he was born in Philadelphia.

¹ WILLIAM PENN died July 30, 1718, and was succeeded in the Proprietorship of Pennsylvania by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, surviving sons of the younger branch of the family. John came out to the Province in 1734, but returned the next year and died a bachelor in 1746. He left his interest to his brother Thomas, and thereafter he and his younger brother Richard, were sole proprietors. John, to whom these letters were addressed was Richard's son, and arrived in the Province as Deputy or Lieutenant Governor, in Nov. 1763, but had previously visited America. He died in 1795, and his remains after having been deposited in Christ church burying ground in Philadelphia, were subsequently taken to England.

desirous of receiving my Answer to the Contents as soon as the Nature of the business would admit, I sent up to Town to Appoint a time with your Uncle¹ to Confer on the Subject of it, as it was absolutely necessary many things should be jointly considered by Us, and that very well to, before an Answer could be given. We met accordingly in a few days, and considered many matters private, as well as Public ones, (the latter being by no means the least,) consequential of such an Alliance; that is a great Concern to me that I have it not in my power to return you a more satisfactory Answer to your Letter, as I and all the Family entertain the same Amiable opinion of your Choice,² that you do, and am greatly inclined to do every thing consistent with *prudence* for your future happiness, but I am persuaded from your Letter the Consequence that must ensue such an Alliance has had no share yet in your Consideration, which certainly ought not to have escaped you, and I request you will give it the due Consideration it deserves. From the Moment such an Alliance was made would our Family be deprived of any further assistance in publick Matters from Mr. Allen (not to mention Mr. Hamilton³); his seat as Chief Justice must be instantly thrown Up, as no Person Allied to Our family ought to sit there, this certainly would be a great loss, but a much greater would be loosing the publick influence he has, or

what his family in future might have, on whose assistance we must greatly depend, and without whose strength we may be greatly distressed in any future Attacks; it seems to be the only Rock we could Split upon, is it not Natural to suppose every advantage would be assiduously taken, and Managed with all art by the Avoud Enemys of our Family, to Impress on the minds of the people that all they were to do, and say, proceeded from partiality, being now bound to Support the Interest of the Family? and would not this Construction carry a plausible probability? It would not only be the loss of the benefit we now receive, but Establishing a future foundation for jealousies, and disturbances whenever a Wicked party were Inclined to make use of it, and Undoubtedly would be the Consequence of future Mischiefs, and where they might end is not easy to foresee; the Effect would be yours hereafter. I therefore again desire you will coolly and Impartially consider it in this political light, when I persuade myself you will see a door Opened for a Chain of Evils, which never can be shut again. Did not the Above objections Appear, there would be many necessary Considerations in regard to our private Family Affairs and Engagements. Before you were born, when the produce of our American Estate was very Small, my late Brother John, with my presant Brother, and self, entered into certain Engagements such as we then thought were Consistent with the produce of it, by which we enjoind ourselves not to Charge our Estates with more than certain Sums for Widdows and younger children: the extent of your present Uncle & myself for Our Widdows was 150 pounds p^r Ann^m & double that sum for your Uncle John; on your present Uncles Marriage he wanting to settle more on his Lady than he could Conveniently contrive to do, proposed (as the Income was increased) to me that the sum should be advanced to 300 for each, which I approved off as much as he did, thinking the former sum much too small, on which we entered into new Engage^{ts} for that purpose, more than which (without a

¹ THOMAS PENN appears to have been charged with the more immediate attention to matters connected with the government of the Province, although communications relating thereto, were generally addressed to both brothers.

² MISS ANN ALLEN daughter of Chief Justice Allen of Pennsylvania. Judge Allen and two daughters had visited England in 1763, and it is probable the acquaintance had there commenced. When they were about to embark (April 27, 1763,) Robert Hunter Morris, (late Chief Justice of New Jersey) wrote to John Penn: "Mr. Allen goes home in this vessel with his two daughters who were children when you left the Country, but the Eldest is now grown a fine girl and very well accomplished. I have wrote to the Duchess of Gordon, [the wife of Colonel States L. Morris, of the British army] recommending the young ladies to her countenance. You will be kind enough to show Mr. Allen the way thither." The other daughter (Margaret) married Captain James Delancey, of New York, who was aid-de-camp to General Abercrombie, at Ticonderoga. He was a son of James Delancey, Chief Justice of the Province of New York.

³ JAMES HAMILTON President of the Council, who was in the administration of the government prior to the arrival of John Penn. Why his assistance in public matters should be lost does not appear.

joint Concurrence) we have not a power to Settle for that use. As Our Estates are thus tied up, you see it is out of my power to allow any further settlements being made upon it, during the lifetime of your Mother; there are several more matters that must be Considered before you could Marry, between my Brother and self, which as it does not seem to be immediately necessary for Us to Conclude upon now, shall defer for the present: and I hope to receive your Sentiments on the Contents of this Letter, by the first Opportunity after you have Duly Considered them. I am not without a doubt of Mr. Allen's consent (were it to be Asked) for the above reasons as it must immediately Advert to him, his Influence & popularity would be lost, which is what I think he would be very unwilling to part with. The Packet going to Morrow I shall not now add more as I must send an Especial Messenger up with this, but Conclude Assuring you I shall be very desirous of doing every thing for your real Service that lays in my power consistent with the other Natural calls I have. Your Mother & Sister desire to join me in our Tender Affection and best Wishes to yourself and Dick¹ who writes to nobody.

I am

Dear Jack
your very Aff^{te} Father,



P. S. pray let M^r Lardner know I have reced. two letters lately from him which I shall shortly Answer.

Batavia house
April 12th 1765.

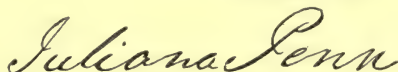
¹ RICHARD PENN his brother, who came out with him and for a brief period, prior to John's return in 1773, acted as Governor of the Province. He married Miss Mary (commonly called Polly) Masters, of Philadelphia. He died in England in 1811, age 77.

From Lady JULIANA PENN¹ to JOHN PENN.

Dear Sir :

It would have been a real mortification [to] me to have been the only one of your friends silent when the last packet left England, had that carried you such answers as you wished; but as matters stand, I can only say M^{rs} Penn & I met the other day, & lamented your meeting with any additional disappointments. She reminded me as you do of my prognostication, which I confess was grounded on my Idea of Miss Allen's merits, & your judgements; that happiness may attend you is my very sincere wish, but fear this will not find you possessed of as much as I think you deserve. M^r Penn promised me to tell you I was to set out for Bristol the day after I received the favour of yours, and could not write at the same time he did. Your family at Sunbury are at present well, but have been much otherways, the whole winter: they are so good to be troubled with my last child, whilst the two Boys are inoculated, which is almost at an end, & they recover'd; we only wait for that to remove to Stoke. Miss Freame's best compli^{ts} wait on you, she is drawing you a very fine Picture: the rest of your Cousins to joyn you in good wishes, & I beg you to believe me, D^r Sir,

Your most affectionate
Humble Serv^t



Spring Garden May 10, 1765.

Give me leave to trouble you with my comp^{ts} to M^r Richard Penn.

MISS PHILADELPHIA H. FREAME² to JOHN PENN.
Stoke Park September 25, 1765.

I hope Dear Sir you remember that you were so kind to desire a piece of my

¹ LADY JULIANA was the wife of Thomas Penn. She was the daughter of Thomas 1st Earl of Pomfret. She was born in 1729, was married in 1751, and died in 1801. See Inscription on her monument in Coleman's Pedigree of Penn's Family p. 9.

² MISS PHILADELPHIA HANNAH FREAME was John Penn's cousin. Her father Thomas Freame, married Margaret only daughter and youngest child of William Penn. She was born in 1740, and in 1770, married Thomas Dawson, created Baron Dartry. She died in 1826.

Drawing; I took it then as a great favor, but now am doubly obliged to you, for giving me a pretence of writing; as I shall now indulge myself in telling you, how delighted I am to think off my own Cousin, & how very sincerely I wish all happiness to attend you both. I have been greatly flattered by being told by some who have had the pleasure of seeing Miss Allen that they saw a resemblance to her in the Madona I sent you by M^r Peters;¹ I wish you may think so too, as it will be the only means of making it worth your acceptance, 'tis the Copy of one you were so good to approve, that I was drawing in black chalks when you left England. If you like one done in that manner, rather than this in Crayons, I beg you will tell me so & I will with great pleasure set about it for you. I am happy to think how much better M^r Peters is, than when he left you: he will be an infinite loss to us: & I fear we must not indulge the hope of seeing him on this side the water again: he makes complaint to me that you neglect your Musick, a fault I never should have imagined you could have been guilty of: by way of encouraging you to practice a little, I take the Liberty of sending two or three favorite Songs, that were sung by the famous Sig^r Manzoli last Winter; his taste was charming, & he made any Song fine by singing it: his particular favorite began "Prudents mi chádi" I beg you will tell me your opinion of it: I assure you I never heard him sing it, without wishing for you, & through Lady Shelbourn's goodness, who lent me her box almost every night that she did not go herself, I did not miss hearing him above twice: many People think him equal to Faranelli. I have no Idea of any one's having a finer voice, or singing better than he does.

Major Fell is returned, & has spent some time here: he is grown fatter, & is much better than he was when he left

England: he talks with great pleasure of making you a visit, next year, unless a War should furnish him with a little Employment in a different Quarter of the World.

I beg you to make my Compliments, with those of this family to Miss Allen, & M^r Dick Penn, & with your acceptance of all our kind wishes, give me leave to conclude myself.

Dear Sir, very sincerely,

Your affectionate, and

obliged Cousin,

Philadelphia Bream

TO GOVERNOR PENN.

RICHARD PENN to JOHN PENN.

Dear Jack:

Since mine of the 3d of Feb. I have rece'd yours of the 1st March by Cap^t Sparks from which I find by your perseverance you are likely to succeed in the Accomplishment of your wishes. In this Letter you give me to expect another from you by the next opportunity for which I have waited wth. full expectation, concluding you might have something to say to me on your own Business, but as several ships have Arrived since, and no Letters coming to my hands from you, shall delay no longer letting you know what I am willing to do in case you Marry Miss Allen, as well as what remains in my power to do. I gave you in my Letter of y^e 6 [12th] of Aprill 1765 an Acc^t of a Family Compact enter'd into (which was in the year 1732) by your late, present Uncle and myself, to which letter I refer you, which informs you of all that is out of my power. I have now to let you know by the obligation above mentioned, we restricted our Selves from extending a Charge upon our Estates beyond what we then judg'd they would bear, viz: not to Exceed the settlem^t for a jointure on J. P^s Moiety beyond £300 a year, and your present Uncle and my Qr. part with half that sum and for J. P^s younger Children

¹ REV. RICHARD PETERS, of Philadelphia who, notwithstanding his clerical duties acted as Secretary and Agent of the Proprietaries.

£6000 & for your present Uncle and mine half that sum. J. P. dyeing a Bachelor his sinking into his Moiety & cannot be charged by his successors: At a certain time which I have particularly mentioned to you in the Letter above Quoted, your present Uncle and I who had a power to alter as to our particular Qr. parts doubled that sum for a jointure, viz. from £150 to £300 a year but made no alteration in the Sum to be paid Younger Children. The Income of our Estates is increased more than double since this Compact was entered into, and you know daily Increasing: This sum of £3000 being all I have to leave to your Brother and Sister (if I settle my Estate upon you as it now stands) except what little Matter I have Contrived to save, and what remains of the Jersey Interest, which is of an uncertain (and I am told not much) Value. I think it but highly reasonable that £3000 more may with all justice be raised out of my Qr. part of the Province and Counties¹. I therefore expect you sh^d give me a proper Instrument to bind your Self to the payment of £3000 Sterling more than the £3000 I am impowered, to Charge my Estate with Viz. £1500 to your Bro^r Dick & £1500 to your Sister payable within Twelve Months after you shall be in possession of my Qr. Part of the Province and Counties Carrying an Interest of 4 p^r C^t p^r An^m Sterling money on your Settling this with your Brother Dick to his Satisfaction and sending me over Such an Obligation for your Sister as shall be fully Satisfactory to answer the above purpose, I will immediately settle my Qr. part of the Province & Counties upon you, from which last large Sums may hereafter be expected. I should have told you we have Each a power reserved to

dispose of our Estates to each other or any Indifferent person. As I conclude M^r Allen will not part with his Daughter to you without knowing what was to be your Dependence, I was therefore uneasy till I had informed you what you were to depend upon and not wait longer for the reception of your promised Letter. By this compact you find no further Settlement can be made by our Successors: your present Uncle when he married Settled £800 pounds a year on Lady Juliana: the Sum of Her fortune with what he added produced £500 a year in the Funds which with the 300 he had a power to Charge his Estate which made up £800, the total, that part of her Jointure which is money in the funds is Settled upon younger Children. I would advise you to do the same with the Fortune M^r Allen will give you with his Daughter, which I have been lately told will be £10,000 Sterling which Sum laid out in Pennsylvania will produce an Income of near about 1000 p^r An^m Currency—you have your own to add to this if necessary, the whole of which should be Settled upon younger Children as the Estate will descend to your Son if you leave one, on failure of which to your Bro^r Dick if he outlives you. The profits of Govern^{mt} is a very uncommon Income for the Eldest Son of a Gentleman of no larger fortune than mine is during the life-time of his Father, and exceeds mine: this is likewise constantly increasing and in your power to Enjoy as long as it is necessary, I shall not therefore think of Adding to it nor is it in my power. I took much pains to bring it to bear and a Noble provision it is.

Your Uncle tells me he is now well pleased with your late Correspondence and Public Conduct: the mention made of you in some Letters lately Rece'd has given him great Satisfaction. I hope you will be carefull to keep up in him that good opinion he is now impress'd with.

Your Uncle's Second Daughter Louisa who has had a lingering disorder for some time Died the 10th Instant, which (in peculiar) gives Lady Juliana great trouble. We are indifferent well and join in best

¹ The "Counties" composed the present State of Delaware. These "counties"—New Castle, Kent and Sussex—called *The Territories*, were purchased by William Penn, in 1682. When on his visit to America in 1699, Penn found the people of Pennsylvania yearning for more political privileges, he considered their aspirations reasonable, and gave them a more liberal charter in 1701. The people of the "counties," aiming at independence, declined to accept the new charter. So he allowed them to have a distinct legislative assembly, and in this political situation the "counties" remained until the Revolution, when they became an independent commonwealth as the state of Delaware. —[EDITOR.]

wishes for your health and future happiness which you'll convey likewise to Dick & M^r Lardner: do not neglect to give our Comp^{ts} to all M^r Allens Family; neither must M^r R^d Peters be forgotten whose letter gave me great satisfaction, I am

Dear Jack

Your very Aff^{no} Father

RICH^d PENN.

Batavia House

June 12th 1766.

From Lady JULIANA PENN to JOHN PENN.

Dear Sir:

I think you have seen me so very anxious about your happiness that I flatter myself I need use but few words to assure you how sincerely I rejoiced at the receipt of your kind letter, which informs me of your marriage. I always told you 'twas the State for you, and I have not the least doubt, but that the choice you have made will prove my prediction true; a long

continuance of and increase of *happiness's* is my sincere wish. I must be a little merry upon this occasion, but I assure [you] I have been very far otherwise lately¹ but as you will have heard that from other letters I will say no more on the Subject. I have told M^{rs} Penn I had the pleasure of seeing & hearing much satisfaction expressed at your Father on the receipt of the News of your marriage: you cannot think how glad I am I have some acquaintance with my Niece, & shall trust to your friendship to cultivate a tolerable opinion of me in her; she shall share with you my very sincere regard, & I shall on every occasion be happy to show, that I am your

Very Affectionate Aunt

& Obliged Servant

P. S.

JULIANA PENN.

M^r Penn will speak for himself, but my little People beg their Comple^{ts}.

Stoke Aug. 1st 1766.

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

Ten years ago I spent an evening with the venerable SAMUEL BRECK, at his house in Philadelphia, and drank from the deep well of the experience of a man of ninety years, copious draughts of memories of the men and times of the past. He was one of the most vigorous persons of his age, I had ever seen. His step was firm, his mind clear and strong, and his eyesight perfect. When I called upon him a day or two afterwards, I found him engaged in very neatly painting flowers in water-colors, with his sight unaided by glasses.

Among other interesting circumstances related to me on that memorable evening, by Mr. Breck, was that a military corps called the "McPherson Blues," composed of young men of the best families in Philadelphia, of which he was a member, acted as a guard of honor at the public funeral ceremonies decreed by Congress in memory and in honor of Washington at the close of 1799. The corps, he said

was organized in 1794, for the purpose of quelling the resistance to revenue laws known as the "Whiskey Insurrection," in western Pennsylvania, to serve under General McPherson of the army of the Revolution. They were volunteers; and were among the most useful and determined of the troops who followed General Lee, over the mountains.

The uniform of the "McPherson Blues" was a close-fitting blue cloth jacket and pantaloons with white facing, of the same, with fur hats covered with bear skin and adorned with a cockade and a bucks-tail. Their legs were encased in close-fitting gaiters which buttoned over the shoes. They ranked as infantry: and after the insult offered to the national flag by the attack of the British ship *Leopard* upon the American ship *Chesapeake* in 1807, the corps quickly swelled to a fine and full regiment of Infantry who offered their

¹ Alluding to the death of her daughter referred to in the previous letter.

"lives and fortunes and sacred honor" to the defence of their country. Besides this regiment, there were two companies of Grenadiers, one of Artillery and a corps of Cavalry, with the same name and uniform, and with them forming a small brigade.

The "McPherson Blues" were considered, from the first, the best military



MCPHERSON BLUES.

corps in Philadelphia, in point of personal composition, elegance in dress and perfection in discipline. And when, on the 26th of December, 1799, there was, in accordance with the decree of the Congress then sitting in Philadelphia, "a funeral procession from Congress Hall to the German Lutheran Church, in memory of General George Washington," that corps was invited to attend, as a guard of

honor. "It was a clear, cold day," said Mr. Breck, "and I never saw our corps appear finer or observe better discipline than on that occasion. We escorted the procession to the door of the Lutheran church on Fourth Street below Arch¹, where we formed into two columns, between which President Adams and his cabinet ministers, the members of Congress and of the society of the Cincinnati passed into the building. We then closed ranks, marched in, and took the front seats in the church, reserved for us, with the Congress and the Cincinnati behind us. The funeral oration was pronounced eloquently by General Henry Lee, the son of Washington's first love, who inspired him to write sentimental verses when he was seventeen years of age. He was the same officer who led us over the mountains against the insurgents five years before, and was the father of Robert E. Lee, now in arms against the Union troops in Virginia.

"After the ceremonies at the church were over, the 'Blues' re-formed, and in the street, in the presence of thousands of citizens, a squad of them fired a salute in the manner such honor is paid at the grave of a deceased officer."

On the day after my interview with Mr. Breck, I spent an hour with Colonel Robt. Carr, another of that elegant corps and who was one of the firing party. He, too, was as vigorous as a man of sixty; had not been sick in three score years, and never used spectacles. He had been Dr. Franklin's errand boy, and, as a printer, had read "proofs" with President Washington when that officer was correcting his own printed compositions. He was for more than forty years proprietor of the celebrated Botanical Garden established near Philadelphia by William Bartram, whose daughter he married; and in the war of 1812, he served his country as Lieutenant-Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment.

At the time of my visit to these veterans, (1862) six of the "McPherson

¹ The church was taken down in 1869, and the lot is now covered by a block of 6 five story Iron front buildings.

Blues" were yet living, in Philadelphia, who had participated in the service of a guard of honor at Washington's public funeral in that city, sixty-three years before, namely: Samuel Breck, aged 90;

Robert Carr, aged 84; S. Palmer, aged 81; S. F. Smith, aged 81; Charles N. Bancker, aged 85 and Quintan Campbell, aged 85. They have since all gone to meet their comrades in the land of spirits.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN BOSTON.

In the September "RECORD," in an article on "Early Newspapers in Boston and New York," the statement is made that "The first newspaper published in North America was 'The Boston News Letter,' commenced in April, 1704, by John Campbell." This is true so far as it relates to the first permanent publication, but incorrect when taken to mean the first printed newspaper in North America, as there was one issued at Boston, nearly fourteen years earlier, viz.; Sept. 25, 1690. The author of the article had most excellent authority for his statement, for Drake, in his "History of Boston," says;—"Five days after this Town-meeting, (held April 19th), was issued in Boston the first newspaper published in North America. This was the Boston News-Letter. The Proprietor and Publisher was John Campbell. He was Post Master of Boston, and this office gave him superior facilities for the circulation of a newspaper. Nicholas Boone was associated as Publisher." Isaiah Thomas, in his "History of Printing in America," says:—"In April, 1704, he (Bartholomew Green) began the publication of a newspaper, entitled 'The Boston News-Letter,' published by authority." It was printed weekly, on Mondays, for John Campbell postmaster, who was the proprietor. After the News Letter had been printed eighteen years for Campbell, Green published it on his own account. This newspaper was the first printed in the British colonies of North America; and had been published fifteen years before any other work of the kind made its appearance. It was continued by Green, and his successors, until the year 1776, when the British troops evacuated Boston." Previous to this date,

1704, John Campbell was in the habit of writing the "news-letters" by hand, upon the arrival of news from Europe, and sending them to Gov. Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut; also supplying a few particular friends with copies of them. The "Massachusetts Historical Society has printed nine of these in its Proceedings for 1866—7," occupying about sixteen pages, and of them it says:—"These following nine 'news-letter's or portions of a manuscript Journal of 'Public Occurrences,' addressed to Gov. Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut, are interesting as having been written by John Campbell of Boston, subsequently the proprietor of 'The Boston News-Letter,' the earliest newspaper in the country, established the following year, 1704."

A copy of the "First Newspaper Published in America," was printed in the first volume of the "Historical Magazine," for 1857, p. 228, then under the editorial management of the genial antiquarian, John Ward Dean. It was copied and furnished by Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, who states that the original is to be found in the Colonial State paper office, in London,—and is supposed to be the only original issue in existence—where it was discovered by Rev. Dr. J. B. Felt, who thus alludes to it in the second volume of his "Annals of Salem," page 14: "It was immediately noticed by the legislative authorities. Four days after it was edited, they spoke of it as a pamphlet, stated that it came out contrary to law, and contained 'reflections of a very high nature.' They strictly forbade 'anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same.' Thus terminated the

effort to establish a print because not duly authorized, and opposed to the prevalent politics of the colony." This paper was printed by "R. Pierce for Benjamin Harris, at the London-Coffee- House," on the first three sides of a folded sheet, two columns to a page, and each page about seven inches by eleven. Its title, and the first paragraph reads as follows:—

"Numb. 1. PUBLICK

OCCURRENCES

Both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

Boston, Thursday Sept. 25th 1690.

"It is designed that the country shall be furnished once a month (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our notice." Then follows the rest of the prospectus. Its first item of news states that, "The Christianized Indians in some parts of Plymouth have newly appointed a day of Thanksgiving to God for his mercy in supplying their extream and pinching necessities under their late want of Corn, and for his giving them now a prospect of a very Comfortable Harvest. Their example may be worth mentioning." "Among other items is one giving an account of the stealing of two children from Chelmsford by lurking Indians; another tells of a "Tragical Accident" at Watertown, wherein an old man who had recently lost his wife, hangs himself for fear of coming to want; "escaping, one evening, from them into the cow-house, they there quickly followed him, found him hanging by a Rope, which they had used to tie calves withal: he was dead with his feet near touching the ground."

It also says that "Fever and Ague grow very common in some parts of the Country," and that the Small Pox, which had been raging in Boston, was then abating. There had been, a while before, a "Disaster by Fire which consumed about

twenty Houses near the Mill-Creek," and a more recent one near the "South Meeting-House" when five or six houses were burned, and "had almost carried the Meeting-House itself, one of the fairest Edificies in the Country, if God had not remarkably assisted the Endeavours of the People to put out the Fire." A young man perished in the flames at this time, and the "best furnished Printing Press, of those few that we know of in America was lost; a loss not presently to be repaired." There are some details concerning the expedition to Canada under "Command of the Honorable Sir William Phips," and an account of the escape and arrival at Portsmouth, of two English captives from the hands of the "Indians and French at Pscadamoquady." Other interesting items follow giving details of depredations by, and fightings with, the Indians, and some foreign news brought by a vessel arriving at Portsmouth from Barbadoes, one item of which is as follows:—"We have news here that K. William is safe arrived in Ireland, and is marched with one hundred and forty thousand Foot and Horse. Himself leads the Body; Duke Scomburgh the right wing, and the Earl of Oxford the left wing; Duke Hamilton of Scotland leads the forlorn Hope with ten thousand men under him. Great victory they dayly have, and much people dayly come in to him, with submission. He has 200 shipping with him of one sort or other: above one hundred sail dayly run between Ireland and England, with meat for Man and Beast, His Majesty being unwilling to trust false Ireland for it. It's Reported the city of Cork in Ireland has proclaimed K. William, and turned their French Landlords out of Doors: of this there wants further confirmation."

E. H. Goss.

Melrose Mass. Sept. 9th 1872

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE TROPHY CANNON.—On page 320, of the RECORD, there is an account of a cannon at Detroit, which was captured from the British by the fleet of Commodore Perry. That gun has been presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio, and by consent of the Commissioners of Parks and Public Grounds of that city, it was placed, on the 4th of July, last, in a conspicuous place on Monument Square, not far from the statue of Perry, erected in 1860. I send for the RECORD, a copy of the letter which accompanied the gift.

Cleveland, Aug., 1872.

W.

Detroit, July 2, 1872.

COL. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Cleveland, Ohio;
President of the Western Reserve Historical Society:

Dear Sir:—

Having one of the large guns of the flag-ship Detroit, of the British fleet commanded by Commodore Barclay during the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, which ship was named in honor of, and compliment to this city, we have thought it appropriate to present it to your Society as a memento of that eventful day and occasion, September 10th, 1813, when the gallant Perry met the enemies of his country upon Lake Erie's blue waters, capturing them, and enabling us this day to present to your Society one of the trophies of that engagement. We will not speak of the history of this war, but may be allowed to remark in order to give your Society the authenticity of this gun which may for long years occupy a place at the base of the beautiful statue to Perry on the Park of your city, that after the engagement and the interment of the dead it was taken with the fleet to the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, at that time the naval depot of our government upon these lakes, then the ships and vessels were dismantled and were sunk. The smaller arms and material

disposed of, the six large guns remained upon government grounds of little or no value for many years. The United States abandoning Erie as a naval depot, the large guns were, by order of the government forwarded to Detroit, and placed upon the naval wharf under the direct charge of General Hugh Brady, commanding at that time the military division of the great Northwest Territory, a district of country extending over several Territories, (now many States.) The United States having finally no necessity for its forts and military grounds here, disposed of them some forty years ago. The active and energetic Admiral of our early commercial marine of the Lakes, Oliver Newberry, purchased a portion of the wharf grounds of the government, upon which were some of these largest naval ordnance, General Brady conveying them to him. Many of our vessels and many of our passenger steamers here made fast to them, as they were used for posts, and, if permitted, would say that the fleet of our deceased and respected Newberry, consisting of the "Marshal Ney," "Marengo" and the "Napoleon," not forgetting that wonderful steamer "Michigan" of 1835, with Captain Robert Wagstaff as pilot and sailing mate, were among others that were moored to this gun. It steadied them, as it did many a brave officer and sailor on the 10th of September, 1830, as the dead silence of seamen sleeping at Put-in-Bay to-day call to mind.

The advancement of the age of improvements has prompted the removal of these relics. Two of them are to be placed in front of one of our public buildings (City Hall) for all time, to remind us of the gallant conduct of Perry and his brave companions. Another will rest, by your resolution, at the base of Perry's monument in your beautiful Park. Please accept of this gun with our kindest wishes for the continuation of your Society. If we were permitted to say more upon this subject, we might add that Commodore

Montgomery called upon us a few weeks since, having been under the command of Perry as a Lieutenant, and being creditably connected as a brother of our venerable and highly respected Bishop McCoskry. The gun we donate to your Society was fresh in his recollection, though he had not visited Detroit for nearly sixty years, being at Detroit soon after the engagement in 1813, and not since; certifying to us by giving positive evidence that this gun is, beyond any question, one of the large guns of the fleet, and that he remembered well the armament, giving many incidents connected therewith. As citizens of Detroit, connected with the Lake navigation and commerce, we feel a deep interest with you regarding these events; and as the natal day of American Independence dawns upon us, July 4th, 1872, let us rejoice in the names of General George Washington, Commodore O. H. Perry, and the brave officers of the army and navy, together with the rank and file of every branch who took part in the war of 1861, sustaining the liberties and existence of the American Republic, which you all rejoice in maintaining; which we hope to hand down to posterity; which we swear is a blessing to unborn ages; which we believe to be for the benefit of mankind, for the improvement of nations, and for the patriotism of the present day.

Accept of this gun as a tribute of the regards of ourselves, representatives of the citizens of this City of the Straits.

Respectfully, MOORE, FOOTE & Co.

GENERAL PREVOST.—In the H. RECORD for April, Gen. Augustine Prevost is mentioned as first appearing in American history in 1779. There was a General Augustine Prevost, a native of Switzerland, who served in the French war with distinction and was rewarded with a grant of land (5000 acres,) in Greene County, N. Y., patent dated 1765, and 5000 acres, patent dated 1768; also a grant of land in Delaware County. His son, Major Augustine Prevost inherited land, 7000 acres in Greene County and lived on it in Greenville, where some of the family are now.

“Major Prevost”—says a Memorial Discourse in Greenville, Aug. 1871—“was a native of Geneva, educated in England, then an officer in the British army, then a patriot and a soldier of our own revolutionary army.”

I think Major Prevost had retired from the British army on half pay previous to the Revolutionary war. But I am not sure, and I am unable to reconcile all these records.

Col. Burr was in Greenville awhile as agent for the sale of some of the Prevost estate, and I suppose that it was of this family, that he married his wife.

N. R.

Amenia Union, N. Y.

LORD STIRLING'S¹ WARDROBE.—The following is a copy from a memorandum, found among the papers of Lord Stirling, and endorsed, “Draught of a List of Lord Stirling's clothes:”

A Pompadour cloth vest; 2 pairs of breeches, rich broad gold lace; Lead colored breeches, broad gold lace; crimson and figured velvet do; one do; cloth, colored do; dark brown cloth coat, lined with crimson silk shag; one vest; 2 pairs of breeches; cinnamon, silk, figured coat; one vest; 2 pairs of breeches; blue cloth cloak, vest and breeches, regimental, laced with gold; another suit of the same; 2 pairs of breeches, gold binding; brown

¹ William Alexander, Lord Stirling, was born in the city of New York, in 1726. His father, a Scotchman, came to America in 1716, as a refugee, having espoused the cause of the unsuccessful “Pretender.” His mother was the widow of David Provost of New York.

Young Alexander was aid-de-camp and Secretary to Governor Shirley, in the French and Indian War, and accompanied that officer to England, where he became acquainted with leading Statesmen by whose advice he instituted legal proceedings to obtain the title of Earl of Stirling to which his father was presumptive heir when he left Scotland. Although he did not obtain a legal recognition of the title, his right to it was generally conceded, and he was ever afterward called Lord Stirling.

Lord Stirling married a sister of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey, and built a fine mansion (yet standing) at Baskingridge. He was active in public affairs, espoused the cause of the Colonists, and in the spring of 1776, the Continental Congress commissioned him a Brigadier-general. He was conspicuous in the Battle of Long Island, and not long after that event, he was made a major-general. He was active throughout the war, and in 1781 was in command of the Northern Army. He died at Albany on the 13th of January 1783, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. It may be stated as a singular fact that during the war, Lord Stirling had under his command, every brigade of the Continental Army excepting those of South Carolina and Georgia.

mixed coat, vest and two pairs of breeches, gold binding; another suit of the same, silver binding; white cloth coat, plain, blue embroidered vest, and white breeches; colored cloth coat, vest and breeches, gold buttons, silk linings; another suit of the same, plain buttons, sattinett lining; plain blue coat and vest, two pairs of breeches, gold garters; claret, cloth coat, vest, and two pairs of breeches, white lining, gilt figured buttons; plain white cloth coat, vest and breeches; scarlet coat, vest and two pairs of breeches, gold buttons; crimson shag coat and two plain vests; plain cloth coat and vest; plain brown mixed cloth coat, vest and two pairs of breeches; a hunting frock; two short flannel vests, corded cotton; two striped taffeta vests; full dress black cloth coat, vest, and two pairs of breeches, silk linings; another suit of the same, lined with sattinett; half trimmed cloth vest; French frock coat, vest, and two pairs of breeches, dark grey cloth; plum grey cloth coat and vest; parson's grey cloth coat and black vest; two other suits of the same, each two pairs of breeches; three black silk vests; six white wash vests; six Turkey striped ditto; three white flannel, faced with silk, and three plain ditto; two flannel powdering gowns:¹ one plaid gown; one white linen ditto; two plain scarlet vests; two pairs of trowsers; two calico powdering gowns; one brown mixed surt-out coat; one spanish cloak; one plain blue cloak; one ditto with gold button holes; thirty shirts; 12 muslin stocks; seventeen handkerchiefs; fifteen stitched cambrick handkerchiefs; twenty-seven muslin cravats; seven towels; 8 razor cloths; 6 pairs ribbed silk hose; 21 pairs of plain ditto; 3 pairs narrow ribbed ditto; 1 pair buff, ribbed ditto; 12 pairs of black silk ditto; 28 pairs colored and figured ditto; 28 pairs ribbed worsted ditto; twelve pairs under hose; 7 pairs York hose; 6 pairs thread hose; six pair socks; 15 night caps; 4 fillets; 3 hair bands;² a

pair of boot gaiters; a pair of doeskin gloves; 5 pairs drawers; one pair black gloves; bottle of shaving powder; powder bag, puff and a machine;¹ a shaving box; six razors; 16 pairs shoes; 4 pairs of boots; one pair of silver spurs; two razors more."

Capitulation. Thirty-one coats; 58 vests; 43 pairs of breeches; 6 powdering gowns; 2 pairs of trowsers; 30 shirts; 17 handkerchiefs; 27 stocks; 27 cravats; 8 razor cloths; 119 pairs of hose; six pairs of socks; 15 night caps, 5 pairs of drawers; 2 pairs of gloves; 14 pairs of shoes; 4 pairs of boots; making a total of 412 garments.

DOLLAR.—Can the RECORD give me an undoubtedly true account of the origin of the name of DOLLAR, in our currency? It has been in use a long time, and in various countries, and yet I have nowhere found a satisfactory explanation of its origin. It was in use in the British colonies when the Revolution broke out despite of provincial pound and shilling; and we find the issue of the bills of credit by the Continental Congress, enumerated by dollars.

It appears by a paragraph in Scott's "Highland Widow," that the dollar was the currency in the Highlands of Scotland in the last century. Webster says it is an abbreviation of *Joachim's thaler*, a piece of money first coined about the year 1518 in the valley of Joachim, in Bohemia. Did the Hapsburg's carry the name or the abbreviation into Spain, where it has been so long an eminent coin? It has very nearly the same weight in Mexico, part of South America, Spain and several other European states.

Is not the word *dollar* an English noun, coined in England, from a transformation in England, of the Danish *daler* and the High German *thaler*, the *h* not sounded? for the D and T hang loosely upon English tongues.

Was the dollar introduced into England by the Flemish merchants—the *Easterlings*, from which came the word *Sterling*?

¹ These gowns were used for covering the clothing while the hair was powdered.

² The hair was worn long and tied with a fillet or band behind, when it was powdered. Night caps were then in common use by men.

¹ The powder for the hair was carried in a deerskin bag. The puff was made of down, such as the barbers use after shaving, sometimes, and with it the powder was applied to the hair.

and if not, when and how was it introduced there, if it be not a native Anglo-Saxon or Old English name?

How came it to be current in the Highlands of Scotland, and not known in English currency tables?

How did it come to prevail in British America and become our legal currency when the Revolution broke out?

Did the English ever coin dollars? Were the first notes of the Bank of North America established by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia *dollars* or *pounds* provincial? Let us have light!

New York September, 1872. L.

THE FIRST PAINTER IN AMERICA—An article in the August number of the RECORD upon JOHN WATSON, to whom is to be accorded the distinction of having been the first painter in America, closes with an inquiry after any further information respecting him than is contained in Dunlap's "Arts of Design," and whether any of his pictures are in existence. The only other notice of Watson, of which the writer has any knowledge, is in "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, and Adjoining Country, by W. A. Whitehead," published in 1836. The notice, however, contains only a few more incidents than are given by Dunlap, but a likeness is appended taken from a sketch by the artist himself when he was thirty-seven years old.

It would seem that either from want of other sitters, or a partiality for his own physiognomy, he was wont every few years to depict the changes Time had wrought, and try the effect of different attitudes and costume, upon himself; and on the table upon which this notice of him is written are no less than nine India ink and pencil sketches, of large miniature size, showing those changes, while his years were increasing from twenty-seven to over sixty. They constitute part of a large collection of such pictures with originals and copies in different stages of finish, and of varied excellence as to execution. Some show that the pencil and brush have been used with much

softness and effect, while others are perfect daubs that would disgrace the humblest tyro. As a general thing the copies are the best executed, leaving the artist's own proficiency both in drawing and coloring, open to doubt. There is a verisimilitude, however, about many of the drawings that gives them a value independently of their origin, being likenesses that may interest some at the present day. That consideration leads to the enumeration of some of them here:

Alexander Watson, the artist's nephew alluded to in the article in the August RECORD. *Governor Wm. Burnet* and *Lady* of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. *Sir William Keith* and *Lady Keith* of Pennsylvania. *Col. Spotswood* Governor of Virginia. "*Old Col. Lewis Morris*" Governor of New Jersey. *Col. Lewis Morris*, son of the Governor. This was engraved by the New Jersey Historical Society as a frontispiece to the published papers of the Governor, it being supposed to be a likeness of the father in early life, but subsequently the sketch mentioned above was found endorsed by the artist himself "*old Col. Morris*." The society has resolved to repair the error by having the true picture engraved and distributed among the holders of the "*Papers of Governor Morris*." *Rev. Dr. Innias*, supposed to be *Rev. Robert Innes* of Virginia. "*Mr. Raie*, Collector, Rhode Island. *Mr. De Fier*, a very fine looking bust in half armor. *Mr. Isaac VanDam*. *Judge Burnett* of New Jersey. *Mr. James Morris*, *Æt 17*. *Mr. John Fisher* of New York. *Mrs. Blazer* and *Mrs. Fox*. *Arent Schuyler* of New Jersey. *Gasparer Schuyler*, 1732. *Col. French* and *Dr. Stewart* of Newcastle, Del. *Harrie Young*, Assemblyman of New Jersey. *Mr. Layone* of Antigua. *Mr. John Blanie* of Philadelphia. *Mr. Harrison* and *Mr. Pereg* of Virginia. *Mr. & Mrs. Lefgrove* of Madeira. *R. A. Bieder* & *Wife* of Virginia. *Mrs. Brease*, *Mrs. Armstead* and *Mrs. Molly Carter* of Virginia. *Caleb Jacobet* of Philadelphia. There are many other worthies, some of them local celebrities

at the place of his residence. It is evident from this list, that Watson had a reputation beyond New York and New Jersey.

Among the copies are well executed drawings of Earl Cromatic, Puffendorf, Lord Balcares, John Locke, Henry Sacheverell, D. D., Allen Ramsay, Sir Isaac Newton, Dryden, and others, together with nearly a score of the Kings of England, which may have been the artist's studies for the pictures placed on the panels of his window shutters to which Dunlap's and the RECORD's correspondent refers. The writer has no knowledge of any work in oil executed by him.

TECUMSEH. OR TECUMTHA.—“THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD at page 27, has the following foot-note by the Editor to the letter of Leslie Combs:—

“The late Colonel John Johnson, of Dayton, Ohio, who was Indian agent among the Shawnoese and neighboring tribes for many years, and knew this Warrior and Statesman well, told me in 1860, that the native pronunciation of his name was Tecumtha.”¹

It was the habit of many frontier people to call the river Sciota, Sciotha. When I visited Simon Kenton at his last home in Logan county, Ohio, in 1834, and took notes of his conversations, he spoke of this river several times and al-

ways called it Sciotha. I said to him, you call that Sciotha, which is it? Sciotha or Sciota? and he promptly answered Sciota. If the name of Tecumseh has been called Tecumtha, it was probably a local corruption, like the name of Sciota. The universal popular pronunciation in Ohio was Tecumseh. He was so called by Simon Kenton, and others who met him at Buck creek in Champaign county, in 1807, when he was in council with them about a murder, and refused to give up his arms, as others had done, who left them at McBeth's six miles north of Springfield.

J. H. J.

Urbana, Ohio, July, 1872.

A LONG-ISLAND SPORTSMAN.—We hear that on Tuesday last one *Reynier Sickelse* at *Gravesend* on *Long Island*, being out a hunting and by chance espied a Fox, which he pursued, and after some time thought he saw the Fox, behind some bushes, and fired at it; but when he came to the place (without doubt to his great amazement) he found that he had shot a woman who was busy gathering some berries. The fatal mistake was occasioned by her wearing an orange brown waist-coat. The man is in a very melancholly condition.

The N. Y. Weekly Journal, Sep. 9, 1734.

W. K.

FIRST BOOK MADE IN AMERICA.—Bibliopolists seem to be pretty generally agreed that the first book printed on the American continent, was done by a man named Combeyer, in 1544, in the city of Mexico. See page 227 of the RECORD. Perhaps the earliest original composition that appeared in book form, made in North America, was a poem entitled “The Golden Fleece,” written by Sir William Vaughan, LL. D., who was educated at Oxford, and in 1615, purchased a part of the Island of Newfoundland, and founded a settlement there. He resided there several years, and for the purpose of drawing emigrants to his settlement, he there wrote his “Golden” Fleece

¹ Some personal remarks about Colonel Johnson, are here omitted, because it seems evident that the writer has mistaken the man. The Colonel Johnson referred to by the Editor of the RECORD, was, at the time mentioned, residing with his son-in-law, Colonel Patterson, in the suburbs of Dayton, Ohio, and was then 85 years of age. He was over six feet in height, and not at all bent with the burden of years. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania, in 1786, when he was eleven years of age. He was with Wayne's Army, at Fort Washington (Cincinnati,) in 1793. In 1798 he resided in Philadelphia, and there held a captain's commission. For 31 years he was agent for Indian Affairs in the Northwest: was a canal commissioner of Ohio eleven years: paymaster and quarter-master in the War of 1812, and commissioner for treating with the Indians for their removal westward, in 1841-'2. As Secretary of a Masonic Lodge in Philadelphia, he walked in the funeral procession in honor of the deceased Washington, and heard General Lee pronounce his famous oration on that occasion. He was one of the pall-bearers at the reinterment of the remains of Daniel Boone in the public cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky. Colonel Johnson was active in the Masonic Order, and as president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. He died at Washington city in April, 1861, and his body was buried at Piqua, Ohio.

about the year 1623. It was published in London in quarto form, in 1626. Its title was "The Golden Fleece, divided into three parts," et cetera, "by Orpheus Jr." Dr. Vaughan was quite a voluminous prose and poetic writer. He was born at Golden Grove, in Caermarthenshire, in 1577, and was a brother of the first Earl of Carberry. He named his settlement in Newfoundland, Cambrial. He wrote a book entitled "The Golden Grove, moralized in three Bookes." It throws much light upon the manners and diversions of his age.

Dr. Vaughan's "Golden Fleece" is one of the most singular of the literary productions of that time. It is a compound of truth and fiction, told in prose and in verse, both more noted for quaintness than beauty or strength of diction. In a few rare instances, a map of the country by Captain John Mason, who resided there seven years, may be found in a copy of the book.

THE SOCIAL CLUB OF NEW YORK.—

The following is copied from an old MS. in possession of the writer, without a date, or any clue to the author. It is offered as a contribution to the RECORD. L.

List of Members of the Social Club, which passed Saturday Evenings, at Sam. Frances's, corner of Broad and Dock streets, in Winter, and in Summer dined at Kip's Bay, where they built a neat large room, for the club-house. The British landed at this spot, the day they took the city, 15th of September, 1776.

Members of the Club dispersed in December, 1775, and never afterward, assembled:

John Jay, Disaffected, became a Member of Congress, a President, Minister to Spain, Commissioner to make peace, Chief Justice, Minister to England, and on his return, Governor of New York, a good and amiable man.

Gouverneur Morris, Disaffected, Member of Congress, Minister to France, &c.

Robert R. Livingston, Disaffected, Minister to France, Chancellor of New York, &c.

Egbert Benson, Disaffected, District Judge, New York, and in the Legislature, good man.

Morgan Lewis, Disaffected, Governor of New York, and General in the War of 1812.

Guilian VerPlanck, Disaffected, but in Europe till 1783, President New York Bank.

John Livingston and his brother Henry, Disaffected, but of no political importance.

James Seagrove, Disaffected, Went to the Southward as a merchant.

Francis Lewis, Disaffected, Of no political importance, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John Watts, Doubtful during the War, Recorder of the city of New York.

Leonard Lispenard and his brother Anthony, Disaffected, but remained quiet at New York.

Richard Harrison, Loyal, but has since been Recorder of New York.

John Hays, Loyal, An officer in British Army, killed in West Indies.

Peter VanSchaick, Loyal, A Lawyer, remained quiet at Redhook.

David Ludlow, Loyal during the War, since President Manhattan Bank.

David S. Bard, Loyal, though in 1775 doubtful, remained in New York, good man.

George Ludlow, Loyal, Remained on Long Island in quiet, good man.

William his brother, Loyal or supposed so, remained on L. I., inoffensive man.

William Imlay, Loyal at first, but doubtful after 1777.

Edward Gould, Loyal, at New York all the War, a merchant.

John Reade, Loyal pro. and con., would have favored Loyal no doubt, had not his wife's family been otherwise.

J. Stevens, Disaffected.

Henry Kelley, Loyal, Went to England, and did not return.

Stephen Rapelye, Turned out bad, died in the New York Hospital.

John Moore, Loyal in public Life all the War, and from 1765.

EDITOR OF "HISTORICAL RECORD:"—It may prove of interest to some of your readers if I relate two very characteristic anecdotes of the late Dr. JOSEPH G. COGGSWELL, obtained from his own lips:

During his labors to secure valuable works for the Astor Library, Dr. Coggs- well succeeded in procuring the first volume of a very rare book in eight volumes, but it required many years search, before he was fortunate enough to complete the set by purchasing the seven different volumes, in the seven different capitals, of seven different countries.

A learned and well beloved bishop having died, leaving his family in rather straight- ened circumstances, his valuable library was put up at auction. Dr. Coggs- well one day received a letter from Mr. Prescott, enclosing a one hundred dollar bill, and request- ing him to lay it out in something which he might present to the Astor Library; but his main object was to aid the family of the deceased. Dr. Coggs- well attend- ed the sale and sat quietly in one corner of the room, which was crowded by many bibliomaniacs, on the lookout for rarities.

At length the auctioneer came to a "mixed lot," and held up a little 12mo. volume, recently printed, of no apparently intrinsic value, for it could be purchased from any counter in the city for seventy- five cents or a dollar, and was a series of essays on the importance of self respect, or words to that effect.

The auctioneer began:—"Gentlemen, how much am I offered for this book? what do you say?" No answer.

"Come now, it must be sold before the sale can go on—say something!" Dr. Coggs- well rose from his seat and exclaimed in a calm but firm voice, "as I am determined to have that book sir, I start it at one hundred dollars," and sat down without a change of countenance. The effect was electrical. There was a great hush. On general principles it was decided that the "librarian of the Astor Library" had gone mad. He, the careful, prudent, conscientious purchaser of books, who had been known often "to let a vol-

ume go" because it exceeded his "limit" by a few cents, though it was the only copy in this country—he bid one hundred dollars for a work that any body could get for the asking! What could it mean? As no maniac's shriek came from his corner of the room, they soon changed their minds. "Some hidden manuscripts must be concealed between its leaves." He rose, walked up to the counter, paid the \$100 to the auctioneer, and went silently home to place it on the shelves of the Astor Library as "a gift from Mr. Pres- cott."

Yours Respectfully,

SAMUEL W. FRANCIS.

Newport, R. I. Aug. 1872.

THE STAMP ACT.—The following rhymes appeared in Weyman's "New York Ga- zette," in February, 1766, a little while before the obnoxious Stamp Act was re- pealed:

"In vain ye writers, you your proofs produce
That English Stamps America must use;
Forgetting that our Mobs have too much soul
To suffer from *your* Parliament's control.
Your frigid proofs we combat with our ire,
And quite confute by Halters, Devils, and Fire.
If this be not the way to end division,
'Tween us and Britain, curse the Inquisition,
Which teaches that no methods they have tried,
Like fire and faggot knotty points decide.
But Britain, if thou canst not stand the blaze,
We soon, with terrors, will thy heart amaze,
For we have wood enough—should that not do,
We are, ourselves, all fire and faggot too.
If this should fail, we are indeed the bringers
Of woe upon ourselves, and burn our fingers
In fires we lighted, and with rapture fed,
Which, like burnt children we must learn to dread."

In reference to the Stamp tax and kindred measures, appeared the following epigram.

"The land was double tax'd we thought,
To carry on the war;
The war is to a period brought,
But taxes, as they were.

Strange conduct, this! all must allow—
Hush! let your murmurs cease;
The land is double taxed now,
To carry on the Peace!"

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[MAJOR GERARDUS BEEKMAN.¹]*Flatbush, March 12, 1690-I.**Brothers and Beloved Subjects of their Majesty's in Queens County.*

We are informed and have remarked that the parties in New Yorck are now so violent that the danger of the whole County being bathed in blood is most imminent²; and as many of the Chiefs on both sides call for peace, it is therefore considered by many as the best and only means for King's County and Queen's County to proceed altogether, to-morrow at noon, to the Ferry, and to write together a brave address, that all private questions may remain in *statue quo*, and each continue in his place until the arrival of Governor Slater, [Sloughter] or His Maj^{ties} further orders, and that on both sides each shall allow his people to depart to their homes.

We sincerely trust that it will be signed by both parties' such as we have given some idea of it, for we must act herein as a third party. It is, therefore our earnest, request, and we testify also herein our innocence of any bloodshed and of all mischiefs which may arise thro' neglect of their duty.

Your affectionate friend,



¹ Major Beekman is mentioned in the letter of Jacob Leisler on page 226 of the Record. He was a physician at Flatbush, and one of Leisler's first council in 1689. In March 1691, he was arrested with others of Leisler's friends, and with that officer was brought before the Council on the 20th of that month. He joined Leisler and the members of the council in the petition to Governor Sloughter to be heard before him. Later he preferred a petition for himself alone, as did also his wife, Magdalen, alleging his loyalty and averring that he had endeavored to restrain Leisler. He was adjudged guilty of treason. He was finally released and claimed the protection of the Government against persecutors. The above letter is a translation from the Dutch.—[EDITOR.]

² The aristocracy so called, and the democracy who supported Leisler, were, at the date of this letter, almost ready, in the city of New York, to undertake the perilous business of civil war. Eight days afterward, the writer and his chief were prisoners, under a charge of treason. See Note on page 276 of the RECORD.

[GOVERNOR THOMAS DONGAN.¹]*New York, Feb. 18th, 1684.**Honored Sir:*

Yours of the 26th Aug^t came to my hands but three days since by Martin who arrived at Amboy.

I send enclosed the Act of Assembly w^{ch} I hope will bee a very satisfactory Answer to the first Clause in the Letter.

Wee proceeded so far in the ffishing as to subscribe 2500 £. and but one hundred in the name of his Royal Highness,² a report coming since from Boston and Pensilvania that this Country was sold to one Col. Thompson, that design was utterly broken.

The Ship desired needed to have been of noe greater burthen than 70 or 80 tuns, and being designed to goe constantly betwixt this place and Ireland and bring Passengers hither; their passage being paid would have no cost to His Ro^l High^{ness} Care should have been taken to have nothing done contrary to the Act of Navigation.

You are pleased to say I may set up a Post-House, but send mee noe power to do it. I never intended it should bee expensive to His Royal Highness, it was desired by the neighboring Colonies and is at present practised in some places by foot and horse Messengers.

I am going to-morrow to Conecticut with the gentlemen who adjusted the limits to have them signed by that Governor and myself: if you please to send the Articles of Agreement which I sent to bee approved of by the King and Duke, it will bee very convenient. I will do all I can to settle a Post Office there³ and if other affairs doe not hinder I will go to

See Note on page 128 of the RECORD.

² James, Duke of York, brother of Charles the Second. Authority was given, in Jan'y 1675, for the formation of a company "for Settling a Fishery in these Parts." The shares were ten pounds each. It is believed that this was the first joint stock company formed for commercial purposes within the limits of the State of New York.—[EDITOR.]

³ Governor Lovelace had established a monthly post between New York and Boston, on the first of Jan'y, 1673. In a letter to Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, sent by the first post carrier, he wrote: "I here present you with two varieties, a packet of the latest intelligence I could meet withal, and a Post."—[EDITOR.]

Penaquid [Pemaquid¹] this Spring and endeavor to settle a Post House at Boston.

As for the Garden I doe not believe any Gov^r will make use of it being remote from the fort and of noe use except for Tenements.

The house is on the other side of the Town, an alehouse, and wants much repair. Since it is thought fit I should not have it I am very well contented. I hope the flamm will not bee refused which is but of 10lb per annum, and a long lease granted to S^r Edmund Andross.² I will do all I can to get a good tenant for the other two houses, tho' some are afraid of y^e title pretending the heir is yet alive in Holland.

Billop's Plantation is opposite to Amboy,³ and, if vessels bee permitted to come there, and not enter New York, it will be impossible to hinder y^e putting goods ashore on Staten Island. There was a report that he intended to sell it to one of East Jersey. I think it would do well if you please to look into the last patent of East Jersey to see whether shipping bee obliged if they come into Sandy Hook⁴ to make entry at New York, the Quakers making continual pretence to Staten Island disturbs the people: more than 200 families are settled on it. And in case His Royal Highness cannot retrieve East Jersey, it will do well to secure Hudson's River and take away all claim to Staten Island.⁵

As for the Merit, as I ought, I submit it wholly to your Judgements. There is noe way to prevent [y^e trade] y^e Indians had with East Jersey, but by running the line from Hudson's River to Delaware, and then take some course with the Indians not to goe into the bounds of East Jersey, the bounds being already settled on Hudson's River. I believe wee shall have a dispute with Boston about the lands between Connecticut and Hudson's River, they pretending all along to the South Sea as Connecticut did.¹ If any Colony in these parts will flourish, this will soe; and I believe it better to make an end of all disputes, than to delay them. I humbly begg you will address in my behalf to the Lord Rochester to grant what I desire that soe I may pay the debts I owe in London. My humble services to your good ffather, with an assurance of my greatest respect for you, I subscribe, Sir, Your affectionate obliged

Sv't

Tho. Dongan

TO SIR JOHN WERDEN:

The Lord Perth² has writ me a very angry letter; the answer to it I desire you to send and convey to him.

his predecessors, for East and West Jersey had just been released to others, and were excepted from his control. He was vigilant in his opposition to what he deemed unrighteous claims to territory, and was ever faithful to the Duke, his master, in maintaining the integrity of his domain. Werden, the Duke's Secretary, to whom this letter was addressed, settled the matter respecting Dongan's jurisdiction over Staten Island, by saying: "Whoever buys land in that island, it being under your government, he must be liable, as well as others, to the laws thereof." In reference to the proposed sale of Billop's Plantation, he wrote: "Endeavor to procure some inhabitant of New York rather to buy it, than suffer any of those of New Jersey to do it."—[EDITOR.]

¹ When royal charters were granted, for some of the Anglo-American provinces, the interior regions of the New World were unknown, and the extent westward, of each colony, was defined "from Sea to Sea" or "westward to the South Sea," as the Pacific Ocean was called. Such was the expression in the Connecticut Charter; and Connecticut claimed jurisdiction westward, within lines parallel with its own northern and southern boundaries, in Pennsylvania and Ohio so late as a hundred years ago, or less.—[EDITOR.]

² James Drummond, Earl of Perth, the Lord Justice general of Scotland, and one of the twenty-four proprietors, at one time, of New Jersey. His title was made a prefix to the name of Amboy, and it was ever afterward known as Perth Amboy.

¹ By charter issued in 1664, Charles the second granted to his brother, James, the Duke of York, the Territory of Pemaquid, in Maine.

² Appointed Governor of New York, in 1674.

³ This was an estate on Staten Island said to have been given to Captain Christopher Billop, by the Duke of York, for bravery displayed in a naval engagement. See Whitehead's "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and adjoining country, page 94." I believe the "Billop House (see picture on page 609, of Volume II, of Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution") is yet standing, wherein a Committee of the Continental Congress, headed by Dr. Franklin, met to confer with Lord Howe concerning terms of reconciliation. That conference took place in September, 1776.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ This island, was originally attached to the main land at the Neversink Hills, and formed a long peninsula. It was severed from the main during a heavy storm in 1788, when the sea broke through the narrow isthmus. Upon a map in my possession, published in 1779, are the words, at the point above named, "Opening made by the sea in 1778." It has never been closed.—[EDITOR.]

⁵ Dongan was a little restive because his commission did not cover, in his jurisdiction, so much territory as those of

[BRIGADIER-GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW.]

*Head Quarters 1st Division
Western Department,
Columbus, Kentucky,
Decr. 2nd, 1861.*

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN² Sec'y War,
Richmond.

The state of Arkansas has from twelve to fifteen thousand men in the Confederate army. As far as we are advised that state has no Brig. General in the field. We think it but just and right that she should have Brigade commanders for her own forces, or at least a part of them.

We have with this army, Col. Gantt—a member of the last Federal Congress (before the revolution) from Arkansas—and Colonel Tappen—both talented and efficient officers, and would make good Brigade commanders. The former has been stationed on the Forts constructed at New Madrid, to protect the rear of this position, and it's desirable that he be retained in command of that post. In order to do which he must have *more rank*. Col. Tappen acted with great gallantry in the battle of Belmont.

We beg to recommend these appointments. In addition to supplying this

want of this command and department, we beg to suggest to you the appointment of Col. Borland—(a Major in the Mexican war—since Senator in the United States Congress for six years, and now Col. of Cavalry in Arkansas.)

He is at Pochahontas, where we have several hundred thousand dollars worth of stores and a considerable command of Troops—State and Confederate.—His talents experience and services we think entitle him to the favorable consideration of the Department, and we recommend his appointment as a Brigadier-General. Col. Gantt lives in Southern—Col. Tappen in Eastern—and Col. Borland in Western Arkansas, viz: at Little Rock the state Capital.

This recommendation is made without the knowledge of either one of the gentlemen whose names are presented, and with the public service alone in view.

With great respect,

Gideon J. Pillow
Brig Gen C. S. A.

Commanding 1st Division
Western Department:

P. S. Col. Tappen now ranks Col. Gantt—Borland is the senior of both I suppose but I do not know certainly.

GID. J. PILLOW.
Brig.-gen. C. S. A.
Commanding.

Allow me also to say that Brig. Gen. Jeff. N. Thompson of the Missouri State Forces, has been about six months in the field and in command of a Brigade—has rendered the cause of Southern Independence, important services—is a gallant dashing officer with sleepless activity and full of energy. His appointment as a Brigadier-General, (now that Missouri is in the confederacy), would be acceptable to the people of that state, and a just recognition of his past services. He was in my command in Missouri for several months. He is now at New Madrid.

GID. J. PILLOW.

¹ Gideon J. Pillow was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, 1806. Studied law and practiced it in Columbia, in 1830, and soon rose to the front rank in that profession. He was active in promoting the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, who, in July, 1846, after the beginning of the war with Mexico, appointed him a brigadier-general. He participated actively in that war, and was conspicuous in the battles near the city of Mexico, in one of these—the storming of Chapultepec, he was severely wounded. At the close of the War he returned to the management of his large estate in Tennessee. He was a member of the "Southern Convention," held at Nashville, in 1850, in which he opposed the extreme ground taken by ultra men. He espoused the Confederate cause in the winter and spring of 1861, and entered the army opposed to the government of the Republic, first as a brigadier-general, but was soon commissioned a major-general. Since the war he has not appeared prominently in public life.

² Judah Peter Benjamin, to whom this letter was addressed, was then the Confederate States acting Secretary of War. He was born of Jewish parents in the Island of St. Domingo, in 1812. When he was four years of age his parents emigrated to Savannah, Georgia. He entered Yale College, but left it without graduating, in the year 1827. He studied law, and taught school in New Orleans, where he married one of his pupils. He became a leader at the bar in that city at a very early age. A Whig in politics, he was elected U. S. Senator in 1853, in which body he remained until the beginning of 1861, when, with other Senators, he withdrew, and engaged in the civil service of the Confederate States first as Attorney-general, and afterward as acting Secretary of War, and then as Secretary of State, as the successor of R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia. After the War he settled in London, England, where he is yet practising his profession.—[EDITOR.]

[Col. ARENT SCHUYLER DE PEYSTER¹.]

Detroit the 10th July, 1783.

Sir:

By this favorable opportunity of Mr. Elliot,² I have permitted Mr. Little to return to Fort Pitt on his private affairs. I have also given a pass to a lad taken after the peace concluded, to return to his friends. Mr. Douglas³ before he left this for Niagara, informed me that he had written to you fully upon the subject of his voiage.

The annexed advertisement will give you a description of certain slaves deserted

from this neighborhood after the peace concluded betwixt Great Britain and the United States of America, the owners having requested of me to transmit it to you in hopes that you will give orders for their being apprehended. Mr. Elliot will deliver you a letter from me to General Lincoln, in answer to his letter to me of the 3d May.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Humble and most
obt. Serv^t,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL IRVINE.⁴

[BISHOP SPANGENBERG.]⁵

[Contributed by Mr. JOHN H. JORDAN.]

*My dear Bro. Rogers.*⁶

I am glad to hear that you have attentive auditors when preaching from the pulpit.

¹ See page 247 of the RECORD.

² Elliott was a malignant Tory, who, with Simon Girty and one or two others, had greatly aided Col. Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, in exciting the Indians to fall upon the frontier American Settlements, during the old war for Independence.—EDITOR.]

³ Ephraim J. Douglass, a member of General Lincoln's military family.

⁴ The RECORD is indebted to Dr. W. A. Irvine, of Irvine, Pennsylvania, a grandson of General Irvine, for the above letter.

⁵ Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg, was born July 15, 1704, at Klettenberg, Prussia. In 1722, he entered the University of Jena, and in 1726, took his degree as Master of Arts. In 1731, he was appointed Professor of Divinity at the University of Halle. He joined the Moravians in 1733. In 1735 he conducted the first company of Moravians to Georgia, and subsequently presided over the church in America for nearly eighteen years. In June of 1744, ordained Bishop. Deceased at Berthelsdorf, Saxony, September 18, 1792. He was known among Moravians as "Brother Joseph," having as early as 1746 substituted the Hebrew name Joseph, for its Latin equivalent Augustus, one of his given names.

⁶ Jacob Rogers, was a native of England. He was pastor of the Moravian congregation in Philadelphia, from 1756 to 1762.

If the enemy cannot hinder people coming to hear the Gospel he will certainly loose thereby. For the Gospel we preach, is the power of God, and the wisdom of God, and will always have a sure effect upon the heart.

Oh! take all opportunities of seeing old Mrs. Benezet, for she must know before she parts, that not only our dear Lord, but his children also wish her well; and endeavor to bring her to the Spring of Life!

You speak of a darkness which had been seen 19 A. C. What darkness? pray, one in the air or one in the heart. Do you keep a memorandum book of all particulars which come and go to Jamaica? I will desire you to do it, that we may not make mistakes in sending or not sending of things.

The letters from Jamaica to Bro. Krogs-trip, are always to be sent to Bethlehem, for he is our agent.

Joseph

Bethlehem July 19, 1760.

[MAJOR WILLIAM TRENT.]

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1783.

Sir:

Your attendance is desired in this city on Thursday, the first Day of May next, as the Proprietors of Indiana are Specially to meet, at seven o'clock that evening, at the Indian Queen Tavern, on affairs of great consequence.¹

Your most humble Servant,



MR. BERNARD GRATZ,
Merchant, Phila:

[ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.²]

[Communicated by Mr. E. H. Goss, of Melrose,
Mass.]

Boston, Nov. 29, 1832.

My Dear Sir:

I have had the pleasure to receive your two letters announcing the result of the Election. Whatever may become of the country, Massachusetts and Kentucky may

¹ Several inquiries have been made in the RECORD about Major William Trent, whose brief autograph letter here given, is communicated by Mr. E. H. Goss, of Melrose, Mass. Can any reader of the RECORD give positive information concerning the expression, in this letter, of "Proprietors of Indiana"? There were several Land Companies formed for settling the country northwest of the Ohio, previous to its cession to the United States, by Virginia near the close of 1783. The "Illinois Company" was formed in 1773, composed of English traders, and merchants, who obtained deeds from chiefs of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes of Indians. The "Wabash Company" was formed in 1775, and in October of that year, at Post Vincennes, the association received a deed from Piankeshaw chiefs. In April, 1780, these two Companies were united under the title of "The United Illinois and Wabash Land Companies." May not this have been designated, sometimes, the "Indiana Company," as a shorter name descriptive of the locality? The whole Northwestern Territory was sometimes poetically called *Indiana*, as it was occupied by the Indians.—[EDITOR.]

² Alexander Hill Everett, "diplomatist and man of letters," was born in Boston, March 19, 1792, and died in Canton, China, May 29, 1847. He began the study of law with John Quincy Adams, and in 1809, when Mr. Adams was sent minister plenipotentiary to Russia, he was attached to that legation; was secretary of legation at the Netherlands in 1815; *chargé d'affaires* at same place from 1818 to 1824; minister plenipotentiary to Spain from 1825 to 1829; Massachusetts state senator in 1830, and in one or the other branch of the Legislature for four following years; for a short time, in 1841, President of Jefferson college in Louisiana; and minister to China in 1846, in which position he died. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of the day, and for five years editor and proprietor of the North American Review. He published several volumes on political subjects; also, a small volume of poems; and contributed a life of Joseph Warren, and of Patrick Henry to Spark's American Biography.—[G.]

at least console themselves with the reflexion that they have done their duty. We may say like Francis I. after the battle of Pavia, *Tout est perdu, fors l'honneur.*¹

I send you by to-day's mail a copy in a pamphlet form of a series of papers which I contributed from time to time to the Daily Advertiser of this place during the canvass, and which were republished in some other journals.² They will show you that my poor pen has not been wholly idle.

Yours most truly & faithfully,


LESLIE COMBS, ESQ.,³*Lexington, Ky.*

[THE COUNT DEGRASSE.]

La Ville de Paris, the 29th Sept^{br} 1781.

Sir:

I have the plaisir to acquaint you as an answer upon your honored of the 27th Sept^{br} that the present situation of our operations is not at all proper at this moment for sending Flag of truce to Carlestown, for which reason I ordered them to enter into the rivers where I thought them to be well. You may dis-

¹ Andrew Jackson had just been re-elected President of the United States. He had two opposing candidates, Henry Clay, who received the electoral votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, and William Wirt, who received the vote of Vermont.—[G.]

² This was a series of ten articles on "The Conduct of the Administration," commencing in the issue of Aug. 18, and ending Oct. 24, 1832. It was a searching review of the Presidency of Andrew Jackson under the sub-titles of "Qualifications of Gen. Jackson for the Chief Magistracy," "Constitution of his Cabinet," "Proscription," "Foreign Relations," "Domestic Policy," "Indians and the Missionaries," "Bank," "Exposition of Parties," "Kitchen Cabinet," and "Spirit of Jacksonism."—[G.]

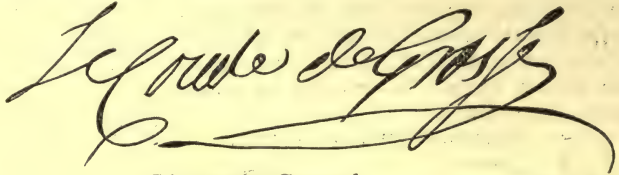
³ Leslie Combs, "lawyer and politician," was born in Kentucky, in 1794. Drake says, that he was "the youngest of twelve children, and joined the army in 1812; was distinguished for energy and bravery; commanded a company of scouts; was wounded near Fort Meigs, and narrowly escaped death." In No. 1 of the RECORD, pp. 26-7, Mr. Combs, in his reminiscences of the Indian chief Tecumseh, gives a vivid picture of his captivity, the running of the gauntlet, and of his narrow escape, above referred to. He was a personal friend and supporter of Henry Clay, and is a fluent, eloquent and effective speaker. In 1836, he raised a regiment for the southwestern frontier at the time of the revolution in Texas.—[G.]

pose of them and send them at anny place you may think convenient and proper, only that they do not proceed on that mission in question which never can be granted at this time, as you justly observe yourself.

I should however think that the Vessels are best in security at the reach of my guns, or in a proper view of my ships where I may defend them.¹

I have the honor to be with all due respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most Humble Servant.



Lieutenant-General
LE CONTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.

CURRENT NOTES.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.—The City Councils took action sometime ago for the restoration of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, as nearly as possible to the condition in which it was when the Declaration of Independence was voted upon by Congress, then sitting in it. The first movement in this direction was made by Colonel Frank M. Etting, of Philadelphia, in 1865, who on discovering that two of the original chairs were at Harrisburg, induced the Governor to return them to their original location. At the instance of Colonel J. Ross Snowden on the part of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the chair used by President Hancock, and the table on which the Declaration was signed, were also sent back.

The beautiful architecture of the Hall was hidden by paintings, some valuable, some inappropriate, and some worthless. Colonel Etting called the attention of the chairman of the Centennial Committee of City Councils to the fact, and urged upon him the propriety of making efforts to reclaim all of the original furniture of the room, and to make the Hall a depository of the portraits of all the signers of the great Declaration, which may be in existence. The chairman (Mr. John L. Shoe-

maker) warmly seconded the proposition of Colonel Etting. An ordinance for the purpose was adopted by Councils, and an earnest effort is now put forth to have, if possible, at the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the portrait of every signer of that instrument which may possibly be obtained, hanging upon the walls of the Hall.

The work of restoration is now going on under the Superintendence of Colonel Etting and Mr. J. H. Pugh, Commissioner of City property, and it is believed that before long, the room will present the appearance which it did on the 4th of July, 1776. Upon the walls will be placed the portraits of the Signers, now in possession of the City. The portraits wanted are those of Samuel Adams, Harrison, R. R. Livingston, Sherman, Wilson, Wolcott, Paine, Wythe, Stockton, Clymer, Rutledge, Clark, Ellery, Floyd, Gwinnett, Hall, Hewes, Hooper, Hopkins, F. L. Lee, Lynch, Lewis Morris, Nelson, Paca, Penn, Ross, Smith, Stone, Taylor, Thornton, Walton, Whipple and Williams. The portraits of several of the signers were never painted, and cannot, therefore, be procured.

Several gentlemen have already generously taken measures for securing absent portraits at their individual expense. Others willing to aid the laudable and patriotic work, by contributing an absent portrait, will promote the cause and help their own endeavors, by addressing Colonel Etting or Mr. Pugh.

The "Liberty Bell" will be placed in the vestibule under the dome. It is intended to ultimately form a national Museum and portrait gallery, in the rooms of the State-house at present occupied by the Common Pleas and the City Councils.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—The wretched economy saying nothing of the inhumanity in all its aspects, of keeping the Indians of our continent in isolation, instead of making them citizens and so promoting their speedy civilization, is well illus-

¹ The Count de Grasse arrived in Chesapeake Bay, from the West Indies, at the close of August, 1781, with twenty-eight ships and several brigades of land troops, to assist the combined American and French armies under Washington and Rochambeau, in the siege of Yorktown, where Cornwallis and the British army were intrenched. The *Ville de Paris* was De Grasse's flag-ship.

Washington and Rochambeau arrived at Williamsburg on the evening of the 14th of December, and on the 18th visited De Grasse on board the *Ville de Paris*, then lying off Cape Henry. They sailed thither in a small vessel called the *Queen Charlotte*. Soon afterward, news came that the British fleet at New York, had been reinforced, and was coming to assist Cornwallis, and preparations were immediately made to attack the British stronghold. On the day before this letter was written, the combined armies marched from Williamsburg, upon Yorktown, and on the 30th that place was strongly invested by them. The allied generals had desired De Grasse to send a flag of truce to Charleston, S. C. then in possession of the British, but the menace of a strong English fleet made it inexpedient. —[EDITOR.]

trated by the following statements which have been gathered from official reports, *The RECORD* copies it from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*;

What is known as the Indian Territory is a region of great extent and fertility, lying between Kansas on the north, Arkansas on the east, and Texas on the south and west. It covers four parallels of latitude, from 37 to 34 inclusive, and about six degrees of longitude, from about 94°30' to 100. The eastern portion of the Territory, as far as the ninety-eight degrees, is owned and occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, each of these nations having its own territorial limits and its own distinct organization. The portion west of the ninety-eighth degree is part of the public domain, having been reacquired from the Choctaws and Chickasaws since the first assignment of territory to them, and is now set apart as reservations for various wild tribes of Indians, as the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes. In 1866 an elaborate map of the Territory was prepared by the War Department, in which was given the following statement of the population of the four principal nations, and the extent of country which they own or occupy:—

| | <i>Population. Area in acres.</i> | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Cherokees | 14,682 | 13,574,135 |
| Creeks | 13,000 | 3,230,720 |
| Choctaws. | 15,000 | 6,638,900 |
| Chickasaws | 5,000 | 4,377,600 |
| Total | 47,682 | 27,821,355 |

In the Cherokee country there is a reservation of 560,000 acres, on which the Osages are placed numbering 3375; and in the Creek country there is a reservation of 483,840 acres, assigned to less than five hundred of the Sac and Fox tribe; one of 576,000 acres, assigned to the Pottawatomies, numbering 1336, and one of 200,000 acres, assigned to 2300 Seminoles. The reservation assigned to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, with a population of 3390, is west of the ninety-eighth degree, and embraces over four million acres; and that assigned to the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches numbering 5372, is also west of ninety-eighth degree, and embraces over three and a half million acres. Thus a region embracing nearly forty millions of acres, most of which consists of the best agricultural land in the country, and which contains very rich deposits of coal, copper, lead and iron, is given up to the occupancy of some sixty-five thousand Indians more than half of whom are in a state of barbarism.

PRELATAL.—The Pope has created the Right Reverend James Gibbons, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, Bishop of Richmond, Va. with continued jurisdiction over North Carolina.

The Right Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, New Jersey, has been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore in place of the late Archbishop Spaulding.

AWARD OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.—The tribunal at Geneva, formed for the purpose of deciding upon the amount of money justly due to citizens of the United States from the Government of Great Britain, for the destruction of their property on the high seas by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, have adjudged the sum of \$15,500,000 in coin. The Tribunal closed its labors on the 14th of September, when twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the event. The impression among just men seems to be, that the award is a righteous one.

RECIPROCITY.—The President of the United States having been officially informed by Mr. Mori, the diplomatic agent of the emperor of Japan, that his government had, by a decree on the 2d of September, placed the commerce of the United States upon an equal footing with that of the Japanese Empire, issued a proclamation on the 4th of September, that so long as that decree should remain in force, the commerce of Japan should be placed upon a like footing, in the ports of the United States. In all that relates to the progress of civilization, the present Emperor of Japan is making wonderful strides, and is producing in his Empire, a marvellous political and social revolution.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—The new Chicago Library has received from Lord Houghton, of England, a number of volumes as a present. Among these is a copy of his own works, in the first volume of which is written these words: "This first Edition, privately printed, of 'The Poems of Richard Monckton Milnes, Baron Houghton,' part owner of the parishes of Bawley, Austerfield and Scoresby, in the County of Yorkshire, England,—from which the most eminent of the Pilgrim Fathers went forth to make the New World,—is presented to the Chicago New Library, with the deepest sentiments of national kinship and private regard. July 23, 1872."

Editor of the Historical Record.

I take the liberty of directing your attention to an error in the title of an interesting article in the September number of the "Historical Record," entitled "The Early *Dutch* Reformed church in Nassau Street, in the city of New York." As becomes evident from the tenor of the article, the church referred to was not *Dutch* Reformed, but *German* Reformed. It is necessary to distinguish carefully between these two terms, as they indicate distinct religious denominations. The Dutch Reformed, as their name denotes, derive their origin from Holland, while the founders of the German Reformed church in this country were principally natives of Germany. Several years ago, both the German and the Dutch churches dropped that portion of their ecclesiastical title which indicated their national origin, so that the former is now officially denominated "The Reformed church in the United States," and the latter "The Reformed

church in America." Popularly, however, they continue to be known by their original titles.

It may be well to add, that for many years the pastors of the Nassau street church stood in regular connection with the *German* Reformed synod, and that there is still a small German Reformed church in Suffolk street which claims to be lineally descended from the Nassau street church. Though the German Reformed church is but little known in the state of New York—many originally German congregations having long ago connected themselves with the Dutch Reformed church, it is still numerically considerably stronger than the latter denomination. According to the latest statistics, which are believed to fall short of the actual numbers, the German Reformed church includes, in the United States, twelve hundred and seventy-one churches, with one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-three (127,643) members. It is especially strong in Pennsylvania, but is also well represented in the West, as well as in several of the Southern States.

A movement looking towards a union of the Dutch and German churches has been for some time in progress, and such an union would seem to be both natural and desirable, as both denominations claim a common origin in the Reformed church of the continent of Europe. If this result should finally be attained, it is pleasant to anticipate there will probably be an end to such confusion as seems to exist in the article to which I have taken the liberty to direct your attention.

With great respect,

Yours very truly,

J. H. DUBBS.

Philadelphia September. 1872.

THE ADIRONDACK PEAKS.—Mr. Verplank Colvin, in the late annual report of the New York State Museum of Natural History, gives an account of his ascent of Mount Seward, one of the higher peaks of the Adirondack mountains, and his determination, by barometrical observations of its height. Its summit is 4,462 feet above tide water. That of its neighbor, Mount Mercy, is 5,467 feet.

The Indian names of this group of the "Black Hills" as the aboriginals called them, have been mostly exchanged for those of men. The Indian names were significant. Mount Emmons they called *To-wan-loon-dab*, or the Hill of Storms. Mount Seward they called *Ou-kor-lah* or Big eye. Mount Marcy they called *Ta-ha-wus*, or the cloud Piercer. The writer stood upon the summit of Tahawus, at the close of August, 1859, and over-looked the whole group—Emmons, Seward, Marcy, White-Face, McIntyre and Colden—and the country, and for a vast distance. He could well comprehend the significance of the more beautiful Indian names. Eastward, through a depression of the Green mountains sixty miles off we caught glimpses of Mount Washington, one hundred and fifty miles distant. Southward, the view was bounded by the Catskill mountains, more than a

hundred miles distant, and Northward, the hills melted into the great St. Lawrence level, out of which rose the Royal mountain back of Montreal.

Mr. Colvin gives timely warning of the necessity of preserving the forest of the Adirondack region, out of which such a vast water supply for the rivers of New York flows. That supply is annually decreasing in consequence of the denuding the slopes of the Adirondack and neighboring hills of their forest coverings; and Mr. Colvin looks forward to a time when, if these ravages be not checked, the Hudson river will not be navigable more than half way to Albany.

A correspondent sends the following reminiscence, to the RECORD:

DR. THOMAS COOPER.—When in Columbia, S. C. some years ago, the writer was told a characteristic anecdote of Dr. Thomas Cooper, while President of the South Carolina College. The Dr. in his visits about the city always rode a scrubby little pony, which was a great favorite with him. One morning when it was brought to the door, preparatory to his usual ride, it was found that the students of the college, during the previous night, had closely shaved its mane and tail, thus giving the pony the appearance of a very large rat. The Dr. mounted without making any remark, apparently seeming oblivious to the change that had taken place in the pony's appearance and ambled off to the city, gazed at by every one as he rode through the streets. At the first place he had occasion to stop the friend whom he called to see, ejaculated, "Why Dr. Cooper, what in the world has happened to your horse?" "Oh," replies the Doctor, "the boys have been amusing themselves, but they might have left me a lock of mane to assist me in mounting."

PORTRAIT OF LA FAYETTE.—Dr. Evans, an American resident of Paris, has presented to La Fayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, a fine copy, by G. P. A. Healy, of Paris, of the large portrait of LaFayette painted from life, by Auguste Scheffer.

AN EMPEROR HONORED.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who visited Hiram Powers, at his studio in Florence, was so delighted with the genius of the great American sculptor, that he has conferred knighthood upon him. He is now Sir Hiram Powers, Knight of the order of the Rose. This act reminds one of the charming little essay by Douglass Jerrold, on "The Peerage of the Pen."

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.—Twenty-four years ago, the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, had only three inhabitants, one of whom survives: it now has about 30,000. A year ago not a house stood on the site of the present village of Colorado springs, about seventy miles from Denver, which now contains 160 houses, a fine hotel, two churches, four public parks and a newspaper.

EARTH-SHINE.—Most of the readers of the RECORD have doubtless noticed the dim outline of the whole disc of the moon, at the time of new moon, and are aware that it is the reflected light from that satellite, of the Earth-shine upon its surface. Professor Schaller of Harvard, has recently published an account of some observations of that phenomenon, which he has recently made. He was able to recognise nearly all the craters of the darkened part of the moon over 15 miles in diameter, and probably one half the bands.

SENSIBLE GIRLS.—It is worthy of record as an historical fact, that many of the New England feminine school teachers, pass their Summer vacations at the mountain and sea-side resorts of that region, as waiters upon the public tables, and thereby enjoy the pleasures of the variety, and earn a handsome sum of money at the same time. They are generally accomplished and agreeable young women. At the Ocean House, Old Orchard, there were no less than fifteen school teachers acting as table-girls, the past season. Sensible girls.

OBITUARY.

JACOB R. ECKFELDT.

The nation sustained a loss when early in the morning of the 9th of August, 1872, JACOB R. ECKFELDT, died at his residence in Philadelphia. For forty years he had held the important position of head of the Assay Department of the United States Mint. He was born in Philadelphia in August 1802, and was a son of the chief coiner of the mint, appointed by President Washington in 1794. His early education was received at a Lutheran school, and he was, for a time, an attendant at the University of Pennsylvania as a student of medicine, but he was not graduated. In 1832, he received an appointment to a subordinate situation in the refining department of the U. S. Mint, where his knowledge of metallurgy soon developed itself; and on the death of Mr. Richardson, the chief assayer, Mr. Eckfeldt was put in his place.

As an assayer and metallurgist, Mr. Eckfeldt had probably, no superior in the world; and his fame, as such became world-wide by the following circumstances related by a Philadelphia newspaper: "About twenty-five years ago great quantities of English sovereigns came to the United States Mint to be recoined into our currency. According to the English Mint law, these coins were 916 fine (22 carats,) but on their being assayed by Mr. Eckfeldt he invariably reported them as below that standard. The London Mint had always prided itself on the correctness of its assays, and when the Director of that institution was informed of the discrepancy by the Director of our Mint, he paid no attention to the matter further than to say that such a result was impossible: the London Mint did not make mistakes. This was communicated to Mr. Eckfeldt, but he insisted that he was right, and a few years later, on the directorship of the London Mint being changed, an investigation was made, and it was then discovered that owing to an accident in the preparation of the pure gold used in the assaying process, for a number of years the English gold coins were, as Mr. Eckfeldt had claimed, really below the legal standard. This gave rise to a considerable talk in monetary cir-

cles, and eventuated in Parliament passing a law which directed the London Mint to make a strict examination into the weight and fineness of all the coins of the world. The result of this examination was that the coins of the United States were found to be more uniform than those of any other country, and Mr. Eckfeldt's reputation as an assayer became world-wide, for it was to him mainly that this result was due.

"In 1841 our Government followed the lead of the English Parliament, and ordered an examination into the coins of the world. This delicate business was entrusted to Mr. Eckfeldt, the Chief, and William E. Dubois, the Assistant Assayer of the Mint, and the result was the publication (in 1842) of an octavo volume of 220 pages, which for fullness, completeness and deep scientific research, has never been surpassed. The title of this work was 'A Manual of the Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations struck within the past century, showing their history and legal basis, and their actual weight, fineness and value, chiefly from original and recent assays.' The manner in which counterfeit coins were made, and how they could be distinguished from the genuine, was also treated extensively, as well as the specific gravity of the different metals, etc. The book was richly illustrated, and found an extensive sale in the scientific community. This we, believe, was Mr. Eckfeldt's only literary undertaking, although he frequently furnished the material from which other men wrote.

Mr. Eckfeldt had been feeble for almost three years, and in April last he was compelled to give up his post at the Mint. From that time he gradually sank into the grave.

SYLVANUS THAYER.

On Saturday, the 7th of September, 1872, Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvanus Thayer, of the United States Army, died at South Braintree, Mass. the place of his birth eighty-seven years ago. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807, and entered the newly established Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson River, as a cadet, at

the age of twenty-two years. He finished his course of study there, in about a year, when he was commissioned a second Lieutenant of Engineers. He was an active soldier during the war of 1812, and was brevetted a Major for his services. At the close of his last campaign in that war, he made a professional tour in Europe under the directions of his government, and when he returned in 1817, he was appointed Superintendent of the newly organized Military Academy at West Point. He brought to the task great energy, prudence, and skill, and for sixteen years he conducted that establishment with singular ability. He introduced such a thorough system of discipline and instruction, that he has been justly called the "Father of the Military Academy."

From 1833 to 1857, Colonel (by brevet) Thayer, had charge of the construction of various public works. In the latter year, he was granted a sick leave of absence; and finally in 1863, when holding the commission of full Colonel of Engineers and brevetted a brigadier-general, he retired from active service at the age of seventy-eight years. Since then he has lived in the retirement of private life, at his home in Braintree.

General Thayer was favorably known to the scholars and scientific men of the country, and during his long life he received from them many tokens of their respect and admiration. About five years ago he gave to his *alma mater*, (Dartmouth College) \$40,000 as a foundation for a school of architecture and civil engineering in that institution. In the Library of the Military Academy, at West Point, may be seen a fine full length portrait of General Thayer, in sitting posture, painted by Professor R. W. Weir, of that institution.

GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D. LL. D.

The Right Rev. GEORGE UPFOLD, Protestant Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, died at the Episcopal residence in Indianapolis, early in the afternoon of the 26th of August. He was a native of Surrey, near Guilford, England, where he was born in 1776. He came to America when he was six years of age. He was prepared for the medical profession, and received the degree of M. D. from the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, in 1816. He abandoned the profession two years later, when he was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and called to the rectorship of St. Luke's Church in New York. He was ordained Bishop of Indiana in December, 1849. His life was devoted to his calling, in which he served his Master faithfully until disease compelled him to surrender his shepherd's crook into the hands of another, in the year 1863. That disease seemed to be rheumatic gout, and gave him, at times, intense suffering. His last public official acts were the consecration of Grace Church, in Indianapolis, in July, 1865, and the ordination of Rev. Mr. Averill in August following. On both occasions he was compelled to preach sitting in his chair. His last ministerial act was the baptism of a grandson in October, 1869. He continued his annual Diocesan addresses until June, 1871. For seven years he was deprived of the privilege of attendance upon public worship; and a greater portion of that time he was a helpless invalid, moved about his room in a wheeled chair. Up to within a few days of his death, his mind remained clear. He passed quietly to his long rest, in the 76th year of his age.

BENITO JUAREZ.

At 11 o'clock at night on the 12th of July, 1872, BENITO JUAREZ, President of the Republic of Mexico, died at the Palace in the city of Mexico at the age of a little more than sixty-six years. His disease was a violent attack of neurosis or affection of the nerves. It was only on the morning of the 17th that the disease began its attack, and all that day and part of the night, he resisted it with his strong will. But he was compelled to succumb to terrible suffering. His body was embalmed, and lay in state in the National Palace for two days. To it multitudes flocked, for he was beloved by the people. His funeral took place on the 23d of July.

Juarez was of unmixed blood of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico, and he appeared to be more solicitous for the welfare of his country than for personal aggrandisement. He is regarded as a patriot and the hero of Mexican independence.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Ancient History of the East, from the earliest times to the Conquest by Alexander the Great; including Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, Persia, Asia Minor, and Phenicia. By PHILIP SMITH, B. A. Illustrated by engravings on wood. New York: Harper and Brothers, 12mo. pp. 649. This work forms one of the attractive series of small histories by this author, reissued from the press of Harper and Brothers within a few years, and very widely circulated. This volume treats

first of The Nations and their abodes, in which chapter is given tables of the most ancient families of languages. It then proceeds to an elaborate consideration of the history, in all its phases, of (1) Egypt and Ethiopia; (2) Assyria and Babylon; (3) the Medo-Persian Empire and the subject countries in Asia, and (4) of Phenicia.

In the first division, the author treats of the country and people; the old Memphian monarchy; the Shepherd Kings, and the various succeeding

monarchies and dynasties down to 524 years before Christ. In the second division he discourses about the region of the Tigris and Euphrates; the primitive Kingdoms and early Babylonian chronology; the early history and legends of Assyria and its old and new empires; the Babylonian or Chaldean empire, and its arts, civilization, literature, science and religion. In the third division we are told about the Medo-Persian Empire, beginning with the primitive Aryans and the religion of Zoroaster. Then follows an account of the rise of the Median Kingdom; the nations of Asia Minor; the history of Lydia; the overthrow of the Median Empire by Cyrus of Persia, and the rise, decline and fall of the Persian Empire. The fourth and last division treats of the history of Phœnicia down to the time of Tyre's supremacy and for about 700 years thereafter, or from the time of David and Hiram to the taking of Tyre by Alexander 332 years before Christ. The pictorial illustrations of the text are numerous and very useful.

A VERY RARE AMERICAN BOOK.—Mr. William Menzies, of New York city, is the possessor of one of the rarest of American books, lately received from London, through Messrs. Sabin and Sons, of the same city. It is from the pen of John Eliot, commonly known as The Apostle to the Indians. It is entitled:

Communion of Churches: or the Divine management of Gospel Churches by the Ordinance of Councils constituted in order according to the Scriptures. As also The Way of bringing all Christian Parishes to be particular Reforming Congregational Churches: Humbly proposed as a way which hath so much light from the Scriptures of Truth, as that it may be lawfully Submitted unto by all; and may, by the blessing of the Lord, be a means of uniting those two Holy and Eminent Parties, the Presbyterian and Congregational. As Also to prepare for the hoped-for Resurrection of the Churches; and to Propose a way to bring all Christian Nations unto one Unity of the Faith and Order of the Gospel. Written by JOHN ELIOT, Teacher of Roxbury in M. B. Psal. i. 10. That ye may try the things that are excellent, i. John. 4. i. Try the Spirits. Cambridge, Printed by Marmaduke Johnson 1665, 16mo. pp. 38.

In the Preface, the author says: "Although a few Copies of this small Script are Printed, yet it is not published, only committed privately to some Godly and Able hands, to be Viewed, Corrected, Amended, or Rejected, as it shall be found to hold weight in the Sanctuary Ballance or not. The procuring of half so many copies written and corrected, would be more difficult and chargeable, than the Printing of these few. JOHN ELIOT."

This is a beautiful uncut copy, with some MS. alterations in cotemporary hand-writing, perhaps of Eliot himself. The American Biblioplist says: "Beyond any doubt this is the first privately printed American book."

The Locomotive Engine, and Philadelphia's share in its Early Improvements. By JOSEPH HARRISON, JR. Mechanical Engineer. Revised Edition, with an Appendix. Philadelphia, George Gebbie, 8vo. pp. 86. This thin volume is very handsomely printed on tinted paper, and well illustrated by twenty pictures in outline and shaded engravings. It is a republished paper read before the members of the Franklin Institute on the 21st of last February, and first published in "The Journal of the Franklin Institute" in March and April.

The chief object of the author in producing this work was to put on permanent record, facts showing what the engineers and mechanics of Philadelphia have done in the construction and improvements of locomotive engines from 1829 to 1843. His statements are confined to his own personal observations during that period, the most interesting in the history of the steeds of the rail. He starts no controversy nor invites any, as to when, or where, or by whom, the first locomotive was built and started in the United States, but confines himself to facts within his own experience. These facts clearly indicate that in Philadelphia the first steam carriage for roads was built, and that that city may well claim a high position as the home of the most important practical improvements in the construction of steam land-carriages. This little work is a most useful and interesting contribution to the history of American industries.

The United States Tariff and Internal Revenue Laws, Approved June 6th 1872, together with the Acts of which it is amendatory, and a full Alphabetical Table of the United States Tariff: also, a Table of Internal Taxes, a Copious Analytical Index, and full Sectional Notes. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. New York, Harper and Brothers, 8vo. pp. 123. The contents of this very important little volume—important to every class of citizens—is so clearly set forth in its title, above given, that it needs no further notice. It may be added, that in addition to the text of the several revenue acts, it contains a table of the United States Tariff alphabetically arranged, by which method one may learn, in a moment, the exact duty upon any article, and what articles are admitted free.

The School and the Army in Germany and France, with a Diary of Siege Life at Versailles. By Brevet Major-general W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., Colonel Sixth Infantry, New York: Harper & Brothers, 12mo. pp. 408. In August, 1870, General Hazen, by direction of the President, received leave of absence with permission to go beyond the sea, reporting his address monthly to head-quarters at Washington. On arriving at Brussels, in Belgium, in September, General Hazen applied for permission to join the German armies, and received such permission from Count Bismarck. At near the close of that month, he received from the Prussian Minister of War and Marine, Von Roon, authority to follow the allied German armies to the

seat of War, and remain with them. He had just visited Count Bismarck, with General Burnside, and by his direction, these two Americans had every facility given them for noting the important incidents of the war then in progress.

In the first part of the work now considered, General Hazen gives an interesting record of his personal observations of German military life and service during a part of the late Franco-Prussian War. Satisfied that the German military organization stands to successful action in the relation of cause to effect, he devotes the remainder of his volume to an examination and comparison of the military and educational systems of France and Germany, in each of which, the connection between the school and the army, is intimate. As this is really the most important part of his work, the author has given the subject as the title of his book.

In the first part we have a very pleasant, chatty account of events and people that fell under the Author's notice; in the second part, he treats of the armies of Prussia and France, with comparative observations upon the United States army; Prussian and French military schools; Plan of officering the French army, and the German and French civil schools. The work embodies, in small space, a large amount of valuable information for the professional student as well as the general reader.

Colton's New Introductory Geography. Illustrated by numerous Engravings, and eighteen Maps; and Colton's Common School Geography, illustrated by numerous Engravings and twenty-two Study Maps, adapted to the wants of the class room; to which are added two full-paged Rail-road Maps, showing the chief routes of Travel, and a complete series of ten Commercial and Reference maps of the United States, are the respective titles of two thin quarto volumes, published by Sheldon, & Company, of New York. The maps and engravings are remarkably well executed. The whole subject of geography adapted for study in common schools, is here embraced in two volumes, at a very moderate cost.

The arrangement of the work is on the most simple and practical plan. Nothing extraneous to the subject, or even merely collateral is admitted, but a rigid adherence to the topics treated of is seen throughout. So the pupil's attention is not called away for a moment, by unimportant matter, and a barren list of names. In this respect, the work is a great improvement upon its predecessors.

The descriptive text, enlivened by fresh engravings, is composed of brief statements of facts in short paragraphs, with the chief word in "law italic" letter. The maps partake of this characteristic, being clear and distinct, and not burdened with words not found in the text. This is a great stride towards the perfection of a map as an educator. Too generally, the maps are so crowded with names that have no relation to those in the

text, that the pupil becomes wearied, disheartened and disgusted, in searching for what he wishes to find, and the study becomes distasteful. In Colton's maps, all these impediments are avoided. The railroad maps, on which the principal lines are indicated by name and having black lines, and the lesser ones by numbers, form an admirable feature of the work.

The larger volume contains a variety of statistics of great value, and an able illustrated treatise on map drawing. It is claimed that these two volumes, both together containing only 180 pages, will give children more real knowledge of geography—knowledge that will abide—than any other series of three, four and five books. After a careful examination of them, the RECORD is constrained to bear testimony to the validity of the claim. In paper and illustrations, they are all that need be wished for.

A Sketch of the organization, objects and membership of the Old Settlers' Association, of Minnesota, together with an account of its Excursion to the Red River of the North, October 25th and 26th 1871. Prepared by order of the association. St. Paul: Ramalay, Chaney & Co. Printers, 8vo. pp. 29. The association was founded in 1857, and is composed of settlers of the state previous to the year 1850. Its object is to provide a fund for the support and assistance of such old settlers of Minnesota who need and are deemed worthy of support; also for the collection and dissemination of all useful information in relation to the early history and settlement of Minnesota, and to preserve the names and biographies of the first settlers. The Society was organized in the Hall of the Minnesota Historical Society, on the 27th of February, 1858. The present officers of the association are:

President—George L. Beeker. *Vice-Presidents*—D. B. Loomis, H. M. Rice. *Secretary*—A. Goodrich. *Treasurer*—Wm. B. Quinn.

The pamphlet here mentioned, contains a brief, interesting and important historical address, at the first banquet of the Association, by H. H. Sibley, then Governor of the Territory. He was followed by Mr. Aaron Goodrich, who gave some interesting reminiscences, of the pioneers. The remainder of the pamphlet is occupied with an account of the rail-road excursion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The widow of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren has compiled, and will shortly publish, copious extracts from the Diaries of her husband. He left minute and voluminous journals from the age of 15 years until his death. The portion relating to his services and observations during the late Civil War, will doubtless reveal some interesting chapters of its secret history.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward is rapidly bringing to a close his narrative of his journey around the world, the remarkable events of which told by the distinguished statesman, furnish materials for one of the most interesting books ever published.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

NOVEMBER, 1872.

No. II.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.¹



FORT WASHINGTON, ON THE SITE OF CINCINNATI.²

FROM WINTHROP SARGENT'S JOURNAL.³

Upon the Thursday evening of November 3d at four o'clock the company having

marched eight miles, and 97 from Fort Washington, being by estimation about 20 from the Miami towns, were immediately

¹ In the year 1791, chiefs of Indian tribes in the North-western Territory, imitating Pontiac at an earlier day, attempted to confederate all the Western tribes in an effort to drive every European from the soil northward of the Ohio River. Congress had given President Washington power, and he used it for the purpose of defeating the projects of the savages. He determined to establish a strong military post in the heart of the Miami Country, on the site of the present town of Fort Wayne, Indiana. An expedition for that purpose was formed. St. Clair took the field as commander-in-chief. General Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, was the second in command, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Territory, was Adjutant-general. A little army, something more than two thousand strong, gathered at Fort Washington, on the site of the city of Cincinnati. On the 5th of September, 1791, the army began a forward march, under the immediate command of General Butler,

who was accompanied by General St. Clair. They halted and built Fort Hamilton, on the site of the present city of Hamilton, a little more than twenty miles from Cincinnati. Forty-two miles further on, about six miles from the present Greenville, in Darke County, Ohio, they built Fort Jefferson. On leaving that point on the 24th of October, they began to encounter Indians, and they were satisfied that dusky scouts were hanging on their flanks. The extract from Sargent's Journal, tells the rest of the story.—[EDITOR.]

² A Block-house was first erected here, by Ensign Luce. Its site was determined by a love affair. Judge Symmes, whose large possessions were on the Ohio and Miami, and his residence at North Bend, wished it to be built at the

³ Many years ago, when the Editor of the RECORD was preparing his "Pictorial History of the War of 1812," he was permitted to make use of the manuscript journal of Mr.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

encamped in two lines on a rising ground descending gradually in front to a stream of 50 feet, fordable at this time, and which is supposed to empty itself into the Miami or Lake Erie.

Paterson's, Clarke and Butler's battalions composed the front line, Paterson on the right and four pieces of artillery disposed upon the right of Butler. The second U. S. Regt. with Gaither and Beddinger's battalions formed the rear line, Beddinger on the right [in a rear face] and four pieces of artillery upon the left of his battalion. One troop of horse, accompanied by Captain Truman and a company of riflemen under Captain Faulkner were encamped upon the right flank, and occupied a front of about 70 yards which was the whole distance between the lines, the length of them nearly 400; the rear somewhat more, and the front line less. Snowdon's troop of horse was posted on the left.

This encampment, very defensible against regular troops, was found on experience to be feeble to an Indian attack. Descending, as has been observed, to the front, though in some places the stream was more than a

latter place. Luce fell desperately in love with the pretty wife of a settler, who left North Bend and went to the spot where Cincinnati now stands, to get rid of the lover's attentions. But the Ensign followed her, and erected a Block-house there. This incident was the cause of the seating of Cincinnati where it is, instead of at North Bend. On the site of that block-house, and within the present limits of Cincinnati, Major Doughty built Fort Washington, in 1790. It was a strong stockade, and stood between the present Third and Fourth streets, and Broadway. On the site of that Fort Mrs. Trollope, a notable English traveller and mother of the novelist, had a sort of *bazar*, whilst she resided in Cincinnati. In 1790, Governor St. Clair arrived at Fort Washington, organized the County of Hamilton, and decreed that the little village of Cincinnati, which had budded around Luce's block-house, should be the County Seat. So Cincinnati was planted.

Sargent, by his grandson of the same name, when he made the extracts from it, here given.

Winthrop Sargent was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 1st day of March, 1753. He went to sea, and at the age of twenty years, he was captain of one of his father's ships. In July 1775, he entered the Continental Army, and in January following, was appointed navy agent at Gloucester. In March, the same year, he joined the artillery regiment of Colonel Knox, and served in that branch of military duty during the remainder of the war for independence. He became connected with the Ohio Land Company, and in 1786, Congress appointed him Surveyor of the Northwestern Territory. This was followed the next year by his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Territory. From 1789 till 1801, he was governor of the Territory, and acted as adjutant-general to St. Clair's army, in 1791. He was wounded at the "Defeat." He held the same position in Wayne's army in 1794-5. Mr. Sargent died at sea on the 3d of June, 1820.—[Editor.]

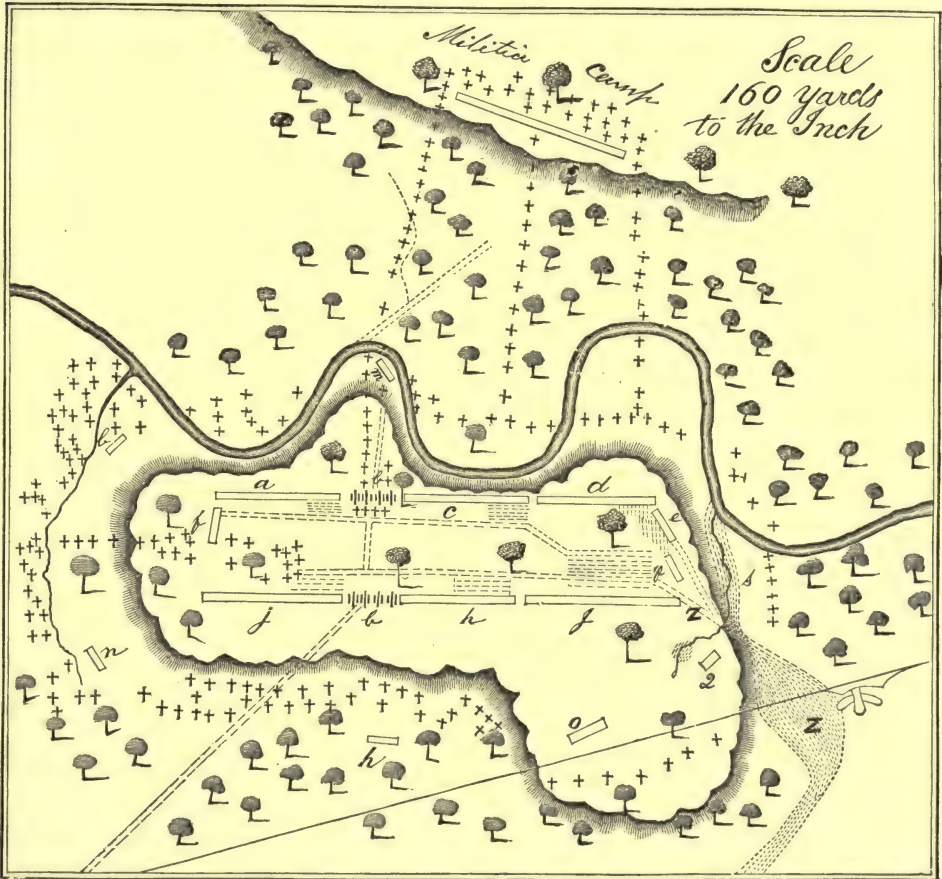
hundred yards distant, yet in others it approached within 25, and immediately over it was a close wood, with much under brush and fallen timber—upon the left also were many old logs and a ravine. From various other parts of our encampment was excellent cover for Indian fighting, and from the rear and flanks of the position the whole grounds were descending—in some parts very irregularly, and upon the right, and in advance of the left, of the 2d U. S. Regt. to small swamps—this deprived us of a proper distance in length, and between the lines—which inconvenience we felt as a very great misfortune in action, as it compelled the troops to too close order, and gave effect to the enemy's fire quite across our encampment.

A camp-guard of a Capt. sub and 54 men, one picquet of a Capt. and 30, and four flank guards of one subaltern officer and 15 privates each posted from about 100 to 150 yards from our camp, according to the nature of the ground, formed a chain of sentinels around the whole at the distance of 50 paces apart, and constituted the principal security against surprise. A picquet of one Capt. and 30 men was also posted immediately on the road the army had marched in front of, and two hundred and 50 yards from the right of Beddinger's battalion, the whole as delineated in the annexed plan.

The militia were advanced across a piece of bottom land and possessed a fine high, flat and open wood three hundred yards from the stream before mentioned and mounting two small picquets from their right and left 150 yards in front for the security of their camps. At their arrival upon this ground, very recent tracks of 15 horse and footmen were discovered, and Lieut. Col. Oldham their commanding officer seemed to be convinced that this was a party of observation. He was directed to make two detachments that evening and to send out 3 or 4 active enterprising officers with 20 men each, by day-light the next morning, to explore the country and acquire information of the enemy. Although the Colonel seemed to

be fully impressed with the necessity of these measures, and was also Indian enough to pay implicit obedience to orders, yet, his command was of a very

different complexion, and there was no manner of doubt that upon any order disagreeable and repugnant to their caprice they would have faced to the right



PLAN OF ST. CLAIR'S CAMP AND BATTLE.¹

¹ EXPLANATION.—*a* Butler's battalion; *b b* Artillery; *c* Clarke's battalion; *d* Paterson's battalion; *e* Faulkner's rifle company; *f f* Cavalry; *g* Detachment of U. S. Second Regiment; *h* Gaither's battalion; *i* Beddinger's battalion; *n n* Flank guards; *o o* pickets; *s* swamp; *m* Camp guard. The numerous crosses represent the enemy; *z z* troops retreating; the crooked stream a tributary of the Wabash.

about; and of this disposition we had the fullest evidence from Col. Oldham's testimony and the conduct of the men. Those detachments were never made, the militia complaining of being too much fatigued for the purpose in the evening, and the attack commencing at an early hour in the morning, though not so soon but they might have gone out, and done us more

essential service by discovering the movements of the enemy—for I was in their camp after the troops had been under arms and dismissed, long enough to learn and express my surprise to Col. Oldham that those parties had not been sent out to receive assurance that they should instantly be attended to.

The militia were not enrolled for any of

the common camp duties, and the only services demanded of them has been for small escorts and for the purposes of reconnoitering, for which, being wood-men they seemed better calculated than any other part of the army, but it was not often that they could be commanded even in this way though except in the present instance, their refusal was always signified and an opportunity given to perform such duties by detail from the line.

Captain Slough of the Levies, with a detachment of upwards of 20 men (Volunteers) was ordered in advance during the evening to come in by a detour upon the Indian path at a distance of 2 miles for the purpose of intercepting any small parties of Indians that might be returning from stealing our horses, which were turned out to feed. This detachment soon found itself surrounded by the enemy, and after exchanging a few shots, escaped under cover of the night, and returned to camp about twelve o'clock, but no report was made to Head-quarters, though the commanding officer assured me he waited on General Butler and Lieut. Col. Gibson and requested them to communicate that he had fallen in with very great numbers of Indians.

In the course of the night, about 50 shots were fired, principally by our own sentinels, sometimes no doubt at the enemy, but often probably without any object whatever; this however, as it exceeded much our *usual practice* induced the general in addition to his orders for the men to be prepared at all times for immediate service, to direct that the troops should lay upon their arms with all their accoutrements on; and on the morning of the 4th they were turned out somewhat earlier than common and continued upon the parade until objects could be distinctly seen at the distance of at least 300 yards.

In the common order of duty the troops had been paraded every morning ten minutes before day light, and continued under arms until near sunrise, but, for the purpose of collecting the horses which were to be sent back to Fort Jefferson for ammunition and stores to refresh the men

who were to be put generally on duty in erecting some works of deposit at this place, they were dismissed at an earlier hour than usual. It was at this time that I visited the militia camp and was informed of the neglect in sending out the parties before mentioned. Col. Oldham mentioned to me the loss of all his own horses and the apprehension that we must have suffered much in this way, but gave me no reason to suppose he had made any discoveries which led him to think that the enemy were in force to fight us.

Immediately upon my return to Head-quarters and about half an hour before sunrise, the attack commenced upon the militia. Their position appeared to me, (and I had reconnoitered it well) a very defensible one, for, four hundred yards in front the wood was open and afforded no cover to the enemy: it could hardly be supposed an attempt would be made in their rear, for in that case the Indians must have been exposed to two fires—a situation they extremely dread, and, besides the bottom land in that direction which was just back of their tents, fell suddenly to near thirty feet, and men stepping off only a little distance must have put themselves under good cover.

I regretted to the general upon the preceding evening, that we could not occupy this ground, but the troops much fatigued, had at that time got their camp and it was now too late to alter their disposition.

The firing of the enemy was preceded for about five minutes by the Indian yell, the first I ever heard, not terrible as has been represented but more resembling an infinitude of horse-bells suddenly appearing to you than any other sound I could compare it to. The resistance of the militia deserves not the name of defence, but should be branded as the most ignominious flight. Except a very faint and feeble fire from some of their small squads, I cannot learn that there was any opposition or even the shew of it. But dashing "helter skelter" into our camp, they threw the battalions not then quite formed into some confusion, and not conceiving even

this a place of sufficient security, they broke through the second line carrying along with them a few men of Gaither's, and but for a fire which they received from the enemy, and which drove them back there is no doubt but they would have been all off. During the whole action their conduct was cowardly in the most shameful degree except in a very few instances.

Close upon the flying militia followed the Indians, who for a moment seemed as if determined to enter our camp along with them, but the appearance of the troops drawn up in tolerable order with fixed bayonets cooled their ardour a little, and they drew back under cover of some logs and bushes about seventy yards distant. From the very early attack upon the left of the front, and through the whole of the second line there could be but little room for doubt but we were completely surrounded at the first onset upon the militia, and though it may be impossible to ascertain with precision the numbers of the enemy, yet if we estimate them at upwards of a thousand we shall not overrate them¹. Taking this for granted, and when it is known that our whole force (the militia excepted), amounted to only thirteen hundred and eighty men, eighty of whom were officer's servants who are seldom *if ever* brought into action, and that the various guards equal to two hundred and twenty by being made up in the general detail from the corps, and dispersed in the suddenness of the attack (never after to be effectually collected), reduced our efficient numbers to one thousand and eighty raw and undisciplined troops, ignorant totally of Indian, and indeed all other modes of fighting, for the whole army consisted of new raised troops, engaged only for six months, except the 2d Reg^t, and this also was brought into the field without time for instruction, having never fired *even* a single blank cartridge. Whosoever, I say, shall know all those circumstances must acknowledge that we maintained an unequal contest, too soon

rendered doubtful by the superiority of the Indian mode of fighting. For though early in the action we lost a considerable number of officers, yet it was not until a severe action of more than two hours that a retreat was thought of.

The 2d U. S. Reg^t, Butler's, Beddinger's battalion, the artillery and cavalry, were the principal sufferers, and Gaither's battalion also experienced great loss. Clarke's battalion being advantageously posted and acquainted with this kind of war, lost but few men, and a company of riflemen posted on the right flank, scarcely any.

Whether it was that the Indians respected and stood aloof from men fighting in some measure after their own manner, or from some other cause I know not, but it is certain that those corps suffered less than any others excepting Paterson's, which was drawn up between them and shared but little in the misfortunes of this day.

The great weight of the enemy's attack and fire seemed to commence with the artillery of the front line and to continue along Butler's battalion to the left, and through the whole of the second. This battalion charged the enemy with spirit, and the artillery if not well served was bravely fought, and every officer and more than two thirds of the men killed and wounded. Concealed as the Indians were it was almost impossible to discover them, and aim the pieces to advantage, but a large quantity of canister and some round shot were, however thrown in amongst them:—The 2d U. S. Reg^t made three successful and successive charges, the enemy giving ground to the powerful effect of their bayonets, but not till they had felt its force, in those arduous services it was however cut up—two officers only being left alive and one of them wounded.

Our whole loss of regular troops and levies, non-commissioned officers and privates amounted to five hundred and fifty killed and two hundred wounded, and of commissioned officers out of ninety-five which we had in the field, thirty-one were killed and twenty-four wounded. The

¹ Col. Johnson the Indian agent, informed me that from the best accounts which he had received, their number was about 2000.—[EDITOR.]

militia had four officers killed and five wounded, and of non-commissioned officers and privates, thirty-eight killed and twenty-nine wounded—fourteen artificers and ten pack-horsemen were also killed and thirteen wounded.

The Indians, in more than one or two instances during the engagement, pushed upon the artillery of the front line, and on the left flank of the army, and twice gained our camp, plundering the tents and scalping the dead and dying, but both times were driven back. This part of our encampment was feeble through the day, for the troops ordered *there* being made up of detachments from different battalions, displayed not the spirit expected from complete corps, where every man fights under the eye of his own officer, who would make his most minute action a subject of censure or approval. At the close of the action and after they had been engaged warmly for more than two hours, disorder and confusion seemed to pervade the greater part of these troops—they were depressed in spirit by the loss of their officers, and huddling together in crowded parties in various parts of the encampment, where *every* shot took effect. It was in vain that their surviving leaders used threats, entreaties, and every other means in their power to reduce them to even an appearance of order. In this desperate situation of affairs, the general took the resolution of abandoning his camp and attempting a retreat—there was a mere possibility that some of the troops might be brought off, though it did not seem probable, but there was no alternative—the men must either be sacrificed without resistance as the enemy were shooting them down at pleasure, from behind trees and secure covers, while they could scarcely discharge a gun with effect; exertion was made to draw together, men sufficient to give an appearance of efficiency. Feints were made in various directions in different parts of the encampment, which, while they served in some measure to produce the first effect, also deceived the enemy.

Having thus collected in one body the greatest part of the troops, and such of

our wounded, as could possibly hobble along with us, we pushed out from the left of our rear line, sacrificing our artillery and baggage, and with them we were compelled to leave some of our wounded. In about one mile and a half we gained the road—the enemy scarcely pursuing beyond that distance, and annoying us very little on our retreat. There can be no doubt they had it in their power to cut us off to a man. They might, however, have been suspicious of the movement, and thought it more eligible to embrace the opportunity of plunder, before it could be snatched from them; and those unfortunate men whom we were compelled to leave behind must for a time have engaged their attention.

Although there were but a very few of them, all that were able to walk being brought off, and some of the officers upon horses, yet sympathy for those few was sufficient to torture a human mind. The soldier who has not been compelled to leave his brave companions to torments which the most infernal inventions can devise, knows not the extent of military suffering. When the fate of the day was decided, and the brave fellows whose wounds incapacitated them from moving, knew they must be left, they charged their pieces with a deliberation and courage, which reflects the highest honor upon them, and the firing of musketry in the camp after we had quitted it, leaves little doubt that their latest efforts were professionally brave, and where they could pull a trigger they avenged themselves.

It is not probable that many Indians were slain, though some persons pretend to have seen great numbers slain. My own observations did not lead me to agree with this opinion.

The conduct of the army after quitting the ground was, in a supreme degree, disgraceful; arms, ammunition and accoutrements, were almost all thrown away, and even officers in some instances, threw away their arms, thus setting an example for the most precipitate and ignominious flight¹.

¹ The venerable Major Whitlock, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, who was in the fight, informed me, when I visited him in 1860,

It was half past nine o'clock in the morning when we quitted the field of action, and by seven in the evening we had reached Fort Jefferson, a distance of twenty-nine miles. There we met the 1st U. S. Reg^t and upon a council of the Field officers and myself, the General ordered the march to be resumed at ten o'clock with that corps, the remains of the artillery, cavalry, 2d U. S. Regt., and such of the militia and levies as could be collected. They were extremely fatigued, but no refreshment could be obtained for them, there being only three hundred weight of flour and no meat in the garrison, and upon this information the militia and levies would not be halted, but pushed on towards Fort Hamilton.

Fears were entertained at this time that Fort Jefferson would be invested by the Indians, and, the general wished to throw in a quantity of provisions as soon as possible—a convoy of flour was known to be upon the road, and we had reason to suppose that by forced marches, it might be deposited with the garrison the next morning. After marching seven miles over bad roads that night, we were compelled to halt, for the men could go no farther.

At reveille upon the fifth we were again in motion, and we soon met the pack-horses with flour, and a small drove of cattle which with fifty loads of flour, were hurried towards the garrison, under an escort of a captain and fifty men of the 1st Reg^t, which it was presumed would be sufficient protection if the enemy were not in force. Indeed the 1st Reg^t though worn down by constant marching, were the only ones fit for duty, the others being almost all without arms and clothing. The convoy arrived safe, no Indians being seen near the fort, on the fifth. On the evening of this day we had arrived within thirteen miles of Fort Hamilton, and sixty from the field of action, with the

advance only. The troops having been very much scattered, stragglers had gone forward to seek refreshment; two pounds of flour per man was all that we could afford them, and all we could promise them short of the fort.

Upon the morning of the sixth, we moved early, and crossed the Miami about ten o'clock; all this day and the forenoon of the seventh, the troops were coming in to Fort Hamilton, the wounded and others in small parties, and so continued for several days. Many of the poor fellows unable to keep up with the troops, and fancying themselves in the rear and the Indians upon them, and being without means of defence, having thrown away their arms, quitted the road, and dared not come into it again, until they struck the Miami river; some of them and even the wounded, were out six, seven and eight days without any refreshment.

At twelve o'clock on the seventh of November we marched from Fort Hamilton, with the 1st Reg^t, and some shattered remains of artillery, cavalry, 2d U. S. Reg^t, Levy's Corps and militia (leaving Capt. Armstrong with fifty men of the 1st Reg^t as a garrison), and arrived at Fort Washⁿ on the noon of the eighth¹.

¹ The sad result of this expedition caused wide-spread gloom. Thirty-six officers were killed, and thirty wounded; and 593 private soldiers were killed and missing, and 214 were wounded. Several pieces of cannon, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field as spoil for the savages. Among the slain was Major-general Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, who had been Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of Morgan's Rifle corps in the army of the Revolution, and had lately been made General of the Pennsylvania levies.

St. Clair was condemned in unmeasured terms. The indignation of Washington was very hot. "Here," he said to his private secretary, Tobias Lear,—"Yes, *here*, on this very spot I took leave of him. I wished him success and honor. You have your instructions, I said, from the Secretary of War. I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word—*Beware of a Surprise!* I repeat it—*Beware of a Surprise.* You know how the Indians fight us. He went off with that, as my last solemn warning, thrown into his ears. And yet! to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against! O God! O God! he is worse than a murderer! How can he answer it to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him—the curse of widows and orphans—the curse of Heaven!"

The tone and manner of Washington, while giving vent to his feelings, were awful. Mr Lear said: "more than once he threw up his hands as he hurled imprecations upon St. Clair." His secretary remained speechless while the storm of passion lasted. When it ended, the President sat down upon a sofa, and seemed to be uncomfortable with the consciousness of having betrayed weakness. "This," he said mildly, "must not go beyond this room." After a long pause he said, in a low tone, "General St. Clair shall have justice. I will hear

that there were about 200 feminine camp-followers, chiefly wives of the soldiers. Of these, 56 were killed. One of the survivors was Catharine Miller who died in Cincinnati, about the year 1838. She was so fleet of foot that she ran ahead of the army. She had a great quantity of long red hair, that streamed behind her as she ran, and formed the *ort flamme* which the soldiers followed.—[Editor.]

THE STORY OF A REGIMENT.

BY COL. A. G. BRACKETT.

The following is an abstract of a very interesting outline history of the Second Regiment of the United States Cavalry, written for the RECORD, by Colonel BRACKETT, author of "A History of the United States Cavalry." The narrative will be completed in the December number of the RECORD.

When the Army of the Revolution was organized no Cavalry was included in the organization or at least there was very little, and this state of things continued for the first eighteen months of the War. When the Army was reorganized, four regiments of Cavalry were included, as the want of such a force had been severely felt in the Battle of Long Island. The Second Regiment of Dragoons was commanded by Colonel Elisha Sheldon; with Jameson as Lieutenant Colonel (this was the officer into whose custody Major André was delivered) and Benjamin Tallmadge, as Major. These Field Officers were all from Connecticut. General Washington prized this regiment highly and it continued in service until the close of the War, when it was disbanded.

In the second War with Great Britain, the Second Regiment of Dragoons was organized in accordance with an Act of Congress passed January 11th, 1812. James Burn, of South Carolina was Colonel; Archibald Mc Neill, of North Carolina, Lieutenant Colonel, and James V. Ball, of Virginia, Major. The regiment under Major Ball, greatly distinguished itself at the Battle of Mississinnewa, near the head waters of the Wabash River, in Indiana, fighting against the Indians, on the 17th and 18th of December, 1812. For his gallantry on that occasion, Major Ball received the brevet of Lieutenant

Colonel. The regiment also served in Upper Canada, at the battle of Stoney Creek and Chrysler's Field, in 1813. Having become diminished, it was consolidated with the First Regiment, in March, 1814, and was disbanded at the close of the war.

In May, 1836, Congress passed an act for the creation of a new regiment of dragoons to serve against the Seminole Indians, in Florida. It was organized at Jefferson Barracks, and was, in all respects, the same as the First Dragoons. David E. Twiggs, of Georgia, was appointed its Colonel: and W. S. Harney, of Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel. Twiggs was a shrewd man, and in many respects was a good officer. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who was then President of the Republic. Harney had been in the army since 1818, and united the finest physical proportions to great strength of mind and indomitable energy.

The regiment was sent to Florida, and was kept there, in the performance of valuable services, for several years.

Before the regiment was fairly organized it had a skirmish with the Indians near Micanopy, in June, 1836; and from that time detachments from its ranks were continually watching and fighting the wily and alert savages, until the Spring of 1839, when, trusting to the sincerity of the Seminoles, in concluding a peace, the government supposed the war was over. Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was sent with 19 dragoons and seven Citizens to the Carloosahatchie River, to establish a trading post. A fort was built, and the dragoons were encamped, in fancied security, about half a mile from it, when suddenly, on the night of the 23d of July, 1839, a large body of Seminoles, under the famous Billy Bowlegs attacked the fort and camp. Eleven soldiers and five citizens were killed and Sergeant Simmons was taken prisoner and cruelly burnt to death by the savages. The first officer that

him without prejudice." He was true to his noble instincts. "Poor St. Clair," said Mr. Custis, Washington's adopted son, (who was present,) to the writer of this note a few years before his death, "Poor St. Clair, worn down by age, disease, and the hardships of a frontier campaign and assailed by the press and popular indignation, repaired to his Chief as to a shelter from the fury of elements. He hobbled up to the President, seized the offered hand in both of his and wept like a child, Washington soothed him and promised him that justice which was soon afterward awarded."—[EDITOR.]

was killed in the regiment, was Lieutenant M'Neil, son of the gallant General John M'Neil, who was distinguished in the War of 1812. It was with the greatest exertion and difficulty that Lieutenant Colonel Harney escaped with his life, and nothing but his splendid *physique* enabled him to do it.

In retaliation for this outrage, Harney organized a detachment consisting of twenty-one dragoons and sixty-nine artillerymen,—penetrated into the Everglades, —when he killed nine Seminole warriors, and captured one warrior and thirty women and children. This action on his part sent a thrill of horror through the minds of the Indians, who were ever afterwards in constant terror of him. Billy Bowlegs, too, had a wholesome fear of Harney; and it was at about this time that he originated his quaint laconic;—

“Billy catch, Harney hang.
Harney catch, Billy hang.”

It happened however that neither was caught and neither was hung.

* At the battle of the Big Hammock of Pilaklikaha, fought on the 19th of August, 1842, when General Worth commanded, the Dragoons did their share of the work against the Seminoles. This was nearly the closing scene of that War. The Indians had been coming in from time to time, and as fast as a suitable number could be brought together they were shipped off to their new homes beyond the Mississippi River. The few who were left were unable to wage an active warfare against the whites, and hostilities ceased because there was no one left to fight.

In the Seminole War, the Regiment performed its full share of service. It was a warfare, not only against a wily and treacherous foe, but also against dreadful fatigue and the deadly malaria of the Everglades. The almost impassable swamps afforded excellent hiding places for the enemy, alternated with barren sand plains, giving sustenance to only a sparse growth of trees. The heat was intense—the air was loaded with malaria, and the dark Spanish moss on the giant limbs of the live oaks showed that it was the home of malignant

fevers. The flora of the country, as its name indicates, was of the most matchless character, but it was as unwholesome a country as soldiers ever served in. The regiment lost, however, during its entire service there, only one commissioned officer killed in battle and five who died otherwise. Two of them committed suicide, one of the latter was Captain John F. Lane, of Indiana, who purposely fell upon his sabre, at Fort Drane, so early as October, 1836, because of disappointment. Twenty non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates were killed in action, and one hundred and ninety-two died from disease incident to the service. The regiment consisted of ten companies, five of which left Florida, in October, 1841, and were stationed at Forts Jesup and Towson, west of the Mississippi River, where they were joined by the other five the following May. There the regiment was employed in guarding the settlements and perfecting its own discipline. In August, 1842, Congress converted the regiment into foot riflemen. This was a mistake, which the law makers soon perceived, and in 1844, it was reconverted into the Second Regiment of Dragoons. The troops were happy in the change, and shouted in spirit,

“Hurrah, my brave boys, give the fleet steed
the rein,
The Dragoon 's at home on the prairie again.”

In anticipation of troubles with the Republic of Mexico on account of the annexation of Texas to the United States, General Taylor was ordered to move into the state of Texas, taking with him the third and fourth regiments of Infantry and seven companies of the second Dragoons: this was in the summer of 1845. It was thought at the time that forage could not be procured for the horses, in which event, the Dragoons were again to serve as riflemen, but this was not found to be necessary, and after marching overland, they appeared at Corpus Christi, Texas, with their American horses in good condition. These troops were sent down from fort Jesup, Louisiana. The other three companies of the Regiment were sent down

from fort Washita in the Indian Territory, in August. After remaining at Corpus Christi, Texas, until January, 1846, General Taylor moved, with his force, towards the Rio Grande, the boundary between Mexico and the United States, the East bank of which he was ordered to occupy. The Mexican troops, in the meantime, had assumed a threatening attitude, and it was presumed that actual hostilities could not long be avoided. The Dragoons were in as fine a condition as any Cavalry on earth; the officers being young and active, and the men vigorous and anxious to meet the Mexicans. On the night of the 24th of April, 1846, fifty-two of the Dragoons, were sent out under Captain S. B. Thornton, to reconnoitre the position of a large Mexican force which, it was rumored, had crossed the Rio Grande. About thirty miles from Taylor's camp, Thornton and his men were suddenly surrounded by a large force of Mexican Cavalry and Infantry, whose concentrated fire was so severe, that after a desperate struggle for awhile, the detachment was surrendered. Several of the Dragoons were killed or wounded. The affair had a dispiriting effect upon the Army of Observation, as Taylor's force was called.

General Taylor advanced to the Rio Grande, and opposite Matamoras he constructed Fort Brown. When this was completed, he went back to Point Isabel, for supplies. With these he again marched towards the river with a train of three hundred wagons, in expectation of a battle, for the Mexicans had crossed in great numbers. He fought the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th of May, where a portion of the Second Dragoons guarded the train. The prowess of the regiment was not tested on that occasion. On the following day, Taylor fought the battle of Resaca de la Palma, under disadvantageous circumstances. In that battle Captain Charles A. May, with a squadron of the Second Dragoons, composed of his own and Captain Lawrence P. Graham's companies made that splendid charge upon a battery of the Mexicans, which presents a luminous point in history. Under cover of the

smoke from Ridgley's battery, which had poured a heavy fire upon the Mexicans, May went thundering on with such impetuosity, right among the enemy, that the latter terribly frightened, broke and fled in every direction, leaving their battery to be captured. In that charge, May seized General La Vega, and carried him off under a severe fire from the Mexican infantry. The battle was soon afterward won by the Americans.

This charge by Captain May, has been considered one of the finest performances of the kind by American Cavalry. Among the officers who served in the Second Dragoons in these two battles, and were noted during the late Civil war, were Alfred Pleasanton, then second Lieutenant, and Thomas J. Wood, then brevet second Lieutenant, of the Topographical Engineers, who served on General Taylor's staff, and brevet second Lieutenant Samuel D. Sturgis.

For his services at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Captain May received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; and on the 19th of September, he performed gallant service, with four companies of the Second Dragoons, in the three day's siege of Monterey, to which city Taylor had penetrated, after crossing the Rio Grande. The city was surrendered, and there General Taylor and his Troops remained for some time.

When Taylor heard of the movements of a large body of Mexicans under Santa Anna, he moved cautiously forward, and finally resolved to give that leader battle, at the ranche of Buena Vista at a narrow pass in the mountains. On his march the Cavalry did excellent service as scouts; and during the battle of Buena Vista on the 22d of February, 1847, the Second Dragoons, under Lieutenant Colonel May, performed much good service "in holding the enemy in check, and in covering the batteries at several points." Harney was then Colonel of the regiment, and Capt. Philip St. George Cooke, was soon afterward added to it, as junior Lieutenant.

¹ General Taylor's report of the battle.

Whilst General Scott was bombarding Vera Cruz in the Spring of 1847, the Dragoons arrived in the vicinity, and refitted. Many of their horses had been lost, and some of the regiment remained unmounted for several days. But they were not allowed to be idle. With fifty of the dismounted Cavalry, and other troops, Col. Harney attacked, killed and dispersed a considerable body of Mexicans intrenched at Moreno bridge on the Madeliene river. In that affair, Harney said in his report, his troops exhibited "some of the brightest qualities of the American soldier and officer." He took care to have the officers suitably rewarded.

Scott left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico, and on the 17th and 18th of April, fought the battle at Cerro Gordo. There the Dragoons had no opportunity to display their prowess. In that battle Colonel Harney commanded a brigade. When it was over, the Second Dragoons followed the flying Mexicans a considerable distance, making some of them prisoners.

From Cerro Gordo all the way to the vicinity of the city of Mexico, the Dragoons were constantly and actively engaged as scouts or covering parties, and bore a conspicuous part in the events immediately preceding the surrender of the Mexican capital.

Their services are set forth in detail, in the following report of Colonel Harney:

"The Cavalry force being necessarily weakened by detachments to the different divisions of the army, I found myself, on the morning of the 19th instant, in the immediate command of nine companies only, consisting of six companies of the Second Dragoons, one company of mounted Riflemen, and two companies of mounted Volunteers. With this force I was ordered by the General-in-Chief to report to Brigadier-General Twiggs, who was at this time covering Major-General Pillow's division in an effort to make a road through the ridge of lava which forms the pass of San Antonio. Owing to the nature of the ground, I was compelled to halt within range of the enemies shells, and to remain in this position for several hours; an idle spectator of the action which ensued. After night I returned with my command to San Augustine, and remained there until the enemy's position at Contreras was carried on the morning of the 20th.

"As soon as the road was ascertained to be

opened and practicable for cavalry, I was directed by the General-in-Chief to proceed, with two squadrons and Capt. McKinstry's company of volunteers, to the field of battle, and to take charge of the prisoners which had been captured. While in the execution of this order, I received instructions from the General-in-chief to leave one squadron in charge of the prisoners and to report in person with the other three companies. Captain Blake, with his squadron, was directed to perform this duty, while Major Sumner and myself with Captain Ker's squadron and Captain McKinstry's company of volunteers, joined the commanding General near the field of Churubusco just after the engagement at that place had commenced.

"The reports of Major Sumner commanding 1st battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, commanding 2d battalion, which I have the honor to forward herewith, will show in what manner the other troops and squadrons of my command were employed. The three troops of horse brought by me on the field being ordered away in different directions, Major Sumner and myself soon found ourselves without commands.

"I then employed myself with my staff in rallying fugitives and encouraging our troops on the left of the main road. Major Sumner, towards the close of the engagement, was placed by the General-in-Chief in charge of the last reserve consisting of the rifle regiment and one company of horse, and was ordered to support the left. This force was moving rapidly to take its position in the line of battle, when the enemy broke and fled to the city. At this moment perceiving that the enemy were retreating in disorder on one of the main causeways leading to the city of Mexico, I collected all the cavalry within my reach, consisting of parts of Captain Ker's company of the 2d Dragoons, Captain Kearney's company of the 1st Dragoons, and Captain McReynolds and Dupern's companies of the 3d Dragoons, and pursued them vigorously until we were halted by the discharge of the batteries at their gate. Many of the enemy were overtaken in the pursuit, and cut down by our sabres. I can not speak in terms too complimentary of the manner in which this charge was executed. My only difficulty was in restraining the impetuosity of my men and officers, who seemed to vie with each other who should be foremost in the pursuit. Captain Philip Kearney gallantly led his squadron into the very intrenchments of the enemy, and had the misfortune to lose an arm from a grape-shot fired from a gun at one of the main gates of the capital. Captain McReynolds and Lieutenant Graham were also wounded, and Lieutenant Ewell had two horses shot under him.

"Great praise is due to Major Sumner commanding 1st battalion, for his zeal; energy and promptitude, and for the gallant manner in which he led up the last reserve of the General-in-Chief.

"It is much to be regretted that the 2d battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, were so cut up by detachments as to materially

weaken its efficiency, and to impair the usefulness of that officer, who was always at the post of danger, and anxious to participate in the conflict. My warmest thanks are due to my brigade staff consisting of Captain Wood, A. Q. M., Lieutenant Steele, A. A. A. Gen., and Lieutenant Julian May, my aid-de-camp, who were actively employed on the 20th in rallying our men, and who exhibited the utmost coolness and bravery under a heavy fire of the enemy. The last named officers were foremost in the pursuit, and Lieutenant Steele cut down three of the enemy with his sabre. In conclusion I beg leave to state that the dragoons, from the commencement of the march from Puebla, have been engaged on the most active and laborious service. These duties have been more arduous in consequence of the small force of cavalry compared with the other arms of the service. Small parties being constantly engaged in reconnoitering and on picket guards, the utmost vigilance and precaution have been required to prevent surprise and disaster. The gallant Captain Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, while reconnoitering the enemy near San Antonio on the 18th instant, was shot through the body by a cannon shot and instantly killed. His death is much regretted. On the 20th, although I had but four companies of my brigade with me on the field, the remainder were actively employed in the performance of important and indispensable duties. Captain Hardee, while watching the enemy with his company near San Augustine, was attacked by a band of guerrillas, but the enemy was promptly and handsomely repulsed, and a number of their horses, with arms and accoutrements captured."

Among the casualties, was the death of the gallant Thornton, already mentioned, who was literally torn in pieces by the first cannon shot sent by the Mexicans in the battle of San Antonio, on the 18th of August. After that battle, followed those of Cherubusco and Contreras, when an armistice was agreed upon by the commanders of the two armies, which lasted until the 7th of September. Hostilities commenced on the following day, when the sanguinary battle of Molino del Rey was fought. In that battle, a portion of the Second Dragoons, under Major Sumner, appeared conspicuous, and suffered severely.

In the storming of the castle of Chapultepec on the 13th of September, the Dragoons had no opportunity to display their valor. On the following day the city was surrendered. At eight o'clock in the morning, General Scott and his staff, in full uniform, entered the gates, escorted

by Major Sumner's battalion of the Second Dragoons. It was a most imposing spectacle, and one which has been, and will be for years to come, celebrated in song and story. The pages of history furnish no parallel to the conquest of the beautiful and lovely land of Mexico. It is one of the finest countries on the face of the earth, and possesses a climate which is as perfect as any vouchsafed to human beings. Its fair plains are covered with a matchless verdure; its uplands teeming with abundant harvests; its lowlands producing all of the tropical fruits; and far above all to crown all in a scene of marvellous beauty and sublimity, are its glorious old mountains with their snowy summits piled up among the fleecy clouds. The city of Mexico is the most ancient as it is the most splendid capital on the continent of America, and contained, at that time, about two hundred thousand inhabitants, and had numerous white-domed churches and shady *passeos*. A beautiful *alameda* or public garden, was within its limits, a magnificent cathedral, and the "Halls of the Montezumas," or National Palace, which though not lofty or imposing in appearance, was well arranged, and had cost an immense sum of money.

A few weeks after the surrender of the City of Mexico, a spirited affair occurred near Monterey, between twenty of the Second Dragoons and a few Texas Rangers under Lieutenant R. P. Campbell, and a strong band of guerrillas. After driving the guerrillas from an ambush, to a point where he could not use sabres, the lieutenant dismounted his men and attacked ten times his own force, with vigor. After a conflict of about half an hour, the guerrillas fled, losing Martinez their chief and five others killed, and as many wounded. But Lieutenant Campbell had lost more than half of his command in killed, wounded and missing. With this action, the fighting of the Second Dragoons, in the war with Mexico, closed, the regiment having lost three officers killed, seven officers wounded, and one hundred and forty-nine enlisted men killed and wounded. Many brevets were given to

officers of the regiment for meritorious services during the war; and when it had closed, six companies of the Second Dragoons, were sent to Texas, two to New Mexico, and two to California. The latter were soon afterward broken up, the men transferred to the First Dragoons, and the officers sent to Texas.

In the Summer, of 1850, Lieutenant Colonel Hardee, with a portion of the Second Rangers, made a campaign against the Indians in Texas, who were troubling the frontier inhabitants beyond endurance. At about the same time, Major Nathan Boone, (the youngest son of Daniel Boone, the pioneer) who had served in the War of 1812, became Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Dragoons, and being familiar with the paths of the great western wilderness, was a very useful officer. On the resignation of Boone in July, 1853, Major Philip St. George Cooke, of Virginia was promoted to his place.

In Colonel Sumner's expeditions against the Indians of New Mexico, in 1851 and 1852, the Second Dragoons did their full share of work, and were particularly distinguished in skirmishes in January and February of the latter year. A little more than two years later, a spirited affair occurred between a detachment of the Second Dragoons commanded by Lieutenant David Bell, and an equal number of Apaché Indians, about sixty miles from Fort Union, in New Mexico. The Indians, after a sharp fight, fled in great disorder to the cañons of the Canadian River. This was the band of Indians who captured and killed Mrs. White, whose fate was most revolting and worse than death itself. To the poor lady, death was indeed a relief.

In the Spring of 1854, a large band of Indians in New Mexico suddenly fell upon a company of the First Dragoons under Lieutenant Davidson, and overpowered them. They killed forty-three out of sixty-two men, and wounded nearly all of the others. When Lieutenant Colonel Cooke heard of this disaster, he organized a force of about two hundred men of the Second Dragoons, pursued and overtook the offending In-

dians, on the upper branches of the Aguas Calientes, fought and defeated them, and inspired the Utah's with such fear, that they were prevented making common cause with the Apaches against the white people.

Late in the following Summer, a Brulé band of the Sioux nation, murdered an officer and twenty-nine men, near Fort Laramie. Colonel Harney was ordered to chastise the miscreants. He took with him two companies of the Second Dragoons, with some infantry and artillery, and attacked the band, under Little Thunder, on the banks of the north Platte. The infantry attacked them in front, while the Dragoons gallantly charged them in the rear with such effect, that eighty-six of the Indians were killed, several were wounded, and seventy women and children were made captives. The Dragoons were led by Lieutenant Colonel Cooke.

During the political troubles in Kansas in 1855 and 1856, the Second Dragoons were kept in that Territory. It was a most distasteful service, for it is not the province of a soldier to interfere in the political squabbles of his countrymen. It is his interest, as it is his inclination, in most instances, to be on good terms with all men, excepting the open and avowed enemies of his country.

Late in the Autumn of 1857, the Second Dragoons were sent from Fort Leavenworth, to Utah, to participate in the noted Mormon troubles.

General Harney was designated as the commander of the expedition, but at a late hour, Colonel Albert S. Johnston (who was killed at Shiloh in April, 1862,) was placed in command of all the troops operating in the Utah Territory. Lieutenant Colonel Cooke went out with the Second Dragoons. When they reached the Black Hills, the outlying sentinels of the Rocky Mountains, snow was on the hill tops and filled all the gorges of those magnificent highland ranges. On that march nearly one third of the horses died from the effects of cold, hunger and fatigue, and when, on the 20th of November they reached camp, the whole regiment

was incapacitated for active service. They spent the winter on Herring's Fork of the Green River, and in the Spring of 1858, proceeded to Salt Lake City. The Utah expedition was a bloodless one, but the regiment suffered very much on account of it.

In the month of May, 1858, Brigadier-general Persifer F. Smith died at Fort Leavenworth. In June following Harney was appointed to fill the vacancy, and Cooke was promoted to Colonel of the Second Dragoons, with Marshall S. Howe

as Lieutenant Colonel and Lawrence P. Graham as Junior Major.

The greater part of the Second Dragoons remained in the Utah Territory, but were called to perform very little active service excepting the chastisement of marauding Indians, occasionally, until the breaking out of the great Civil War, in 1861, when many officers, as will be noticed hereafter, who were born in the Southern States, resigned, and cast their fortunes with the Confederates in their warfare against the National Government.

GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER.

I venture to affirm, without fear of just contradiction, that no man did more for the defence of his country in the hour of its greatest perils, and for the achievement of its political independence, than General PHILIP SCHUYLER, of New York, if we except General WASHINGTON. He was more respected and honored by Washington, and more trusted by the Continental Congress, than was any other man of that period. And yet no man was more shamefully treated by factions in and out of Congress, than he.

Schuyler was appointed one of the first four Major-generals of the newly organized Continental army, in 1775, and assigned to the command of the Northern Department, with his head-quarters at Albany. He had in charge the direction of a campaign for the conquest of Canada; the suppression of Toryism in Tryon County which was fostered under the active influence of the Johnson family in the Mohawk region, and the checking of the Six Nations of Indians within his department, who were tampered with by the friends of the ministry. From the hour when he took the command in the Summer of 1775, until his retirement from the army in the Spring of 1779, his life and fortune were devoted to the cause. His labor in every department of the service was immense and disinterested. Much of that time he was a very great sufferer from

the pains of gout and rheumatism. His vigilance was so extraordinary, that he was called the "Eye of the Northern Department." Nothing escaped his unceasing watchfulness.

General Schuyler was courtly in manners, punctilious in the observance of etiquette, and a rigid disciplinarian. Order was his first law, and departure from its rules disturbed him, and elicited his rebuke. The New England troops which were sent to his Department, lacked order and discipline. They were so democratic, that restraint was burdensome to them. The rank and file were all captains, and Schuyler was continually annoyed by insubordination. They chafed under his discipline, and mutual dislike was engendered. This was intensified on the part of the New Englanders by recollections of the past, when in ante-revolutionary times, Schuyler was an active participant in the hot disputes about territorial boundaries and jurisdictions, which were carried on for some years between the province of New York and portions of New England.

Taking advantage of this sectional friction among the troops in the Northern Department, General Gates, an egotistical Englishman, who held high position in the Continental army, did everything in his power to increase the discontents and diminish Schuyler's popularity with the troops under his command, with a view of

obtaining for himself, the full command of the Northern Department. Indeed he aspired to and conspired for the place of Washington. He had a powerful faction of New England friends in Congress, who often controlled the action of that body; and it is evident that they cast obstacles in Schuyler's way or withheld adequate support from him, in trying emergencies, with a hope that he would be induced to resign, and so give a place for their favorite. John Hancock, the President of Congress, always maintained the highest regard for Schuyler, deplored those factious movements, and used his best influence to counteract them. Washington was the fast friend of Schuyler, at all times, and rebuked every attempt to alienate his confidence in the self-sacrificing patriot, whose credit in the procurement of money or supplies was always vastly superior to that of Congress itself, and whose ability and patriotism in any position which he assumed, were of the highest order.

But individuals and factions poisoned the minds of the people, and caused great reluctance on the part of the New England troops to serve under him; and then that very reluctance which slanders had created, was given as a reason why he should be superseded. Twice Gates did, by foul play, manage to supersede him, and in both instances, Schuyler, when he could procure an investigation, so triumphantly vindicated himself, that the faction in Congress were silenced, and that body gave him their heartiest approval.

Schuyler was particularly annoyed by slanders and hindrances, when Burgoyne was pressing down the Hudson river towards Albany. Congress failed to supply him with a sufficiency of Continental troops, and he was compelled to rely upon militia, chiefly from New England. These were often of a poor sort, very insubordinate, tardy in coming and swift in going, and altogether unreliable. The exigency needed prompt and vigorous measures. Schuyler was equal to the occasion, and his letters to Congress, to State governments and to Committees, at that time, were remarkable for their energy of tone. He was com-

pelled to complain of the tardiness of Congress and State legislatures; and so plainly did he write, that he often gave offence. Sometimes his words were resented, and his retorts, always dignified, were often severe in the way in which he presented truths. The following letter (copied from his original manuscript Letter Books,) addressed to the President of the Council of Massachusetts, in response to one from that body, complaining of his course, is a fair specimen of some of the epistles just alluded to:

*"Forts, five miles below Stillwater,
August 16, 1777."*¹

"Sir:—Your letter of the 5th instant was delivered me at two this afternoon. That of the 11th at four.

"On that of the 5th permit me to observe that what I remarked in a former letter about old men, children and negroes is a fact that is altogether incontestible.² Altho' it is not in my power *absolutely*, to determine the reason why your Muster Masters passed such people for soldiers, yet I conceive it is not very difficult to guess at the reasons. The D. Muster Master General here took notice of the insufficiency of the people, but necessity arising from the extreme weakness of the regiments was the reasons why they were not dismissed, and as anything was better than nothing, I trust the reason will be conclusive.

"I am sorry that any person whatever should so far forget his duty to his country as to refuse to defend it, because he conceived a disgust against particular persons. Congress has ordered an enquiry into the conduct of the General Officers that were in this department when Ticonderoga was evacuated and directed that I should repair to Head Quarters. The moment I received the Resolution, I transmitted a copy of it to the Committee of Berkshire that they might inform the militia of its contents, and I should hope if they had assigned the real reason for their reluctance to march, that they will now turn out in great numbers.

¹ Schuyler had been compelled on account of the overwhelming numbers of the troops under Burgoyne, to fall back slowly from Forts Anne and Edward, until he reached the Mohawk river near its mouth, below the present city of Waterford. There, at the fords of the Mohawk, between Cohoes and its mouth, he threw up fortifications, and prepared to make a stand. He had, by felling trees, destroying bridges, and in other ways, disputed Burgoyne's progress, inch by inch as it were.—[EDITOR.]

² In a letter to the President of the Massachusetts Council of Safety, written on the twenty-eighth of July, Schuyler, after speaking of the unaccountable languor in every State, said, "I cannot help remarking that of the few Continental troops we have had to the northward, one third-part is composed of Men too far advanced in years for field service; of Boys or rather Children, and mortifying, barely to mention, of Negroes."

"As I have not with me the copy of my former letters to you nor of my orders up to the 10th instant, I cannot be positive whether I gave an order to the Militia of your State to march to Manchester.¹ My memory may fail me; but if it does not, I believe you will find that I ordered Colo: Simons' regiment only to join Colo: Warner.

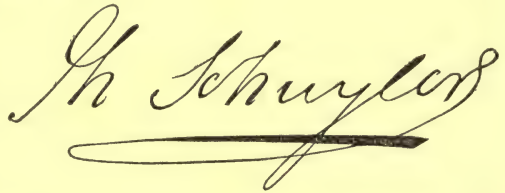
"That General Lincoln is at Manchester by General Washington's order is a mistake. He was at ten this morning at Half Moon² with some militia from your State and is by my orders going to join General Stark and try to make a diversion and draw off the attention of the enemy by marching to the northern part of Cambridge and agreeable to the unanimous resolutions of the Council of General officers.

"I did say sir, and I do again repeat 'that the little army under my command is obliged to retire before the enemy neglected and unsupported by those whose duty as well as interest it is to prevent the enemy from taking possession of this State,' for from the State of Massachusetts we have not now five hundred militia, if so many, part of those that came from the Grants³ having deserted as General Lincoln advises me. From Connecticut not one. From the State of New Hampshire with General Stark, who is now on the Grants, perhaps seven or eight hundred, probably less, and these by the orders of the State of New Hampshire to General Stark, as General Lincoln informs me, at liberty to

join the Continental troops or not; but happily I have the assurance from General Stark that he will not hesitate to do what is required. From the State of New York under one hundred. If this account is just, and such I can clearly prove it to be, who will say that we are not *neglected and unsupported*?

"If the Council had ordered three thousand men to join the Army here and they had come, it would, I believe be as many, if not more, than asked from your State: but if they are ordered to Manchester, I cannot well see how they will be sufficient to stop the rapid progress of the enemy, who are pointing their whole force this way.

"I must advise you, sir, that I have not made a movement from the enemy that is not authorized by the unanimous advice of all the General officers, and I should hope that they are, at least as good Judges whether the army is in force and condition to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy or whether it is proper to retreat as the Council of your or any other State, however respectable it may be."



PETITION OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

[Contributed by G. T. H.]

The Memorial and Petition of Alexander Hamilton humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialist early in the year 1776, entered into the service of this State having been previously a resident therein, in the command of a company of Artillery raised for its particular defence and continued in the command of that company until 1777, when he was called by His Excellency, General Washington, to occupy a place in his family; in which station he acted till the year 1781.

That he made the campaign of 1781, at the head of a corps of light infantry, composed principally of the troops of this state; after which he obtained leave of absence from the Commander-in-Chief; the situation of public affairs then affording

no probability of future activity in the military line.

That though he retained his rank in the army to be ready to return into military service, if any unforeseen change of circumstances should still require exertions in that line; yet from scruples of delicacy, he voluntarily relinquished his pay from the end of the year 1781, and with it his right to half pay and other allowances made to officers after the war.

That by a settlement of his account of pay and subsistence to that period, there was found a balance due him of three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; of which there still remains due two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; for which he has a certificate from the treasury of the United States.

Your Memorialist observing the delays and obstacles, that occur in any continental

¹ In New Hampshire.

² Waterford on the Hudson river.

³ Vermont.

provision for the payment of public debts, is induced to pray that the Honorable the Legislature would be pleased to grant him in lieu of his present certificate, securities similar to those which have been granted to the officers in general, who were, previous to the war, citizens of this State; which prayer he flatters himself will be the more readily granted, not only as there remain very few who have not already been comprehended in the provisions made by the State but as the sacrifice already mentioned of so large a part of his claims upon the public encourages him to expect,

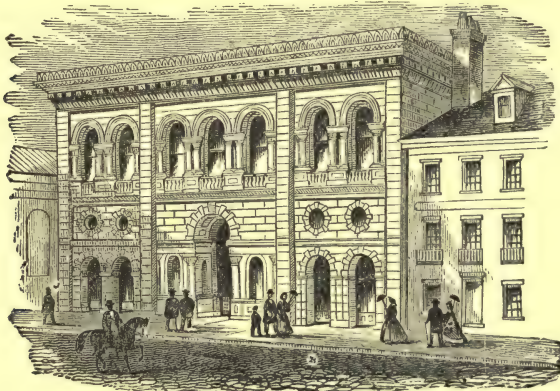
that he will not be left as to the residue, upon a worse footing than the generality of his fellow citizens in the same circumstances.

With full confidence in the equity and generosity of the Legislature, your Memorialist respectfully submits his prayer.

A Hamilton

New York 4th of February, 1784.

DISRUPTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN 1860.



THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.¹

The election of a President of the Republic, this month, suggests retrospection. Let us turn back over a period of twelve years, the most eventful in the history of our country, and take a brief view of the methods by which the great Democratic Party was torn asunder.

A convention of Democrats for the nomination of Presidential electors, assembled in the great Hall of the South

Carolina Institute, in the city of Charleston, on the 23d of April, 1860. They were nearly six hundred in number and represented thirty-two States. The day was very warm, but a refreshing shower toward noon purified the air, and favored spectators of both sexes, filled the galleries of the Hall. On the morning of the second day of the convention, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, was elected chairman of the great assembly. He was then sixty years of age. A man of wide intellectual culture and a sagacious observer of men, Mr. Cushing had held a conspicuous place in the politics and statesmanship of the country for a long time. His recent labors

¹ This building, in which the famous South Carolina Ordinance of Secession was signed (it was adopted in St. Andrew's Hall,) late in December, 1860, was destroyed by the great fire in December, 1861. St. Andrew's Hall was destroyed at the same time. The South Carolina Institute fronted on Meeting street, and was near the Circular Church, which was also burned.—[EDITOR.]

in the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva evince the full possession of intellectual energy at the age of seventy-two.

It was observed, at the beginning, that the question of SLAVERY would be an apple of discord in the convention. A spirit was there as potential as Ariel in the creation of elemental strife. For several months, premonitions of a storm that threatened danger to the integrity of the organization of the party there represented, had been abundant. Violently discordant elements were now in close contact. The clouds rapidly thickened, and before the sun went down on the first day of the session, all felt that a fierce tempest was impending, which might topple from its foundation, laid by Jefferson, the venerable political fabric known as the Democratic Party which he and his friends had reared more than sixty years before.

In that convention were a large number of delegates, led by John Slidell of Louisiana and William L. Yancey of Alabama, who had come with instructions to demand from that body, a candidate and a platform that should promise a guaranty for the perpetuation of the Slave system as a permanent national institution. They were pledged to oppose the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the most prominent candidate for the suffrages of the convention because he was regarded as the representative of the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty"—that is to say the doctrine of the right of the people of any Territory of the Republic to decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within its borders.

The contest began in the Committee on Resolutions. In June, 1856, the convention that assembled at Cincinnati and nominated James Buchanan for President, adopted a platform which embodied the substance of resolutions drawn up by Benjamin F. Butler (afterward a major-general) of Massachusetts, and was accepted by the Democratic party throughout the Union as a true exposition of their principles and policy. It recognised the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as embodying the "only sound and safe solution of the

Slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union, and non-interference of Congress with Slavery in the Territories and in the District of Columbia." Mr. Butler, now a member of the convention, and of the committee on resolutions, offered the Cincinnati platform, without addition or alteration, as the platform of the present Convention. His proposition was rejected by a vote of seventeen states against fifteen, and a resolution, positively rejecting the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, was adopted. The minority, representing Free-labor States and a majority of the Presidential electors, resolved to make no further concessions to the demands of the representatives of the Slave-labor States. The labors of the committee ended on the evening of the fourth day of the session by presenting three reports to the convention.

From that time until Monday the 30th of April, the convention was engaged in stormy debates. Then a vote was taken, and the majority report, embodying the Douglas platform, was adopted. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, afterward Secretary of War of the Confederate government, then arose and said that the delegation from his State were instructed not to acquiesce in any Popular Sovereignty platform, and, in the event of such being adopted, to withdraw from the convention. That contingency had now occurred, and the Alabama delegates formally withdrew. Those from other Slave-labor States followed the example, and the Seceders repaired to St. Andrew's Hall, on the evening of their withdrawal, and there partially organized a separate convention. On the following day they fully organized by the appointment of James A. Bayard, of Delaware, as President. Meanwhile the regular convention had proceeded to ballot for a candidate, and on the tenth day, when fifty-seven ballottings had taken place, and Stephen A. Douglas led off with at least fifty less than the requisite number, there appeared no prospect of a change, and the convention agreed to adjourn, to

meet in the city of Baltimore on the 18th day of June, and invite the Democracy of the country to fill the places of the Seceders.

The Seceders, by resolution, offered by Mr. Yancey declared themselves to be the "Constitutional Convention," and called those whom they had abandoned, the "Rump Convention." On the second day of their convention, they met in the Charleston Theatre. Behind their chairman was a drop-curtain with a painting of the Borgia palace around which clustered associations of great crimes. The courtly chairman conducted the business with energy. The convention adopted the majority report offered in the other body,



THE FRONT STREET THEATRE.

refrained from making a nomination, and on the 3d of May, adjourned to meet in Richmond, Virginia, on the second Monday in June. They assembled at Metropolitan Hall in that city, at the appointed time but took no definite action. They adjourned to meet at the same place on the 21st of the month, when most of the delegates hastened to Baltimore, where the regular convention, with Mr. Cushing as chairman, assembled in the Front Street Theatre on the 18th of June.

That body had a delicate task to perform in deciding the question concerning the admission to seats in the convention, of the Seceding delegates. It was argued that as the convention at Charleston had invited the Democracy to fill the seats of

the Seceders, and the latter, having voluntarily withdrawn, were no longer members of the convention. The committee on credentials took the matter in hand, and on the fourth day of the session, submitted two reports to the convention. The majority report was in favor of the admission of new delegates, and the minority report was against such admission.

The majority report was adopted, and the places of the Seceders were filled by Douglas delegates. Again there was rebellion against the fairly expressed will of the majority, and the whole or part of the delegation from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and California, withdrew. On the following morning, Mr. Cushing and a majority of the Massachusetts delegation, also withdrew. "We put our withdrawal before you," Mr. Butler, of that delegation, said, "upon the simple ground, among others that there has been a withdrawal, in part, of a majority of the States, and further (and that, perhaps, more personal to myself,) upon the ground that I will not sit in a convention where the African Slave-trade—which is piracy by the laws of my country—is approvingly advocated."¹

On the retirement of Mr. Cushing, Governor David Tod, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and the convention proceeded to ballot for a Presidential candidate. On the second ballot, STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was nominated, and on the evening of the 23d the convention adjourned.

The Seceders new and old, assembled at noon, on the 23d, in the Maryland Institute Hall, a room capable of seating five thousand people. It was almost full when the convention was permanently organized by the appointment of Mr. Cushing to preside. He declared that the body there assembled, formed the *National Democratic Convention*, composed as it was of delegates representing twenty

¹ A delegate from Georgia, who was a mercantile dealer in Slaves, advocated the re-opening of the African Slave-trade, and thought he should live to see the day when the doctrines which he advocated would be "the doctrines of Massachusetts and the North." His remarks were offensive to a majority of his hearers, while they elicited the applause of many.—[EDITOR.]

States. The Seceders, from Richmond, were invited to take seats in the convention, which they did, when the whole body proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President. On the nomination of George D. Loring, of Massachusetts, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, was chosen.



THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

After a harmonious session of a few hours, the convention adjourned.

So ended the conventions of the hopelessly divided Democratic party, in the early Summer time of 1860. The respective political friends of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the opposing candidates, went into the canvass

with great bitterness of feeling, such as family quarrels usually exhibit.

Another convention assembled at Baltimore on the 9th of May. The delegates styled themselves the *National Constitutional Union Party*. They were composed almost wholly of the old *Whig* party and a waning organization known as the *American* or *Know Nothing* party. Ex-Governor Washington Hunt presided. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The platform of the *Bell-Everett* party, as it was called, was defined by the words:—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

Six days after this convention adjourned, the representatives of the *Republican* party, formed in 1856, assembled at Chicago, with George Ashmun as President, and nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for the Presidency.

And so it was that the Presidential canvass in 1860, opened, and was carried on, with four opposing candidates in the field. It resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln, when secession on a grand scale was attempted, which resulted in one of the most terrible of civil wars recorded in history.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AT JERICHO.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Henry Onderdonk, Jr., for the following sketch of the oldest of the Societies of Friends on Long Island:

The origin of the society of Friends at Jericho, (anciently called Lusum or "The Farms,") runs into the hidden past, far back of any extant records. Perhaps Ri. Doudney, a minister traveling east from Hempstead, in August, 1657, took Jericho on his way to Oysterbay, whence he embarked for Rhode Island. However that may be, the first zeal of the new converts seems, in the course of time, to have cooled a little; for "the Quarterly meeting, 30th of 10th mo., 1676, desired

Friends of the Farms to observe their Week-day meetings with diligence as formerly ordered."

For over a century there was no public meeting-house, but Friends met at private houses. Mary, widow of Thomas and mother of Ri. Willits, as early as 1678, had opened her house for meetings and the entertainment of traveling preachers. We shall confine ourselves to giving extracts chiefly from the minutes of the Quarterly and Monthly meetings.

1683. 20th of 12mo. "Friends having something in their minds concerning the reading of Friends' papers in meeting,

that their children may thereby come to understand the order of Friends in their affairs and in their marriages, agreed that they be read at the Farms at the 12th month every year."

1690. *30th of 6th mo.* A First-day meeting was now held at Jericho, every five weeks; but the Week-day meetings were kept alternately at Westbury and Jericho, Friends of both meetings joining in one.

Mary Willits, "a mother in Israel," and Abigail her daughter-in-law, in 1707, reported their sufferings for several years previous, as follows:

In 170—, the constable on a demand of 10s. for the priest that should be sent from England to Hempstead, by reason she could not pay it, took 10½ yards linen cloth worth 31s. 6d. On a like demand he went into the chamber of her daughter-in-law, and took 9½ bushels wheat worth 38s. The next year the constable came to their houses in their absence, and took for John Thomas, priest, what wheat he pleased; they never knew how much. Another time on a demand of 21s. 6d. for building the priest's worship-house at Hempstead, the constable went in her yard and took 5 wethers worth 50s., and took from her daughter-in-law on a demand of 12s., two pair of new shoes and two pewter platters, worth 25s. Next year on being denied money for the priest, the constable went into an inner room, got her keys, searched her chest and took money, she knew not what. Another year the collector demanded a tax-rate, and while she was telling [counting] the money, he pulled out of his pocket another rate for the priest's worship-house, and took what he pleased for the same.

1712. *30th of 6th mo.* "The state of affairs at Jericho and places thereaway, being inquired into, are reported generally well and the meetings duly kept up."

1713. *17th of 12th mo.* "Died Widow Mary Willits, aged near 85, an ancient worthy minister in the church of Christ. She received the blessed Truth in her early days and bore a public testimony in meeting, and continued faithful to the end of her days."

1713. *27th of 12mo,* "The Monthly meeting heretofore kept at Jericho is to be kept for the time to come at Westbury."

1757—8. *11th mo.* Wm. Reckitt was at Jericho on a First-day. "The meeting consisted of several hundreds of people who heard the Truth declared, with great attention."

1757. *2d of 9th mo.* "Died Abigail Willits in her 90th year, having seen her grand-daughter's grand-child. She had lived a widow upwards of 50 years, in good esteem, and with a sober and religious character amongst Friends, and died in good unity with them, having for some time longed for her course to be finished."

During the Revolutionary war, Friends scrupled to bear arms, and suffered accordingly. We cite but one out of many: Elias Hicks reports *5th of 4th mo.* 1777, that a serjeant took from him a pair of shoes worth 8s. for a fine for his not appearing to stand on guard; and *28th of 8th mo.*, another serjeant took a pair of silver buckles worth 18s, two pair of stockings worth 15s. and two handkerchiefs worth 5s. for a fine for his not going at the time of an alarm.¹—*3d of 12th mo.* On a demand of 12s., towards paying some men hired to repair the Forts near the west end of the Island, a lieutenant took from him a great coat worth 26s. 1778. *6th mo.*, he was distrained of a pair of stockings worth 5s. and a razor-case and two razors worth 4s., for refusing to pay towards hiring of men to work in the fortifications near Brooklyn ferry. 1779, *10th mo.*, he was distrained of two bags containing three bushels of wheat worth £3. 10 for a demand on his wife (he being from home) of £3 for his not assisting to build a fort at Brooklyn ferry.

1786. *29th of 3d mo.* "It is proposed to divide Westbury Preparative meeting and settle one at Jericho at the house of the two widow Seamans, they appearing free thereto."

¹ Whaleboatmen from the Main often crossed the Sound in the darkness of night and plundered the inhabitants of the Island. Hence guards patrolled the shores, and in case of an alarm, the people were warned out to pursue the robbers ere they reached their boats.

1787. 25th of 7th mo. "It is proposed to build a meeting-house at Jericho 42 by 34 feet and 21 feet posts." The cost was £363. Stoves £23. 17. 9.

1788. 24th of 9th mo. Friends' school stock is divided. The share of Jericho is £101. 4. 10. and half the school-house at Westbury.

THE TRIP TO CAMBRIDGE.

I have before me a small broadside, on which is printed the following burlesque account of Washington's trip to Cambridge, after he received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the armies, from the Continental Congress, in June, 1775. It may here be remarked that Washington was not often the butt of ridicule by the Tory writers; the shafts of their wit were usually lavished on the subordinate officers, and the mass of the "rebels."

TRIP TO CAMBRIDGE.

When Congress sent great Washington,
All clothed in power and breeches,¹
To meet old Britain's warlike sons
And make some rebel speeches;

'Twas then he took his gloomy way
Astride his dapple donkeys,²
And travelled well, both night and day,
Until he reached the Yankees.

Away from camp, 'bout three miles off,
From Lily he dismounted,³
His serjeant brushed his sunburnt wig
While he the specie counted.

All pricked up in full bag-wig,⁴
The shaking, notwithstanding
In leather's tight, Oh! glorious sight!
He reached the Yankee landing.⁵

¹ Breeches made of the dressed hides of deer, were then generally worn by military men, on duty, and by others.

² Washington's progress from Philadelphia to Cambridge was the reverse of a "gloomy way." It was a perpetual ovation. Crowds of citizens and public bodies everywhere pressed to see him, and offer him their homage. He rode a fine white charger, and was accompanied by his faithful body-servant, Billy.—[EDITOR.]

³ The author of the song, in a note, says the name of the donkey was probably "suggested to Washington, by the whiteness of its hide, which was pretty well exposed to the weather, from the constant chafing of the articles with which it was laden." The whole donkey story is an imaginary one.

⁴ Washington never wore a wig. His own hair, which grew in profusion, was powdered and tied behind after the manner of wigs of that day.—[EDITOR.]

⁵ At Cambridge. He arrived there with Major-general

The women ran, the darkeys too;
And all the bells, they toll'd;
For Britain's sons, by Doodle doo,
We're sure to be consol'd.

Old mother Hancock with a pan
All crowded full of butter,
Unto the lovely Georgius ran,
And added to the splutter.

Says she, "Our brindle has just calv'd,
And John is wondrous happy.¹
He sent this present to you, dear,
As you're the 'country's papa.'"

"You'll butter bread and bread butter,
But do not butt your speeches;
You'll butter bread and bread butter,
But do not grease your breeches."

Full many a child went into camp,
All dressed in homespun Kersey,
To see the greatest rebel scamp
That ever crossed o'er Jersey.

The rebel clowns, oh! what a sight!
For awkward was their figure:
'Twas yonder stood a pious wight,
And here and there a nigger.

Upon a stump, he placed himself,
Great Washington, did he,
And through the nose of lawyer Close,
Proclaimed great Liberty.²

The patriot brave, the patriot fair,
From fervor had grown thinner,
So off they marched, with patriot zeal,
And took a patriot dinner.³

Charles Lee, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d of July, and at nine o'clock the next morning, formally took command of the army.—[EDITOR.]

¹ The family of John Hancock, who was then President of the Continental Congress, is here alluded to.

² Washington issued a Proclamation, in which he declared that the colonies had taken up arms in the defence of that freedom which was their birthright, and that they would not lay them down until hostilities should cease on the part of the aggressors.—[EDITOR.]

³ The author says in a note: "Corn-pudding and Yankee rum, a great promoter of rebellion and riot."

*THE FIRST RAILROADS AND LOCOMOTIVES IN THE
UNITED STATES.*

The September No. of the RECORD contains an article on this subject in which the writer has failed to notice the earliest constructed railroad in our country, and also to give any accounts of another road which was among the most interesting of those constructed at an early day.

The earliest railroad constructed in the United States, was undoubtedly that built by Thomas Leiper in 1806,¹ at his quarries in Delaware County, Penna., while the most noted among our early railroads was that near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, constructed in 1827, for the transportation of coal from the Summit mines to the Lehigh river. The writer of the article referred to has left unnoticed both of these early efforts in railroading.

The following account of the first mentioned road is taken from the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," p. 389, and the facts contained in it were given in a letter to the author of that work by the late Hon. George G. Leiper, who was the oldest son of Thomas Leiper, the builder of the road, and who well remembered its construction.

"The first railroad in the United States was built in Ridley township in 1806, by the late Thomas Leiper, for the transportation of stone from his quarries on Crum Creek to his landing on Ridley Creek, a distance of about one mile. The ascents were graded inclined plains, and the superstructure was made of white oak with cross-ties and string pieces. The cars or trucks were very similar to those now in use, the wheels being made of cast iron with flanges. The line of road can still be seen. This railroad was superseded by the Leiper canal, which passed from the upper quarries down Crum Creek to the landing, and was built by the Hon. George G. Leiper, the eldest son of Thomas Leiper, in 1828, and continued to be used till 1852, when it, in turn, was superseded by the present railroad."

The following is appended to the fore-

going account of the "first railroad" as a foot note.

"Previous to engaging in the railroad enterprise, Mr. Thomas Leiper employed a millwright from Scotland, named Sumer-ville, to lay a track sixty yards in length at a grade of one inch and a-half to the yard, he having seen a similar one in Scotland and England. The experimental track was constructed on a vacant lot in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and when the day of trial came, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the experiment. After having loaded the car with all the weights that could be procured from the neighboring hay-scales, wagers were offered to any amount that the horse could not move it to the Summit; but when the word was given, the horse moved off with ease amid the plaudits of the assembled multitude."

It is well known that the Mauch Chunk road was built in 1827. At the commencement of that year the timber used in its construction was still in the forest, and yet it was completed and in use within a few months. The timbers were mostly laid on a graded turnpike which accounts for the rapid execution of the work. It extended with a continuous descent of one hundred feet to the mile, from the Summit mines of Mauch Chunk mountain to the Lehigh river, and the loaded cars passed down by gravity—each train taking down a sufficient number of mules to haul back the empty cars. It is said this arrangement was made at the suggestion of the late Josiah White whose name is so creditably associated with the Lehigh navigation. The writer made a trip on this railroad in 1829, when, for the time, it was doing an immense amount of work. The rails were of squared timber plated with iron after the manner of most of our early railroads. To many visitors the most amusing feature of a trip on the road was the grotesque, unconcerned complacency with which the mules enjoyed their down-hill ride which was uniformly accompanied with a good feed. S.

¹ There is good authority for stating that this road was not constructed until the year 1810.—[C.]

*THE NATURAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE
GERRY-MANDER.*

Bitter was the strife for power between the Federalists and Republicans or Democrats during the earlier years of this century. Particularly bitter was that strife in New England when, after many failures, the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidate for governor, Elbridge Gerry, one of the honored signers of the Declaration of Independence. In order to secure the election of Democratic United States Senators, in the future, it was important to perpetuate this possession of power, and measures were taken accordingly. The Senatorial districts had been formed, without any division of counties. For the purpose of retaining a Democratic majority in the State Senate this arrangement was disturbed by a rearrangement so as to form Democratic districts out of Federal counties. This is set forth in the subjoined "history."

In Essex County the new arrangement in relation to the towns was not only singular, but absurd, and like those of other districts, the act of the Legislature, defining it, was sanctioned by the governor by giving them his approving signature. Russell, the able editor of the "Boston Centinel," the organ of the Federalists, had fought valiantly against the scheme; and he took a map of Essex County, and designated, by particular coloring, the towns thus selected, and hung it on the wall of his editorial room. Gilbert Stuart, the eminent portrait painter saw it, and said the towns Russell had thus designated, resembled some monstrous animal. He took a pencil, and with a few touches, added what might represent a head, wings, claws and tail. "There," Stuart said, "that will do for a Salamander." Russell, who was busy with his pen, looked up at the hideous figure, and exclaimed, "Salamander! call it a Gerry-mander!" The word was immediately adopted into the political vocabulary as a term of reproach to the Democratic Legislature. Stuart's picture was engraved, and with a natural

and political history of the Gerry-mander, was printed on a broad-side and sent all over the State of Massachusetts, to bear upon a later campaign. The older readers of the RECORD will remember when "gerrymandering" was a common expression among politicians, as applied to operations in party management, similar to the one here described.

These broad-sides are now curiosities in the cabinets of antiquarians. The Editor of the RECORD was indebted to the kindness of the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, for the one from which the subjoined history and illustration were copied several years ago. The engraving is from the Editor's "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812."

NATURAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY
OF
THE GERRYMANDER.

In two Chapters with cuts.

"Now I appeal to each by-stander
If this is not a Salamander." DEAN SWIFT.

CHAPTER I. NATURAL HISTORY.

All that we can learn of the natural history of this remarkable animal, is contained in the following learned treatise, published in the newspapers of March, 1812, embellished by a drawing, which is pronounced by all competent judges, to be a most accurate likeness.

The horrid Monster of which this drawing is a correct representation, appeared in the County of Essex, during the last session of the Legislature. Various and manifold have been the speculations and conjectures, among learned naturalists respecting the *genus* and origin of this astonishing production. Some believe it to be the real Basilisk, a creature which had been supposed to exist only in the poets' imagination. Others pronounce it the *Serpens Monocephalus* of Pliny, or single-headed *Hydra*, a terrible animal of pagan extraction. Many are of opinion that it is the Griffin or Hippogriff of romance,

which flourished in the dark ages, and has come hither to assist the knight of the rueful countenance in restoring that gloomy period of ignorance, fiction and imposition. Some think it the great Red Dragon, or Bunyan's *Apollyon* or the *Monstrum Horrendum* of Virgil, and all

Salamander cannot be generated except in the most potent degree of heat, he thinks these malignant causes, could not alone have produced such diabolical effects. He therefore ascribes the real birth and material existence of this monster in all its horrors, to the alarm which his ex-

cency the Governor and his friends experienced last season, while they were under the influence of the Dog-star and the Comet—and while his excellency was pregnant with his last speech, his libellous message, and a numerous litter of new judges and other animals, of which he has since been happily delivered. This fright and perturbation was occasioned by an incendiary letter threatening with fire-brands, arrows and death (if his proclamation is to be credited), which was sent to him by some mischievous wight, probably some rogue of his own party, to try the strength of his Excellency's mind. Now his Excellency being somewhat like a tinder-horn, and his party very liable to take fire, they must of course have been thrown into a most fearful panic, extremely dangerous to per-

sons in their situation, and calculated to produce the most disastrous effects upon their unborn progeny.

From these premises the sagacious Doctor most solemnly avers there can be no doubt that this monster is a genuine Salamander, though by no means perfect in all its members; a circumstance however which goes far to prove its illegitimacy. But as this creature has been engendered and brought forth under the sublimest auspices, he proposes that a name should be given to it, expressive of its genus, at the same time conveying an elegant and very appropriate compliment to his Excellency the Governor, who is known to be the zealous patron and promoter of whatever is new, astonishing and erratic, especially of domestic growth and manufacture. For these reasons and other valuable considerations, the Doctor has decreed that this monster shall be denominated a *Gerry-Mander*!!



THE GERRY-MANDER.

believe it a creature of infernal origin, both from its aspect, and from the circumstance of its birth.

But the learned Doctor Watergruel who is famous for peeping under the skirts of nature, has decided that it belongs to the *Salamander* tribe, and gives many plausible reasons for this opinion. He says, though the Devil himself must undoubtedly have been concerned, either directly or indirectly in the procreation of this monster, yet many powerful causes must have concurred to give it existence, amongst which must be reckoned the present combustible and venomous state of affairs. There have been, (says the Doctor) many fiery ebullitions of party spirit, many explosions of democratic wrath and fulminations of gubernatorial vengeance within the year past, which naturally produced an uncommon degree of inflammation and acrimony in the body politic. But as the

CHAP. II. . . . POLITICAL HISTORY.

From what has been said in the foregoing chapter, of this animal, the reader may be inclined to believe that it is altogether a fabulous being—a mere creature of poetic fancy, or of pagan mythology. Not so, gentle reader. It is certain that it has had a positive existence—that it owed its birth to the violence of political faction—and that during the period of its existence, it had a very powerful influence in the politics of this Commonwealth.

It is well known that the two political parties in Massachusetts have been for many years nearly equally divided, the balance however, generally inclining to the Federal side. For six successive years previous to the birth of the Gerry-Mander the representation of the parties in the Senate, as chosen by the people, was divided in the following manner: The vacant districts were so equally divided, that no choice could be made by the people, and the vacancies were filled according to the political character of the other branch of the Legislature.

Years. Federal. Democratic. Vacancies.

| | | | |
|------|----|----|---|
| 1806 | 19 | 20 | 1 |
| 1807 | 19 | 21 | 0 |
| 1808 | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| 1809 | 22 | | 0 |
| 1810 | 20 | 19 | 1 |
| 1811 | 19 | 21 | 0 |

In the year 1811, both the branches of the Legislature, and the Governor, were, with the exception of a single year, for the first time, democratic; but the experience of past years, taught the prevailing party, that the tenure of their power was extremely precarious, and that the smallness of their majority in the Senate was sometimes, from the superiority of talents on the other side, quite embarrassing.

The senatorial districts had been formed, according to the natural and most obvious construction of the constitution without any division of counties. To effect the desired object of securing a decided majority in the Senate in all future years, the Legislature divided the State into new

senatorial districts in such a manner as to procure the election of the greatest number of Democratic Senators. They not only divided counties to effect their object in opposition to the powerful arguments of the federal members, who urged the unconstitutionality of such a measure, but they divided the counties of Essex and Worcester in a manner which showed that all considerations of convenience or propriety were disregarded, and that the only object was to form a democratic district from each of those federal counties. This will appear from the following plan of the two Essex districts, in which the double dotted lines show the boundaries of the districts as they were formed by the distracting law of 1811, commonly called the Gerry-Mander law.

[Here a map of the towns, marked on the head, neck, body, legs and claws of the Gerry-mander, was introduced.]

In the plan given above of the Essex *outer* district, authorized by law to choose three Senators, while the federal towns enclosed within it formed another district to choose two, the reader will perceive all the features of the Gerry-Mander. It was the creature of the Legislature of 1811, and the design of its creation was to increase and secure the power of the Democratic party in the Senate of the State.

The Gerry-Mander did not disappoint the expectations of its fond parents. The election of Senators in 1812, took place under the Gerry-Mander law, and the result was, that *twenty-nine* Democratic, and only *eleven* Federal Senators were chosen. On the same day the Federal candidate for Governor was chosen by a handsome majority; and what is more remarkable, such was the malignant influence of the animal of which we are giving the history, that it required fewer Democratic votes to choose the twenty-nine Democratic Senators, than were actually given to the Federal candidates, of whom only eleven were chosen.

The whole number of votes given for Senators was 101,930, of which 51,756 were given to the Federal candidates, and

50,164 for the Democratic candidates, making a Federal majority of 1602 votes. Yet the Democratic minority, with the help of the Gerry-Mander, outvoted the Federal majority, almost three to one—that is, so as to constitute a Senate of 29 Democratic and 11 Federal members.

One fact remains to be recorded of this monster. Thus far his career had been prosperous, and all the fond hopes of his parents and friends were gratified in his complete success. But alas! for the frailty of human expectations, especially when founded on schemes of fraud and injustice. The public were indignant at the gross usurpation upon their rights; they rose in their strength, burst the chains, which had

been imposed upon them, and overcome the monster notwithstanding his great power. A new districting law was passed, by which he was deprived of all political authority, and it was reported that he was dead. We have even seen an account of his funeral obsequies, but it is now, after a lapse of some years, when the apprehensions of the public have been quieted, confidentially reported, that it was but an empty coffin that was followed to the tomb—that he still lives, and that it is the determination of his friends to restore him to his former power and dignity. It is to be hoped, for the reputation of the Commonwealth, that this attempt will not be successful.

THE ARMY UNIFORM IN 1813.

The following order concerning the uniform of the Army of the United States, was published early in 1813.

Changes in the Uniform of the Army of the United States.

The coat of the Infantry and Artillery shall be uniformly blue, no red collars or cuffs; and no lace shall be worn by any grade, excepting in epaulets and sword knots.

All officers will wear coats of the length of those worn by field officers; all the rank and file will wear coatees. The button-holes of these will be trimmed with tape on the collar only.—Leather caps will be substituted for felt, and worsted or cotton pompons for feathers.

General officers, and all others of the general staff, not otherwise directed, shall wear cocked hats without feathers; gilt bullet buttons, and button-holes in the *herring-bone* form.

The epaulets of major-generals will have on the gold ground of each strap two silvered stars.

The epaulets of brigadiers will have on each strap one star.

The uniform of the physician and surgeon, and apothecary generals, and hospital surgeons and mates, shall be black,

the coats with standing collars, and on each side of the collar, a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

The rules with respect to undress, are dispensed with, excepting that cockades must always be worn.

Detailed Rules respecting the Uniform of Officers.

OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The Coat.—Single breasted, with 10 buttons, and button holes worked with blue twist, in front, 3 inches long at the top, and 3 at the bottom. The standing collar to rise to the tip of the ear, which will determine its width. The cuffs not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ nor more than 4 inches wide. The skirts faced with blue, the bottom of each not more than 7 nor less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the length to reach to the bend of the knee. The button of the breast and two hip buttons to range.

1.—On the collar, one blind hole 5 inches long, with a button on each side.

2.—The blind holes on each side of the front, in the herring bone form to be in the same direction with the collar, from the top to the bottom.

3.—Blind holes (in the like form) to

proceed from 4 buttons placed lengthwise, on each skirt. A gilt star on the centre of the bottom, 2 inches from the edge.

4.—The cuffs to be indented to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the edge, with four buttons lengthwise on each sleeve, and holes on the three upper buttons corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, on the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.

5.—All general officers will be permitted to embroider the button holes. The commissary general of ordnance, the adjutants, inspectors and quarter-masters general of purchases will be permitted to embroider the button holes of the collar only.

Vest, Breeches and Pantaloons—White (or buff for General officers)—Blue Pantalons may be worn in the winter, and nankeen in the summer. Vests, single breasted without pocket-flaps.

1.—Breeches, or pantalons, with 4 buttons on the knees, and gilt knee buckles.

2.—High military boots and gilt spurs.
Black Stock—of leather or silk.

Chapeaus—of the following form; the fan not less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ nor more than 9 inches high in the rear, nor less, than 15, nor more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding an $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

1.—Button and loop, black.

2.—Cockade, the same, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre.

Swords.—Yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe. For the officers of the adjutant, inspector and quarter-master general's department, sabres; for all the others, straight swords.

Waistbelts—of black leather. No sashes.

Epaulets—of gold; according to rank.

Note—Officers of the corps of engineers will wear the uniform already established for that corps.

The dress of the hospital staff will conform as to fashion, to the uniform of the staff, except that they will wear pocket-flaps, and buttons placed diagonally on the cuffs, four to each, and covered buttons in all instances of the color of the coat (black.)

Officers of the line appointed to a staff station which confers no additional rank, will wear the uniform of their rank in the line, with high boots and spurs.

OF THE ARTILLERY.

Coat—of the same general description with that of the staff; and

1.—Pocket-flaps, cross indented below, not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ nor more than 3 inches wide, with 4 buttons and blind holes; two buttons at the opening of the pocket of each skirt; and a diamond of blue cloth, ornamented $1\frac{1}{4}$ on each side, the centre two inches from the bottom of the coat.

2.—The blind holes on either side of the front, with the coat buttoned close to the collar, accurately to form lines with the corresponding ones opposite, from the top to the bottom, i. e. not to represent *herring bone*.

3.—The cuffs with four blind holes, extending from four buttons diagonally placed on each.

4.—Two blind holes on the collar, 5 inches long, with two buttons on each side.

5.—Gilt buttons of the size and insignia furnished the commissary-general of purchases from the War Department.

Vest, breeches and pantalons—for the field or staff, the same as those described for the general staff; and *vests and pantalons* for the officers of the line, the same, except the 1st and 2nd particular articles.

Stocks & Chapeaus—of the same general description with those of the general staff.

1.—Button and loop of the Chapeau, yellow.

2.—Black cockade, of leather, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre. A white feather to rise eight inches—that of the adjutant white and red.

Sword—cut and thrust, yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe.

Waistbelts—of white leather.

Sashes—to be worn only when on a tour of duty, and round the waist.

Epaulets—of gold (bullion and strap) according to rank. The adjutant, quarter-master and pay-master to wear a counter strap on the opposite shoulder.

The surgeons and mates, to include

garrison surgeons and mates, will wear the same uniform, except the cap, which is of black velvet; the plume black.

OF THE INFANTRY.

The same as that pointed for the officers

of artillery, with the following exceptions. The sword of the sabre form, and with mounted silver or plated. For the medical staff, small swords.

Epaulets, buttons, spurs, buckles and trimmings, silver or plated.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION.—I have a paper headed "Extracts from a journal written in the campaign of 1779, under the command of Major General Sullivan." The paper is a small fragment of a sheet written on both sides, and these are the words:

"*Saturday, July 31, 1779.* This morning every department of the army was busy in preparing for a movement. About one o'clock P. M. the whole marched from Wioming, agreeably to the orders of the 25th. The fleet under the command of Colonel Proctor, consisting of 120 boats appeared most beautifully on the river. In passing the fort, there was a mutual salute which gave universal satisfaction. The country we came through to-day, though generally a wilderness, affords a pleasing prospect for great improvement in a future day. We passed several plantations; no houses of any kind standing, being all burnt by the enemy. From the road, we occasionally saw the river which excited agreeable sensations. Crossed Lacawanick [Lackawana,] Creek which is in breadth about 60 yards, and fordable at all times of the year. It empties itself into the Susquehanna. Encamped for the night near the same on a beautiful plain at Lacawanick, having marched from Wilkesbarre, 10 miles. Our course this day was N. N. E. The light corps, which, agreeably to general orders, were to march in the columns, were arranged by Gen. Hand as follows: 11th Pennsylvania regiment and Captain Spalding's independent company advanced by platoons from the centre of a line formed by them, and constituted a column to proceed on the main road. The German regiment and Captain Schott's

independent corps from the right of said regiment, formed a column and marched on the right of the 11th, having their right flank covered by one-third of the light infantry of the 11th, and Schott's riflemen in Indian file."

In 1777, Captain Schott's company formed a part of Col. Armand's Independent Legion. The officers of the company at that time were as follows:

John Paul Schott, Captain.

Christian Mancke, 1st Lieutenant,

George Schaffner, 2nd do

Frederick Liebe, Sergeant.

Can you, Mr Editor, or any of your readers, tell me who kept the journal referred to above, and is it still in existence in full, either in manuscript or print? How long did Captain Schott serve in the Revolution? Can any of his descendants be found at this time?

W. T. R. SAFFELL.

Baltimore, Oct. 1872.

A LADY'S ADIEU TO HER TEA TABLE.—The following lines appeared in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," on February 2d, 1774, a few weeks after the destruction of the cargoes of tea in Boston harbor:

Farewell the tea-board, with its gaudy equipage
Of cups and saucers, cream bucket, sugar tongs,
The pretty tea-chest also, lately stored
With Hyson, Congo, and best double-fine.
Full many a joyous moment have I sat by ye,
Hearing the girls tattle, the old maids talk scandal,
And the spruce coxcomb laugh at—may be—nothing.
No more shall I dish out the once loved liquor,
Though now detestable,
Because I am taught (and I believe its true)
Its use will fasten slavish chains upon my country,
And Liberty's the goddess I would choose
To reign triumphant in America.

THE FIRST ORGAN BUILT IN NEW ENGLAND.—Referring to the letter of Mr. Shrigley addressed to Mr. Snowden, on page 137 of the RECORD, I find the following statement:

"In the year 1788, when a young man, and whilst assisting his father, in building a church in Hudson, N. Y., he obtained drafts of an organ, then in use in another church in Hudson, and which had been brought from England."

The settlement of Hudson was commenced in 1783, and it was incorporated as a city in 1785.

The first religious organization in the city was that of the Society of Friends or Quakers, who erected their first meeting-house about 1785.

The Presbyterians organized in 1790, commenced the erection of a church edifice in the same year, and completed it in 1792. They were followed by the Methodists who organized about 1790, and who were for many years a weak congregation both in numbers and wealth.

The Episcopalians were the next in organizing; they commenced the erection of a church edifice in 1795, but did not complete it until 1802: it was consecrated in 1803.

In 1811 the first organ used in any church in this city, was procured by the last named society, at a cost of \$450: and no other church in the city used an organ until more than twenty-five years after that time. Who the maker of this organ was, or where it was constructed I am unable to state.

I think Mr. S's informant must have been in error both as to date and locality; and as "the subject is an interesting one," I have taken the liberty to make the above statements and correction.

EDWARD B. MAGOUN.

Hudson, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1872

ONE OF THE ENGLISH WASHINGTONS.—I have before me a volume of printed letters written by James Howell, (one of the clerks of the Privy Council of Charles the First) between the years 1618 and 1648. They are full of the gossip of the time and place wherever Howell chanced to be. He was

at Madrid when Charles the First (then Prince Charles) in the Spring of 1623, suddenly and secretly left London, with the ambitious George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and hurried to the Spanish capital to complete the treaty for his marriage with the sister of Philip the Fourth, which had been under consideration for several years. The marriage had been negotiated by the Earl of Bristol, (to whom Howell was Secretary) the English ambassador at the Spanish court, on the part of Prince Charles, but it was never consummated.

In a letter from Madrid, dated August 15, 1623, Howell, writing to Sir John North, said:

"Mr. *Washington*, the Prince his Page is lately dead of a calenture, and I was at his burial under a Fig tree behind my Lord of *Bristol's* house. A little before his death one *Ballard*, an *English* Priest went to tamper with him, and Sir *Edmund Varney* meeting him coming down the stairs out of *Washington's* chamber, they fell from words to blows: but they were parted. The business was like to gather very ill blood, and come to a great height, had not Count Gondemar, [the Spanish Premier] quasht it, which I believe he could not have done, unless the times had been favorable; for such is the reverence they bear to the Church here, and so holy a conceit they have of all ecclesiastics, that the greatest Don in Spain will tremble to offer the meanest of them any outrage or affront."

This "Mr. *Washington*" appears to have been Thomas, a younger brother (and then a minor) of Sir William Washington who married Anne, half sister of the Duke of Buckingham, and who was also a brother of John and Lawrence Washington who emigrated to America in 1657. John became the ancestor of our George Washington.

In a letter dated two days before the one I have quoted from, Howell refers to Dr. Vaughan, author of the "Golden Fleece," which is supposed to have been the first book written in North America. Howell gives to his cousin Thomas Guin,

to whom he writes, a copy of a Latin stanza which he had added to a poem on the affection Prince Charles had for the Spanish Princess, whom he was then courting most gallantly. Howell gives also this translation :

"Gratefull's to me the fire, the wound, the chain,
By which *love* burns, *love* binds, and giveth pain,
But for to quench this fire, these bonds to love,
These wounds to heal, I would not, could I choose :
Strangesickness, when the wounds, the bonds, the fire
That burns, that bind, that hurt, I must desire.

Howell adds : "Mr. Vaughan of the *Golden Grove* and I were camerades [comrades] and bed-fellows here many months together; his father, Sir *John Vaughan* the Prince his Controuler, is lately come to attend his Master." This Mr. Vaughan, who afterward bore the honorary title of LL. D. soon afterward went to Newfoundland on the coast of North America. He owned an estate there, and there he resided for some time. He was there as late as 1628, after Prince Charles had become King of England; and there he wrote his quaint book called the "*Golden Fleece*," intended to promote emigration to his trans-Atlantic domain. PIQUA.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—In looking over some correspondence between the French Directory in 1798 and Commodore Barney, I find the dates of months with names different from that of our calendar. Can the RECORD give me some light on the subject? A. C. K.

ANSWER—When the French Revolutionists abolished monarchy, they attempted to abolish almost everything else, even Christianity. They repudiated the Sabbath and substituted therefor a day of bodily rest, once in ten days, which arrangement the laws of health soon caused them to abolish in turn, and re-adopt the septenary arrangement. They abolished immortality, and declared death to be an eternal sleep. They abolished the old calendar which Christian nations, borrowing from the Romans, had used for centuries, and substituted therefor, what they called "The Republican Year." It began with September 22d, 1792. The

year consisted of twelve months (as they could not abolish the Zodiac), of thirty days each, with five sacred days at the end, dedicated to *Virtue, Genius, Labor, Opinion and Reward*: the Bissextile being appropriated every fourth year to the renewal of the oath of Liberty. Each month had three decades. The months were named as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| <i>Vendemaire</i> , | beginning | September 22. |
| <i>Brumaire</i> , | " | October 22. |
| <i>Fremaire</i> , | " | November 21. |
| <i>Nivose</i> , | " | December 21. |
| <i>Pluviose</i> , | " | January 20. |
| <i>Ventose</i> , | " | February 19. |
| <i>Germinal</i> , | " | March 21. |
| <i>Floreale</i> , | " | April 20. |
| <i>Prarial</i> , | " | May 20. |
| <i>Messidor</i> , | " | June 19. |
| <i>Fevidor or Thermidor</i> , | " | July 19. |
| <i>Fructidor</i> , | " | August 18. |

This nomenclature was wittily parodied by an English writer, who named the Winter months, "*Freezy*," "*Wheezy*," "*Breezy*," and so on through the year.

THE ANCIENT EASTERN BOUNDARY OF NEW YORK.—Under the charter of the territory of New Netherland by King Charles the First to the Duke of York, of March 12, 1664, it was claimed in behalf of the Duke, that his province of New York extended, easterly to Connecticut river. Smith, in his history of New York, and Trumbull, in that of Connecticut, both purporting to quote the language of the charter, describe it as granting to the Duke "all the land from the west side of Connecticut *river*, to the east side of Delaware Bay," and in this they have been followed by Bancroft and other modern historians. The grant would thus include large portions of the present states of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the whole of Vermont, and make the eastern side of its territory on Connecticut river about 300 miles in length, while the west side on Delaware Bay, would not exceed some 50 or 60 miles, certainly a very ill-shaped province. In point of fact, however, the language of the charter has been uniformly mis-quoted. The original is preserved in the State Library at Albany and the word *river*, after that of Connecticut,

is not found in the description, the grant being merely of "all the land from the west side of *Connecticut* to the east side of Delaware Bay."

The charter of Connecticut had been granted two years previous (April 22, 1662,) by the same King Charles, its territory being designated and described by that name. The population of Connecticut at the time of the Duke's grant probably exceeded that of New Netherland, three quarters of which was west of Connecticut river, and some of its settlements within 20 miles of the Hudson. It cannot well be supposed that the King intended the injustice of including in his new grant the largest part of Connecticut so recently chartered by him, especially as its Governor was immediately required by the crown to aid in the conquest of the Duke's territory, in which he actively participated, and was, indeed, one of the commissioners to receive its surrender. The western boundary of Connecticut and New Netherland had been agreed upon by a treaty at Hartford in 1650, between Governor Stuyvesant and the New England commissioners; had been approved and ratified by the States general of Holland, and was well known in England to be within less than 20 miles of the Hudson river.

Treating the words in the Duke's charter "from the west side of Connecticut" as they would seem naturally to import, to mean the west side of the *colony*, a territory would be granted identical with the known eastern extent of New Netherland, showing a much less unseemly and improbable shape, than was afterwards claimed for it.

Was not the Duke's grant originally intended to be bounded by the west side of the colony of Connecticut? and what is the explanation of the discrepancy between its language, and the subsequent accounts of it? _____

INQUIRER.

KING GEORGE AND HIS CAPTAINS.—I send to the RECORD, the following, which I copied from a Halifax newspaper. L.

A wit of this town has written the following account of an imaginary interview between his Majesty and the com-

manders of the squadron from which the *Constitution* and *Cyane* recently escaped.¹ The King (George the Third) is noted for his quickness of speech and frequent repetition of words, in conversation, which the writer has indicated.

The fleet returns—thus George, with sparkling eyes: "Hey! hey! what news? what news? hey! hey!" he cries;—

His majesty to hear was all agog;
When Stewart—Collier—Kerr—with crimsoned face,
Thus spake—"We gave the *Constitution* chase,
And, ah! great Sire, we lost her in a fog."

"Fog! fog! what fog? hey, Stewart, what fog? say; So then the foe escaped you, Stewart, hey?"

"Yes, please your majesty, and hard our fate!"—

"But why not, Stewart, different courses steer?" Stewart replied, (impute it not to fear,)

"We thought it prudent not to separate."

IS IT A FACT?—Under the heading of "A fact not generally known," the newspapers have published the following paragraph:

"The origin of the portrait of the Goddess of Liberty upon coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American Bank Note Company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon her head, called it the Goddess of Liberty."

Can any of the readers of the RECORD, answer the question, Is it a fact?

R. B. L.

¹ Commodore Stewart, commanding the American frigate *Constitution*, captured the British ships *Levant* and *Cyane*, in February, 1815. He proceeded with his prizes to Porto Praya, the capital of Santiago, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, where he arrived in March. On the following day while the ocean was covered with a thick fog, Lieutenant Shubrick heard one of the prisoners say, "There's a large ship in the offing!" A superior officer rebuked him. Shubrick reported the remark to Stewart. Stewart saw his peril, the danger of blockade and capture, for he knew the English ship would not respect the neutrality of that port. In fifteen minutes after the alarm was given, the *Constitution* and her prizes were making their way out of port. They were chased by three vessels commanded respectively by Sir George Collier, Lord George Stewart and Captain Kerr. The frigate and the *Cyane*, escaped.—[EDITOR.]

FIRST AMERICAN CARDINAL, ET CETERA.—I notice a statement on page 90, of the HISTORICAL RECORD, which is erroneous, if the term "first American Cardinal," is understood to mean the first American Bishop who was raised to the dignity of Cardinal.

Leon Louis Anne Magdaleine Lefebvre de Cheverus, born January 28, 1768, came to America in 1796: was ordained first *Bishop of Boston* in 1808, returned to France in 1823, and became a Cardinal in 1835. M. Cheverus, before his last promotion, held successively the offices of Bishop of Montauban, and Archbishop of Bordeaux.

The view of the Park Theatre, p. 97, has interest with me, from its being designed by the *Brunel* mentioned in the enclosed circular. It was modified from a plan he prepared for the *National Capitol* at Washington.

The *Penet*, mentioned in connection with Mazzei, (page 71), and who was the great confidence man of the Revolution, came under my researches some years since. I could have improved the statements given in my article on Penet in the transactions of the *Albany Institute*, had I delayed it until after the *Castorland Journal* came to hand¹.

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

Lowville, N. Y.

*Grosvenor Library,
Buffalo, Sept. 12, 1872.*

DU SIMITIÈRE'S SCRAP-BOOK.—In a letter of John Adams bearing date August 14, 1776, mention is made of a singular character, who is often mentioned in works relating to the Revolution. It seems that he was engaged in collecting a book

of scraps, of which Frank Moore in his "Rebellion Record" is an imitator. The question is what became of that scrap book? Has it gone to "Limbo," with many other odd volumes, or is it tucked away in some Library to be exhumed centuries hence? It certainly would be great as a curiosity, as it is an unique, and though we cannot with any certainty expect that it ever will be accessible, so the historian can delight over it, we may indulge the faint hope that it yet exists, and did not go down in the whirlpool of the French Revolution; though its compiler went to his native country during the troublous times of that period.¹ John Adams wrote:

"This M. Du Simitiere is a very curious man. He had begun a collection of materials for a history of this Revolution. He begins with the first advices of the tea ships. He cut out of all the newspapers, every scrap of intelligence, and every piece of speculation, and pastes it upon clean paper, arranging them under the head of that State to which they belong, and intends to bind them up into volumes. He has a list of every speculation and pamphlet concerning independence, and another concerning form of government."

A. S.

QUERY.—I have an interesting MS. of "Notes taken on a Journey from Fort Wayne to Fort Dearborn, in June, 1809, by Wm. Johnston." Who was the author? I have an idea that he was a U. S. Surveyor, as the MS. was found among some papers once belonging to the Surveyor-General's office of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, &c.

J. F. W.

St. Paul, Sept. 27, 1872.

¹ The "enclosed circular" referred to by Dr. Hough, is an announcement by Mr. Munsell, of Albany, of the publication of the "Castorland Journal" translated and annotated, by Dr. Hough. It is the Journal of the records and doings of the agents of a company formed in the city of Paris for the purpose of founding a settlement in Northern New York. One of the agents of the company who came to America, had been the Chamberlain of Louis XVI. They were, accompanied in their voyage out, by Isambert Brunel, a young man of ability and a refugee from the French Revolution, who became, afterward, the famous engineer of the tunnel under the Thames, at London. He was the guest of general Schuyler, at Albany, who was then deeply interested in the subject of canal navigation.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Du Simitiere's collections, comprised in five quarto volumes, are in the Philadelphia City Library. They contain a vast amount of chaff, and yet a large quantity of valuable grain may be found among them. There are about fifty pages concerning the revolt of the Pennsylvania line, most of the papers being original. The collector was a Swiss gentleman and a bachelor. As he advanced in life, his pecuniary means became limited, and he occupied himself in drawing portraits and pictures, in water colors. He submitted to the committee of the Continental Congress, charged with procuring a seal for the new nation, designs for that purpose.—[EDITOR.]

EPIGRAM.—The following epigram appeared in Holt's "Journal," published in Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, in August, 1778:

"How hard is your Congress' exacted conditions?"
Cry the gentlemen, come with *pacific* commissions.¹
Withdrawing our troops, the premise, and *our Fleet*,
And on no other terms will they deign for to treat!
The word *Independence*, what can they intend in't ?
In spite of *our* efforts, you *are* Independent.
Were we left to ourselves, faith, ere now we had
scampered;
But consider, good folks, we are terribly hampered.
True, our *Army* we have—but completely *Invaded*;
And our *Fleet*, to the full, is as nicely *Blockaded*;
Sure the world, they can judge, and as readily say,
If its left at *our* option to *go or to stay* ?
Get consent from D'Estaing,² and your chief
Washington,
And we need not a prompter, *to set off and run !*"

I send to the RECORD a few paragraphs from old newspapers, believing they will be acceptable to its readers. L. C. D.

Madison, Wisconsin, Oct. 1872.

"In the year 1776, in the month of September, when General Washington was compelled to evacuate New York, he remained some weeks with his army at the heights of Kingsbridge. At this time 8000 militia joined him from Connecticut, under a general named Wolcomb [Oliver Wolcott] A few days after they got to camp, those heroes became very sickly, as they said; in consequence of this, the Commander-in-chief gave orders, that as the army was illly supplied with medicine, and there

¹ After the Treaty of alliance between the United States and France, the British Parliament passed what was called Conciliatory Bills, and appointed Sir Henry Clinton, Earl Carlisle and ex-governor Wm. Eden, commissioners to treat for reconciliation and peace with the Americans. As the acknowledgement of the *Independence* of the United States was not a part of the business of the commissioners, as the Conciliatory Bills of Lord North had foreshadowed, the Americans were prepared to reject these overtures.

On their arrival, in June, (1778,) the commissioners sent their papers, and an Address, by a flag, directly to Congress, then sitting at York. The President of that body was directed to read the Address immediately. When he came to a part in which the King of France was disrespectfully spoken of he was interrupted. He had not read far, when, after some debate, the Congress directed him to read no more, but to return the papers to the commissioners with a declaration that when the King should acknowledge the independence of the States and withdraw his armies and fleets, the United States would be ready to treat for peace. The commissioners returned to England in October, after threatening in a manifesto sent to Congress and the State legislatures, that if the rebels persisted, the people should feel all the calamities of the most rigorous war.—[EDITOR.]

² The Count D'Estaing had come from France with a powerful naval armament to assist the Americans.

were scarcely hospitals for the reception of the sick of the regular army, all those who produced a certificate from a doctor of their indisposition, should be permitted to return home. A certain Doctor Hull of the same militia, who thought this a good time to begin a *spec*, undertook to give certificates of ill-health to whoever would pay him for them—his price was a sixth of a dollar, or a gill of rum. His trade went on rapidly for several days, when some general officers riding out, saw the roads full of strapping fellows, marching from the camp at the rate of four miles an hour, all on their return home. On stopping them, they showed their passports. "An enquiry was set on foot, and the worthy Doctor's speculation was brought to light; he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be paraded through the army, with his saddle-bags about his neck, and the drums beating the rogues march after him. The sentence was immediately put in force, and those heroes were thus prevented from leaving the army, when an attack was daily looked for from the enemy. Many of these brave fellows belonged to Hartford.

"It was somewhat remarkable, that most of those *sick men* who were met on the road, had packs of baggage or plunder on their shoulders, weighing from 50 to 80 pounds, each: one, in particular, for want of something else, had a nine-inch shell in his knapsack, which he was carrying home to show as a *natural curiosity*." *Correspondence of the "Carolina Gazette" of Charleston, Aug. 22d, 1799.*

A CURIOUS RELIC.—Many years ago, the writer had the privilege of visiting the family of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, then as now, residing in the mansion where he died, on his estate of Cherry Hill, a mile south of State Street, Albany. There I was shown, and allowed to make a sketch of a bullet which Colonel Henry Killian Van Rensselaer, the father of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, had carried in one of his limbs thirty-nine years. He received it in a skirmish near Fort Anne in northern New York, in July, 1777. It broke his thigh bone, and lodged in the

upper part of his limb, beyond the reach of the probe. After his death at Cherry Hill on the 9th of August, 1816, the bullet was extracted by Dr. Bay, of Albany. It was found to have been flattened by contact with the bone, and hollowed out its form. A greater portion of the lead was covered with a yellow ivory-like substance which had been formed by nature to prevent irritation. The upper figure in the



INCRUSTED BULLET.

engraving shows a front view of the bullet with its incrustation, and the lower figure, a side view.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTION.—A flat stone, about three feet square, was found a few weeks ago in Weston, Conn., a short distance from the head of the Mill river, on which was the following inscription, as near as we can copy it in type :

Abumy trenbo

XXIII.

A.D. 1101.

Nodo W.

Sob.

— ||
1 P

The stone was found buried in the earth, and was dug up by some people in making a road. The engraving appears to have been done by an artist; but is much defaced by time. If any person can find a meaning to the inscription, we would thank him for a translation.

Philadelphia, "American and Daily Advertiser," January 15, 1802.

The RECORD repeats the request?

RHODE ISLAND.—On page 308 of your valuable "Hist. Record" for July, I read: "It is difficult to say why Rhode Island was so termed, as the record of its nomination is very brief." &c. &c.

Allow me to say that I have every reason to believe that the *English* name of the State is Red Island, so called from the redness of the soil, very perceptible as you sail by, particularly after a shower.

Caleb Cushing, who is generally well posted in such matters, &c. &c. told me that was the original name of the State, and it appears, at least, probable

Yours resp'y.

H. J. WILDE.

Pepperill, Oct. 1872.

TROPHY FLAGS.—Several years ago I visited the Naval Lyceum at Newport, Rhode Island, and there saw the following named trophy flags, of which I append a brief description :

Peacock, tattered.

Frolic, much tattered.

Boxer, a good deal tattered.

Macedonian, much tattered.

Epervier, tattered.

Lady Prevost, considerably tattered.

Hunter, tattered.

Reindeer, "

Beresford, "

Highflyer, "

Detroit, "

Confiance, "

Cyane, "

Java, very much tattered.

Duke of Gloucester, fair order.

The above flags were all made of red bunting, and bore the emblems of the British Union.

Guerriere, White bunting in good condition.

Levant, " " and rents in profusion, darned.

Alert, Blue bunting.

Burgee of the *Lawrence*, about 9 feet sq., dark blue, the letters of white muslin. These were about twelve inches in height.

Tripolitan Flag of the *Philadelphia*, stripes alternate white and pink, of fine silk.

Little Belt, Blue, greatly tattered.

L'Insurgent, Tri color—red, white and blue.

Standard of Great Britain, taken at York [Toronto], Upper Canada, may be found at West Point, on the Hudson.

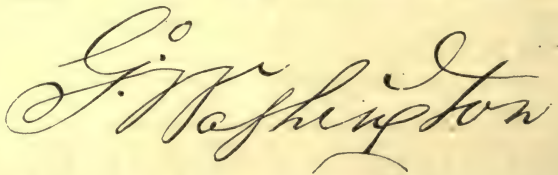
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AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.¹]*Valley Forge, Feb^y 10th, 1778.**Dear Sir :*

It is matter of no small grief to me, to find such an unconquerable desire in the Officers of this army to be absent from Camp, as every day exhibits; and my feelings upon the occasion are not a little wounded by perceiving that this passion is more prevalent among my countrymen,² than in any other Troops in the whole army. —Muhlenberg³ is now gone—you think it the hardest case imaginable that you are here—Woodford⁴ and Scott⁵ are also applying—the field Officers of all your Brigades are, in a manner, absent; a new arrangement of the army is taking place, and important changes (to effect which properly, the aid of every officer of Rank

is necessary) is on the Carpet; and yet I must attempt (for it can be no more than an attempt) to do all these duties myself, and perform the part of a Brigadier—a Colonel—&c., (because in the absence of these, every thing relative to their business comes directly to me)—or I must incur displeasure by the denial—I can see clearly that instead of having the proper Officers to assist in organizing, training and fitting the troops for the field against the next campaign, that we shall be plunged into it as we were last year heels over head without availing ourselves of the advantages which might be derived from our present situation and prospects, if every Officer would lay his hands properly to the work, and afford those aids which I have a right to expect, and the Service requires instead of longing and hankering after their respective homes.—But I shall say no more, nor will I oppose your Inclination any longer than to request that you, Woodford and Scott, will before you go, give me your Sentiments of the Officers to be retained, if a reduction, should take place, with some other matters of a local nature which I cannot come at without assistance. —With sincere regard and esteem I am

Dr Sir y^r most Obed and affec :


P. S. The Com^{ee} of Congress have direction from that body to settle the Rank of yourself, Woodford, &c.—this ought to be done before you leave Camp.

Brig^r Gen^l WEEDON.⁶

¹ This letter, and that of Richard Butler and the Baron de Woedtk, are from the valuable collection of Autographs belonging to Mr. Robert Coulton Davis, of Philadelphia. They have never been published before.

² This was a common expression among the Americans at that time, when referring to their respective native States. In this case, Washington referred to Virginia.

³ John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on the first of October, 1746. He was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church, of which his father was the founder, in America. He was in charge of a congregation in Virginia, when the old war for Independence broke out; and one day, after preaching a farewell sermon, he laid aside his gown and appeared in the uniform of a Virginia Colonel, and led the majority of the able bodied men of his congregation, to the field. He was made a Brigadier-general early in 1777, and he was actively engaged in the military service of his country until the capture of Cornwallis. He was commissioned a Major-general at the close of the war, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he performed faithful civil service until his death, which occurred near Philadelphia, on his birth-day, in 1807.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ William Woodford was a native of Caroline county, Virginia, and was distinguished in the French and Indian wars. He was appointed Colonel of a Virginia regiment at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, and was distinguished for his bravery in the battle of the Great Bridge. Congress promoted him to Brigadier. He was wounded in the battle of the Brandywine in September, 1777, and was active in the battle of Monmouth in June the next year. At the siege of Charlestown, in 1780, he was made a prisoner, taken to New York, and there died in November following, in the forty-sixth year of his age.—[EDITOR.]

⁵ Charles Scott was a native of Cumberland county, Virginia, and had the honor of raising the first company of Volunteers, in that State, for the war for Independence. He was very popular, and in 1777, the shire-town of Powhatan county, was named in his honor. On the first of April, Congress commissioned him a Brigadier-general in the Continental army. He served with distinction during the war, and after its close emigrated to Kentucky. He was with St. Clair in his defeat in 1791, and in 1794 he commanded a portion of Wayne's army at the battle of the Fallen Timber, on the Maumee. He was Governor of Kentucky from 1808 till 1812. He died at the age of seventy-four years, on the 22d of October, 1820.—[EDITOR.]

⁶ George Weedon was a native of Virginia, and was an inn-keeper at Fredericksburg, before the war. He joined the Continental army at an early period, and in February, 1777, was commissioned a Brigadier. He did good service in the battle of Germantown, but on account of some dissatisfaction about rank, he left the service while the army lay at Valley Forge, and not long after the date of the above letter. In 1780 he resumed the command of a brigade, and commanded the Virginia militia at Gloucester during the siege of Yorktown. We have no account of his career after the war, or of his death.—[EDITOR.]

[LIEUT. COL. RICHARD BUTLER.¹]

West Point, 8th October, 1780.

Dear Sir :

I rec^d your fav^r of the 9th Sep^t, and would have been very happy if your Carolina acc^t had been true, but alas they are (like many others) Premature; I fully agree with you in Opinion with Respect to the Result of this Campaign and believe our swords (through necessity) will rust in the Scabbards and that there will be few broken Bones amongst us but I hope you do us the justice to believe it is not our faults, or want of Inclination to Risque, but without the Command of the Sound and North River all our attempts against N. York² must be abortive. Another thing our supplies of Provision must be more Regular and not an Army Starving seven days out of fifteen in the active time and part of a campaign, which I assure you has been our *unfortunate* situation; add to this the Villanies of that Arch Villain of detested memory *Arnold* who had sold to Clinton the Important Post of Westpoint and was so nigh completing the affair that the Troops were actually on board the Ships to take Possession and only waited the return of Major André (Gen^l Clintons aid) who came up to settle the Infernal plan with Arnold and was fortunately taken on his return to N. York with maps of all the Forts and Approaches of West Point also letters to Clinton, and Arnolds Pass for his Security. He had changed his dress and left his Regimental Coat at one Smiths³ which brought him

under the denomination of a Spy, for which he was tried and with his life has paid the Forfeit on the 2^d Inst. His friend Smith is now under trial and is expected to share the same fate.¹ Arnold escaped by the Stupidity of one Co^l Jame-son of the Dragoons, who had André in Custody and Permitted him to write to Arnold, though all the papers mentioned was in his Possession which ought to induced him to have ordered him into Confinement, notwithstanding which, Gen^l Washington (to whom he had sent an acc^t of the whole affair,) was within half an hour of Catching Arnold in his quarters² and he only got off in a boat to the Frigate that lay in the river with the Cloathes on his back; and the Scoundrel was so mean as to give up his bargemen who he deceived by telling them he was going on board as a flag of truce. But the British excited by the Generosity of Gen^l Washington (who set free a Crew of theirs that had been detained on their account at Stoney Point,) let all come away. Arnold has since wrote twice to Gen^l Washington respecting himself and Major André and threatened both the Courts and the General should they Execute him; Also, that ARNOLD had acted on the same principle that had actuated him all the war, (that is the general good of his Country.) How you will Reconcile the idea to his Conduct I don't know, but I cannot for my life; on the whole I think him one of the greatest Villains that ever disgraced a nation.

We marched Gen^l Irvine's Brigade to this Post immediately on discovery of the Plot, and General Wayne's part of the way to Reinforce us in case of necessity;³ but

¹ Richard Butler was a native of Ireland, and came to America previous to the year 1760, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was commissioned Lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania Line at the beginning of the war of the Revolution, and in the Spring of 1777, held that office in Morgan's rifle corps, and distinguished himself on many occasions, especially with Lafayette, in Virginia, in 1781. At the close of the war he was Colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment. A few years later he was agent in Ohio, for Indian affairs; and with the rank of Major-general, he commanded the right wing and was acting chief of the army of St. Clair, which was defeated in a battle in the Miami country, early in November, 1791. In that battle, General Butler was killed and scalped by the Indians.—[EDITOR.]

² This letter was written a few days after the execution of Major André, as a spy. The British, under Sir Henry Clinton were then occupying the city of New York and posts on Manhattan, or York island; and the thoughts of the American commanders were often turned to the propriety of attacking them there.—[EDITOR.]

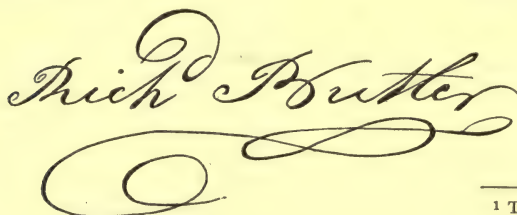
³ Joshua Hett Smith, at whose house at Haverstraw, near Stoney Point, on the west side of the Hudson, Arnold and André had a personal interview.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Smith was tried by a military court on a charge of complicity with Arnold and André. He was acquitted. He was subsequently imprisoned by the civil authorities, but escaped to New York in the disguise of a woman. He was a brother of the uncompromising Tory, chief justice William Smith, and was a man of considerable influence. He went to England at the close of the war, where, in 1808, he published "An authentic Narrative of the causes which led to the Death of Major André." He died in New York in 1818.—[EDITOR.]

² On the morning of Arnold's escape to the British frigate *Vulture*, Washington was returning from a conference with French officers at Hartford, and being detained by the inspection of a battery a short distance from Arnold's quarters, at the Robinson House, opposite West Point, did not arrive there until half an hour after the traitor had left.—[EDITOR.]

³ See Wayne's letter on page 436 of the RECORD.

all being now quiet we move the 10th Infantry toward Jersey where the chief of the Army are marched to day and the York troops with the Jersey and some other are to Garrison this place. We hear nothing of the Second Division or Count De Guichen and his fleet and the others with the French Troops are quite safe and quiet at Rhode Island. I have no other news worth your Notice, therefore now pray you and every other worthy Character to use your Influence in Raising a force for the War, or God knows what will be the Result yet. You are pleased to mention *I suppose as a pattern to the Profligate Army*, the chaste Conduct of our Militia whom God continue in their Chastity and Ease and incline them to the good and not the Ruin of the Country by adding the Enormous Expense of their *Chaste* Campaigns to the already sinking burthen that the Country Groans under. True friends here are very well and I suppose write you. I Pray you to Present my best Wishes to Mrs. Montgomery and the young ladies, and believe me to be your Sincere friend and Obed^t



JOHN MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

[THE BARON DE WOEDTKE.]

Philadelphia, March 23rd, 1776.

Sir:


The kind civilities I received from you at Cambridge, merit my most sincere acknowledgements, and I assure you Sir, that I retain the most grateful sence for the same.

I take this early opportunity to inform you that the Honourable Congress have been pleased to honour me with the rank of a Brigadier-general, and what renders this appointment more agreeable to me, is

the pleasure I shall have to serve under your command in Canada. I shall set out in two days for New York and from thence to Canada with the Delegates.¹ I beg you will be pleased to continue me the honour of your favour and Esteem.

I am with the greatest Consideration,
Sir,

Your mo: obed^t & hum^b Serv^t



To the Honourable
JOHN THOMAS, ESQ.

[THOMAS PENN.]

Sir:

I have not received your letter by Cap^t Hammet and suppose you could not get it furnished by her. I am much obliged to you and all our Friends for your endeavors to convince the people that they have been misled by the Malice of one or two designing men who would run every thing into confusion to gratify their resentment.

* * * I am greatly pleased to hear the respectable part of the people do not act under the influence of Mr. Franklin,² and hope your advice and assistance without your engaging in personal Squabbles, joyned with many good men's

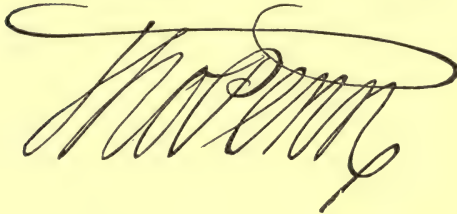
¹ The Baron de Woedtke, had been, for many years, an officer in the Prussian army, and served on the staff of Frederick the Great. He there rose to the rank of Major. He brought to the Congress strong letters of recommendation from Dr. Franklin, with whom he claimed blood-relationship. Six days before this letter was written to Brigadier-general Thomas, he was commissioned a Brigadier-general, in the Continental Army, and ordered to join the forces in Canada. He accompanied the Commissioners of the Congress sent to that army, in the Spring of 1776, and in July following, he died at Lake George, where he was buried with military honors. General Thomas, who was sent to take the command of the army in Canada, had already fallen a victim to the small-pox, in that region.—[Error.]

² Dr. Benjamin Franklin is here alluded to, and the troubles referred to proceeded out of the peculiar relations of the Proprietors and People of Pennsylvania. The Proprietors, through their governors, asserted and, as far as possible, maintained the privileges granted by the charter to William Penn. By the charter, all laws were permitted to take effect as soon as they were passed, but if disapproved by the King within five years, they were then to be null and void. The process was slow, vexatious and expensive, for determining the question of approval. When a law had gone through all the forms in Pennsylvania, it was sent to an agent in London who laid it before the Board of Trade. Then it was referred to the King's Solicitor for his opinion, when it was sent back

endeavors will have the desired effect. I was pleased to see Mr. Dickinson's¹ opposition; his protest carries great conviction with it. I mentioned to the Archbishop² what you say about taxing the Clergy which he did not think unreasonable as they are taxed here. * * * *

My best wishes always attend you.

Your very affect^d Friend



London Aug. 10, 1765.

To WM. SMITH, D.D.³

[ALEXANDER J. DALLAS.⁴]

Sir;

I have transmitted to you, by direction

to the Board of Trade and acted upon. Thence it went to the King's Council and there it was confirmed or rejected. If the Proprietors took exceptions to the law, they employed council to argue the matter before the Board of Trade, and it was necessary for the agent of Pennsylvania Assembly to do the same on the other side. Endless delays and expenses were the consequences, and continual dissensions existed, for a long time, between the Proprietors and the Assembly. Franklin was, at about the date of this letter, one of the most popular of the leaders of public opinion in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Assembly; was the agent of that body in England and Postmaster-general of America. He had been and still was one of the most zealous friends of the people in their contests with the Proprietors. His opponents succeeded in the Autumn of 1764, in preventing his election to the Assembly, in which body he had held a seat for fourteen years. His friends were in a majority in the Assembly, and he was reappointed their agent in England, and intrusted with a petition to the King concerning the disputes with the Proprietors.—[Editor.]

¹ John Dickinson. He was a member of the Assembly at that time, and protested against the encroachments upon the rights of the Proprietors and the Assembly, by the crown. Afterward the minority of the Assembly protested against the appointment of Franklin as agent. The protest was, it is believed, drawn by Mr. Dickinson. It was not accepted, but was published, to which Franklin made an able reply.—[Editor.]

² Thomas Secker, LL. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, who, at that time, was striving to establish Episcopacy in America. In 1769, he wrote an able letter to Horace Walpole on the subject of "Bishops in America."

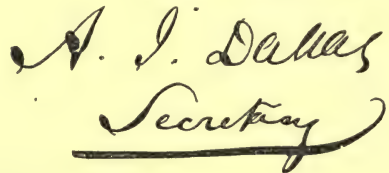
³ President of the college in Philadelphia to which office he was appointed in 1754.

⁴ Alexander James Dallas, "statesman and financier," father of the late Hon. George M. Dallas, was born in the Island of Jamaica, June 21, 1759. He was admitted to practice as an advocate in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania,

of the Governor,¹ several copies of a Proclamation, which has been issued, respecting the murder of four friendly Indians on Beaver Creek, in the County of Alleghany; and you will be pleased to take proper steps for circulating the same as extensively as possible.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed^t Serv^t



Secretary's office,

Philadelphia, 30, Mar. 1791.

To EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, ESQ^r.²

Proth. of the Court of Common Pleas
of the County of Fayette.

in 1785, and soon after in the U. S. Courts. In January, 1791, he was appointed Secretary of Pennsylvania, by Gov. Mifflin. In 1801, under President Jefferson, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. In 1814, was made Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, "then in a deplorable condition; and in that highly responsible and difficult situation, he exhibited great ability and energy of character." In 1816, he returned to the practice of law in Philadelphia. He wrote and published a number of works on national and political subjects, and died at Trenton, N. J. January, 14, 1817.—[E. H. G.]

¹ Thomas Mifflin, President of Pennsylvania, in 1788, and its Governor from 1790 to 1799. He was one of Washington's Major-Generals in the Revolution, and concerned in the "Conway Cabal." President of Congress in 1783, and a delegate to the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, in 1787.—[E. H. G.]

² Through the kindness of that hard-working and enthusiastic antiquary and scholar, Mr. Samuel G. Drake, who has searched his volumes of clippings and written memoranda concerning the Indians of our country, which he has been gathering these many years, the date of this occurrence is here given: "The murder was on March 9, 1791, of three Indians, and a squaw, at a block house on the west side of Beaver Creek, Alleghany Co." Mr. Drake says that murders of the Indians, and by the Indians, were constantly occurring throughout that year, all along the frontier, and that it was difficult to catch the perpetrators, whenever rewards by proclamation, as above, were offered.—[E. H. G.]

³ Ephraim Douglass, was an aid-de-camp to General Lincoln, in the Revolution, was taken prisoner, and is referred to in the following extract from Gen. Washington's letter to General Lincoln, dated Head-Quarters Oct. 25, 1777: "I observe by the terms of General Burgoyne's capitulation, that an exchange of prisoners may probably take place; if so, the number of officers taken in his army will liberate all ours. In that case, Mr. Douglass, your aid-de-camp, will soon be redeemed. But if this exchange should not take place, you may depend that Mr. Douglass shall be called for as soon as it comes his turn, for I have made it an invariable rule to give a preference to those who have been longest in captivity."—[E. H. G.]

Note.—The RECORD is indebted to Mr. E. H. Goss, of Melrose, Mass. for the above letter and notes.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—The annual meeting of this Society was held October 10th, 1872, in the new rooms of the Society, Masonic Hall. There was a good attendance of members and guests who listened with pleasure to an interesting paper, prepared and read by the Rev. George A. Latimer, upon Oliver Evans, a native of Newport, New Castle Co., Del. who was possessed of great inventive genius and besides introducing many important improvements in mill machinery is said to have been one of the first in the United States to apply steam power to locomotion on land and water.

The following named were elected

officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President.—Hon. Willard Hall.

Vice Presidents.—Mr. Wm. T. Read, Hon. N. B. Smithers, Gov. James Fonder.
Corresponding Secretary.—L. P. Bush, M. D.

Recording Secretary.—Joseph R. Walter, A. B.

Treasurer.—Mr. Gregg Chandler,

Librarian.—Mr. Wm. D. Dowe,

Directors.—H. F. Askew, M. D., Wm. Cummins, M. D., Mr. George B. Rodney, Rev. T. G. Littell, R. R. Porter, M. D.

JOSEPH R. WALTER,

Recording Secretary.

CURRENT NOTES.

ARRIVAL.—James Anthony Froude, the eminent English historian, whose intended visit to this country was announced sometime ago, arrived at New York on Wednesday, the 11th of October, in the steamship *Russia*. He comes for the purpose of giving a course of lectures in our larger cities, on the relations between England and Ireland. He was entertained at dinner, on the 15th of October, by Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. the American publishers of his works.

FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D.—By the death of Professor Lieber, the *RECORD* has lost a valued friend and able contributor. A brief biographical sketch of him will be found on another page.

In the last letter received by the Editor of the *RECORD*, from Dr. Lieber, written a few days before his death, he said: "The last number of the *RECORD*, (for September) is, to my mind, highly interesting. Would you not my dear Sir, write a short paper on the word *Pilgrim Fathers*? when and where it came into use, &c. Webster uses it. To me it is very distasteful, and ungrammatical at the same time. The Puritans were no pilgrims toward a shrine; they were self-exiled men, and merely exiles. But that is nothing to you. I wish only the *history* of this application of the word, leaving the apparent affectation to my own taste and grumbling."

In another part of the same letter, Dr. Lieber wrote:

"In addition to your account of the first railway in America, let me tell you, that returning to Boston, I do not know from what place, I went out

of my way to see and travel on a railway. I went to Schenectady. I found John Quincy Adams there, whom I knew personally, well. He came to my swimming-school, in Boston, and swam with me. A mischievous boy went up the steps, and leaping down, head-foremost, screamed Hurrah for Jackson! Mr. Adams laughed, and we had some humorous remarks. Adams was then President.

"But to return to the railway. 'Now it moves,' said Mr. Adams, holding his watch to see how quick we went by the mile signs. We all had a feeling in our bowels which is a mixture of solemnity, expectation and 'what next.' We went through the pine-barrens at high speed, compared with other modes of travel; I think at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour. There were seats on the top of the passenger cars."

Dr. Lieber was an amiable, genial man, and the most agreeable of companions. He was overflowing with varied knowledge gathered from books and the personal experience of a long, active, and studious life; and there was a quiet humor ever playing upon his lips. The news of his death must have filled many a heart with pain, for he was loved by all who, like the writer of this, were privileged to number him among their intimate and confiding friends.

A RARE BOOK.—Claudius Ptolemy, an Egyptian mathematician, astronomer and geographer, who flourished at Alexandria in the second century of our era, wrote a *Universal Geography*, which Humboldt described as a colossal production, and

spoke of the author, as being superior to Strabo, as authority. It was printed in the year 1482. A well-worn copy of this work was found in a bookstore, in the city of New York, by that fine scholar and antiquary Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY. It contained, evidently as a more modern inset, a map of America—the first *printed* map of the New World. He bought it, and presented it to the American Geographical Society, of which he is President. It was sent to Europe for re-binding and restoration; and it has lately come back, an elegant volume, almost as good as new, in appearance.

LAKE TAHOE.—Among the wonders of California, is Lake Tahoe, thirty-five miles long and fifteen wide, situated among the mountains at an altitude of about 9000 feet above the sea. It is walled in by mountains from two to three thousand feet in height above its surface. The water is of an emerald green near the shores, a beautiful blue farther out, and of inky blackness toward the centre. It is perfectly pure and contains three kinds of fine trout. The mountains are wooded with evergreen trees, and beautified with the richest flowers. The average Summer temperature in its vicinity is 70°.

THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.—A late issue of "The Country Gentleman," contained the following description of Washington's farm, while the patriot was alive, from the pen of a Virginia gentleman.

"The farm of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained in his day ten thousand acres of land in one body—equal to about fifteen square miles. A great portion of it was a vast valley or basin surrounded by a range of hills: a third of it was a neck of land on the Potomac River, with Little Hunting Creek Bay on the east and Dogne Creek Bay on the west. These Creeks are navigable for about two and a half miles up from the river channel, and certainly would have afforded the General great facilities; as they now do our farmers, in boating and landing manure or fertilizers on the ground, but it is not probable that the General did anything at this. It was divided into farms or fields of convenient size by deep ditches, which may be traced now, and showing that one of them contained as much as two thousand seven hundred acres. These fields were situated at a distance of two, three and five miles from the mansion house. The walls of a sixteen-square barn are now standing, and is quite a curiosity; it was made of brick and quite large; situated three miles from his residence. He had two grist mills on the place, one run by water power, having (I judge) a twelve-foot wheel, and a race about two miles in length; the mills, the foundation walls of which are standing, was at the head of Dogne Creek Bay, and it is supposed that boats ran right to the mill door. The other mill is said to have been propelled by oxen or horses. The General delighted to visit the farms above spoken of every day in pleasant

weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

"Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: In 1787, he had five hundred and eighty acres in grass; sowed six hundred bushels of oats; seven hundred acres of wheat; and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c. and one hundred and fifty acres with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses; one hundred and twelve cows; two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and state of the weather would permit. In 1780, he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs (I hope not the "Virginia Pine Roasters") for the use of his own family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard.

"Of the ten thousand acres, but two hundred now belongs with the mansion, and the Washington farm has been greatly reduced; but a small portion of this is now cultivated."

The RECORD adds the following from Washington's Diary, in 1768: "Would any one believe that with a *hundred and one cows*, actually reported at a late enumeration of the cattle, I should still be obliged to buy butter for my family."

"CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES."—Much was said and written about "consequential damages," during the late arbitration at Geneva, to make a determination concerning claims against the British government for damages done to American commerce by the depredations of Anglo-Confederate cruisers during the late civil war. Such damages were disallowed by the Tribunal. Senator Wilson in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," gives a curious instance of "consequential damages" being allowed by our national government. The government paid to the citizens of Georgia, after the close of the Seminole War, as compensation for slaves who escaped to Florida, the sum of \$109,000. The owners of slaves presented a further claim of \$141,000 as compensation for the offspring which the bond-women might have borne to their masters, had they remained in bondage. Congress allowed that sum for children who were never born, but which might have been, if the women had remained as slaves. The damage to their owners was "consequential."

THE WOOL PRODUCT.—Statistics show that the United States is the first wool-producing country in the world. Its crops in 1871, was, in round numbers, 177,000,000 pounds. That of England was 160,000,000 pounds, Australia 152,500,000 pounds, and La Plata, in South America, 138,070,000 pounds.

It is just seventy years since Colonel Humphreys, the friend and long time inmate of the family of Washington, after a five years residence in Spain,

as American minister, brought to this country and safely housed, at his home in Derby, Connecticut, about one hundred Spanish merino sheep. They were the finest woolled sheep ever seen in America. About thirty years later, the Saxony Merino, a still finer woolled sheep were introduced, and, for awhile, threatened to supersede the Merinos, but the latter being more hardy and productive, held their position. Since then the French and Silesian Merinos have been introduced. The Merinos form the basis of all the fine woolled sheep in the country. The Cotswold, Southdown and Cheviot, are a valuable variety. It is an ascertained fact, that in the main, the fine wools of America are inferior in fineness to those of Germany and Austria.

A SENSIBLE MEASURE.—By a recent act of the Legislature of Connecticut, the few remaining Indians in that State have become possessed of the political rights and franchises which other citizens of the State enjoy. Should the National Government take a similar step in relation to all Indian tribes within the domain of the Republic, Indian wars would soon cease, and the whole corrupt machinery connected with "Indian Affairs," as well as the machinery honestly managed, would also disappear, to the advantage of the State and the credit of humanity and christianity.

The RECORD is of opinion that the recent amendments to the constitution, give the rights of citizenship, to every Indian in the land, and that no State action is necessary only so far as the passage of acts for making those amendments operative. They confer the rights of citizenship, the RECORD believes, not only upon every masculine, but upon every feminine of the human species, of whatever hue or condition, and it only remains for State or national legislature to open the way for the exercise of those rights.

PORTRAIT OF BERNAL DIEZ DEL CASTILLO.—The December number of the RECORD will contain a carefully engraved portrait of Bernal Diez del Castillo, the companion of Hernando Cortez, and historian of his conquests in Mexico and Central America. It will be accompanied by an engraving of his coat-of-arms and a fac-simile of his sign manual, together with a brief account of how the portrait was obtained, in Guatemala, by the accomplished scholar by whom the matter has been contributed to the RECORD. It is believed that a likeness of that eminent soldier and historian is unknown to the literati of Mexico and this country.

THE WASHINGTON ELM.—The venerable Elm Tree, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the shadow of whose leaves Washington took command of the Continental Army on the morning of the 3d of July, 1775, is beginning to show signs of mortal decay. Like other relics of that heroic age of America, the "Washington Elm" will pass away, possibly in the course of a generation.

THE OLDEST BOOK IN AMERICA.—It having been asserted that George H. Brewster, of Boston, is the owner of the oldest book in this country, namely, a copy of the New Testament, printed in London, in 1503, and supposed to have been brought over in the *May-flower*, and used by the Puritans at Plymouth, a correspondent of the Boston "Advertiser," wrote as follows: "I have in my possession a Latin Book of Chronology, written by Werner Laerius, a Carthusian, surnamed Rolefink, and printed, as the book itself declares, in the 8th calender of December, A. D. 1477. It was purchased many years ago in Europe, by the late John Pickering, of this city, a gentleman well versed in bibliography; and on one of its leaves is this inscription in his handwriting; 'This book is one of the rarities which are so highly prized by bibliographical collectors; and the present edition is noticed by bibliographers among the scarce ones—printed in 1477.'

"It purports to be a chronology from the creation of the world, as described in Genesis, to the time of the completion of the book, and contains, among many rude illustrations of ancient cities and buildings, an engraving of Noah's ark, showing the manner in which he distributed his numerous, but 'happy family'; the wild animals being appropriately assigned to the fore-castle, while the tame and gentle ones find a more quiet and dignified position in the cabin. It must have been a work of some note in its day, as other editions of it were published in Louvain in 1476, in Venice in 1479 and 1484."

A little later, a correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," over the signature of F. B. wrote: "There is in my possession a Latin book—a 'Treatise on Grammar,' by Donatus Minor—which was printed by Quentel at Cologne in the year 1457, twenty years before the date of the 'Book on Chronology,' of which the *Advertiser's* correspondent writes.

It belonged to the late Dr. Minturn Post, of this city, and is, in all probability, the 'oldest book in America.'

It is a quarto, in Gothic character similar to that of the "Psalter" of Faust, and is a specimen of the same work which is said to have been seen at Dresden in the year 1722 by M. La Croze and M. Duchat."

A RELIC.—Major Washington Richards, of Rodney, Pennsylvania, possesses a solid silver cigar case, manufactured in Germany by a famous silversmith named Gucher, for Mr. Muhlenberg the "fighting preacher of the American Revolution."

Muhlenberg presented it to General Francis Swaine who was a drummer-boy in the old war for independence, and a general in the war of 1812. By the latter it was given to the father of the present owner.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg acquired his title of "fighting preacher," from the circumstances which attended his introduction into the military service of his country. He was a son of Henry

Melchoir Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran church in America. He entered the gospel ministry and received ordination in London. He became a minister at Woodstock, in Virginia, and was one of the most active Whigs of that state. At the close of 1775, he preached a farewell sermon to his flock, and concluded by saying in the language of the Holy Scriptures, that "there is a time for all things; a time to preach and a time to pray," but "these times," he said "have passed away;" and then, with a voice like a trumpet, he said, "there is a time to fight, and that time is now come!" Then laying aside his sacerdotal gown, he stood before his people in the full uniform of a Virginia colonel. He ordered the drums to be beaten at the church door for recruits, when almost every man in his congregation, able to bear arms, joined his standard. He became one of the most efficient of the minor generals of the Continental army.

OUR NATIONAL DISH.—The New York *Evening Post*, in a recent editorial article, related the following concerning one of the esteemed correspondents of the RECORD, Francis Lieber, LL. D.:

Dr. Lieber, says the *Post*, was asked at a dinner party in this city [New York] to explain why it was that he, a native German, so disliked his national dish, *sourkrout*. He replied that all the national dishes he knew anything about were disagreeable. The *olla podrida* of Spain, the *polenta* of Italy, the *sourkrout* of Germany, the *sheep's head* of Scotland, the *pork and beans* of New England, the *bacon and greens* of the Southern states, were all alike to him unpalatable and repulsive. He knew of but one national dish that could be made an exception to this rule, and that was the *roast beef* of Old England. Warming with his subject, he said "The three greatest things in English history are Magna Charta, Shakespeare, and the fact that she is the only country whose national dishes are noble. What a robust institution is Roast Beef! Is there finer game than English mutton-chop? And plum-pudding! How excellent a thing for a hale appetite!" "The *pilaw*, he added, is an acceptable dish, but it is rather Asiatic than national."

"And the *macaroni*?" said the Italian minister, who was at the table.

"Square the Neapolitan *macaroni* with the northern *polenta*," Dr. Lieber replied, "and the excellence of the first will yet have a repellant odor of the *polenta*."

For our own part, if we ventured to criticise Dr. Lieber at all, it would be that he called *pork and beans* the national dish of New England. He should have said *roast turkey* and acknowledged his approval.

REVELATIONS IN PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY.—Preparations are in progress for making extraordinary observations with an immense telescope. Professor Davidson, of the coast survey, has been experimenting near Summit station of the Pacific railway,

on the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of 7,200 feet above the sea, to determine the relative importance of great and small altitudes in the use of the telescope for investigations of physical astronomy, and recommends a location near the line of that railway, about 10,000 feet above the sea. Professor Young, of Dartmouth College, has been experimenting with large instruments, on the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 8,242 feet above the sea. Like the observations of Professor Davidson, these prove that such great elevations are of vast importance, as a clear sky may be found there during a greater portion of the year, while only a few nights during the year would be suitable for the use of the highest magnifying powers, on the low Atlantic coast. It is probable that the twenty-seven inch refracting telescope for which Messrs Clark, of Cambridge, are now preparing lenses, for the National Government, at a cost of \$50,000, will be placed at the elevation on the Sierra Nevada, recommended by Professor Davidson. We may expect some extraordinary revelations from that instrument on such an observatory.

THE FIRST ICE-BOAT.—The season for ice-boating in the northern States, is approaching. It is a favorite sport on the Hudson River, where some elegant craft may be seen. The first regular ice-boat on that river, was built in the city of Athens, in the year 1822, by Captain Watson Howland and John Burtis, and was owned by the builders and a company of captains of sailing vessels. These were Captain John B. and Peter Coffin, Seth Bunker, John Clark, John Everts, William Dodson and Justice Howland. The vessel was launched early in the year 1823, and afterward made a trip from Athens to Albany, bearing her owners, at the rate of about a mile a minute. The boats of to-day are very nearly the same as the original; and they are now very numerous, nearly every village sending out several and making the frozen river have the semblance of Summer time, with their white sails.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.—To the question of "J," on page 372, the RECORD answers, that in a letter to its Editor by Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York, written several years ago, that gentleman called his attention to the fact that E PLURIBUS UNUM, was the epigraph of "The Gentlemen's Magazine," founded in 1731, and was doubtless borrowed from that by the founders of our republic, who were readers of that Magazine. This fact with several others on the subject, is stated in the following paragraph which appeared in a late issue of the Philadelphia "Sunday Dispatch."

"A metrical Latin composition entitled 'The Pyramid of Fifteen States' was written and published by John Carey, of Philadelphia, towards the close of the last century. A writer in a late number of *The Overland Monthly*, says that our national motto is derived from this poem. Blake, Allen, Lippincott, Allibone and Drake make no mention

of John Carey as the author of such a poem. Who was John Carey, and in what year did he write "The Pyramid of Fifteen States?" . . . The motto "*E pluribus unum*," long before the Revolution, was that of the English periodical, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, founded by Edward Cave in 1731, and doubtless it was adopted from that publication. In Virgil's *Moretum*, line 103, is "*Color est e pluribus unus*." The motto of the *Spectator* for August 20th, 1711, is, "*Exempta juvat e pluribus una*" (Hor. 2, ep. ii., 212.) The legend of the New York doubloon of 1787 is "*Unum e pluribus*," and of the "Immunis Columbia" copper of same year "*E pluribus unum*." One of the Washington cents of 1791 has the same motto. Dr. William Barton—who, it is said, designed the arms of the United States in 1782—accompanied them with the motto, "*E pluribus unum*."

A full account of the drawings of Dr. Barton, with copies of them, and of the origin of the Great Seal of the United States, written and drawn by the Editor of the RECORD, may be found in "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" for July, 1856, in the form of a colloquy.

SANDWICH.—The Sandwich—a slice of meat between two pieces of bread—may be considered the national luncheon of Americans. It, and the famous islands of the sea bearing that name have the same origin. The Earl of Sandwich was a very eminent British statesman in the last half of the last century, and Captain Cook, who discovered the islands in the Pacific ocean in 1778, gave the statesman's name to a group. The Earl was a great gambler. On one occasion, he sat at the

gaming table a day and a night, without leaving it. He called to his servant to bring him something to eat. The man brought him a slice of beef and two pieces of bread, which the Earl placed together so as to save time in the eating and not interfere with the playing. That kind of luncheon has ever since been called a Sandwich.

THE PHOENIX CITY.—The wealth and enterprise contained in American cities, is illustrated by the extraordinary fact that on the 8th of October, the first anniversary of the conflagration which reduced a large portion of the business part of Chicago, to ashes, about one third of the burnt district, south of the river, was rebuilt upon with edifices far superior in size, tastefulness and costliness, to those consumed there. This living Phoenix rising from the ashes of the dead city, is a marvel of this marvellous age.

CHEESE.—The average annual export of cheese, from the United States, amounts to more than 60,000,000 pounds. Twenty years ago, not more than 1,000,000 pounds were exported. The dairy business in America is yet in its infancy, yet it has deprived England and Holland of their monopoly of the cheese trade.

A CORRECTION.—I take note at page 425 of the RECORD, that Admiral Alden "transferred his quarters (flag) from the *Wachusset* to the *Wabash*."

The reverse was the fact; in consequence of a case of small-pox on board the flag ship *Wabash*, the Prince of Wales and party were received on board the *Wachusset*. R. B. F.

Boston, Oct., 1872

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

Quite suddenly on the afternoon of Thursday, the 10th of October, 1872, the Hon. William H. Seward died at his residence in Auburn, N. Y. in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Florida, Orange County N. Y. on the 16th of May, 1801. His ancestors were of Welsh extraction on his father's side, and of Irish on his mother's. The first of the family emigrated from Wales, in the reign of Queen Anne, and settled in Connecticut.

At the age of nine years, William was sent to an Academy at Goshen, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen he was qualified for the junior class in Union College. In that institution he held a high rank: and while he was a senior, at the age of nineteen, he spent six months as a teacher, in Georgia. At the commencement exercises of the College, at the time of his graduation, he received one of the three appointments of orator, for he had shown promises of extraordinary power as a speaker.

After his graduation, young Seward entered the office of John Anthon, in New York, as a student of law, and completed his preparation for the pro-

fession, with William Duer and Ogden Hoffman, of Goshen. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1822, and began its practice at Auburn, in partnership with judge Miller, whose youngest daughter he married two years later. From that time he arose rapidly in his profession.

Mr. Seward entered the arena of political strife in 1824, when, at a convention, he drew up an address to the people, in which he took strong grounds against a junta known as the "Albany Regency." He presided over a convention of young men at Utica, in 1828, who favored the re-election of John Quincy Adams; and the same year he declined a nomination for Congress. In 1830 he was elected to a seat in the State Senate, by the Anti-masonic party, by a large majority. He was then the youngest man who had ever held a seat in that body. His party was greatly in the minority, but he spoke boldly and eloquently against the "regency," and the "Jackson party." His speeches and writings on National politics, at that time, had great influence in the formation of the Whig party a few years later.

During the recess of the legislature in 1833, Mr. Seward made a trip to Europe, and contributed interesting letters to the *Albany Evening Journal*. Having been defeated by William L. Marcy as a candidate for the Governorship of his State, in 1834, he resumed the practice of law, in Chatauqua County, where he became the agent for the Holland Land Company. In 1838, he was elected Governor, by a majority of 10,000 over Marcy. He held that office four years, during which time he was noted as a strenuous advocate of reform of every kind which promised benefit to his race.

In 1843, Governor Seward declined a third nomination, and resumed the practice of the law; and he was constantly employed in the most important cases in the State and National courts, for six years. Meanwhile he took an active interest in public affairs. He espoused the cause of Henry Clay in the Presidential canvass in 1844, and in 1846 was largely instrumental in procuring a call for a convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York. He took a very active part in the canvass for president in 1848, and made speeches in several states in favor of General Taylor. He was largely influential in securing the triumph of the Whig party at that time.

Governor Seward was elected to supersede General Dix, in the Senate of the United States, in the Winter of 1848—9, and during his first session in that body, he distinguished himself in discussions of the Slavery question, which resulted in the compromise measures of 1850. He was opposed, in debate, by such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton. He took the lead of those who were opposed to the compromise; and from that day until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he was regarded as the chief of the anti-slavery statesmen, of the Country. On the 11th of March, 1850, he made the famous declaration, in a speech: "There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority." For this utterance he was violently assailed, by words, as a dangerous agitator.

In his career in the Senate, Mr. Seward displayed some of the highest qualities of statesmanship, and his occasional orations in various places were models of eloquence. In the summer of 1854, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College. In 1855, he was re-elected to the Senate for six years, and took a leading part in the debates on Slavery during that period. He was one of the chief founders of the Republican party in 1856.

At near the close of his term, the Civil War broke out; and on the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, as President of the Republic, he was called to the first seat in his cabinet, as Secretary of State. He held that position, for eight years,—a most momentous period in our history—with great ability, and in March, 1869, he retired to private life.

On the same evening when President Lincoln was murdered, an assassin attempted to take the life

of Secretary Seward, while he lay prostrated by injuries received by being thrown from his carriage.

Late in 1869, Mr. Seward commenced a journey around the world, and was everywhere received with the greatest distinction. By that journey he seemed to receive renewed health, but in the course of a few months, he began to fail. His death was quite sudden and was caused, immediately, by a catarrhal effusion into the lungs.

Mr. Seward was possessed of much literary ability, and his knowledge was varied, and on many things, profound. A narrative of his journey around the world, edited by his daughter, will be published by the Appleton's, in New York.

FRANCIS LIEBER.

That ripe scholar and eminent publicist, FRANCIS LIEBER, died suddenly on Wednesday, the second of October, 1872, at his residence on 34th street, in the city of New York. He was a native of Berlin, Prussia, where he was born on the 18th of March, 1800. In the Prussian army, he fought at Ligny and Waterloo, in 1815, and at the assault at Namur he was severely wounded. He was a boy only fifteen years of age, at that time, and was a volunteer. After the peace of Paris, young Lieber's open expressions of opinion against the reactionary measures of the government, and in favor of the enlargement of popular liberty, caused his arrest and imprisonment as a revolutionist. That was in 1819. He was soon released, and studied in the University of Jena, where, in 1828, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him. He was one of the youngest recipients of that mark of distinction. He joined Lord Byron's expedition to assist the Greeks to win their independence, travelling, on foot through Switzerland to Marseilles.

After suffering much in Greece, he went to Italy, and was received into the family of Niebuhr, the historian, and then Prussian ambassador at the Court of Rome. In the "Eternal City," young Lieber prepared a journal of his experience in Greece, which was published at Liepsic.

Returning to Germany, with promises of safety, young Lieber was watched, and was finally imprisoned at Kopenick, where he whiled away the tedious hours in poetic compositions, which, on his release were printed at Berlin, under the name of Frank Arnold. Finally, in 1825, persecution drove him to England, where he was a tutor, for a year, and wrote for the German press. At length he turned his face towards America, with a resolution to become a citizen there, and make that country his future home. He first settled in Boston, in 1827, where he established a swimming school, and afterwards gave lectures on history and politics, (subjects which had been his chief study) in many of the larger cities. While residing in Boston, he edited the "Cyclopedia Americana," which was afterward published in Philadelphia, in 13 volumes, between the years 1829 and 1833.

From 1835 to 1856, Dr. Lieber was Professor of History and Political Economy, in the South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C.; and from 1857 until 1865, he held the same Professorship in Columbia College in New York. During that time he was a most industrious contributor to the current literature of the day, and always a valued one, for he was regarded as one of the soundest publicists of the country.

In 1862, at the request of General Halleck, Dr. Lieber prepared, for the use of the army, an essay on "Guerrilla Parties;" and the following year he prepared "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field."

The most prominent of Dr. Lieber's literary productions, are a translation of a French work on The Revolution of July, 1830; A Life of Kasper Hauser; the works of De Beaumont and De Toqueville on the Penitentiary System of the United States; Reminiscences of Niebuhr; A Manual of Political Ethics; Essays on Property and Labor; A Plan of Education for Girard College; Letters to a Gentleman in Germany, written after a trip to Niagara Falls; numerous essays on Property and Labor, Laws, the Constitution, Civil Liberty, and Self-Government; on Penal Laws and the Penitentiary System; Abuses of the Pardoning Power, and a large number of occasional

papers and addresses. Whilst he was in Europe in 1848, a volume of verses, by him, entitled "The West and other Poems," was published in New York.

During the late Civil War, Dr. Lieber was very active in promoting the cause of the National Government. He was efficient in the formation of the Union League in New York, and was President of the Loyal Publication Society; and at the close of the war, he was appointed Superintendent of a Bureau at Washington for the arrangement and preservation of the papers of the Confederate Government.

Dr. Lieber was an exemplary man in all the relations of life, and his death leaves a blank in society not easily to be filled. The funeral services were conducted in the church of the Incarnation, on Monday, the 7th of October, by the Right Reverend Bishop Potter and Rev'd Dr. Montgomery, Pastor of the church. The pall-bearers were William Cullen Bryant, Dr. Drisler, Rev. Dr. Barnard, Samuel B. Ruggles, Professor Van Amringe, Professor Woolsey, Judge Pheyer, Dr. De Arnold, and Dr. Dwight. There were present many distinguished citizens and foreigners, and delegations from Columbia College, the American German Association, and other societies. His body was buried in Wood Lawn Cemetery.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal: Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society at Montreal: Edited by a Committee of the Society, July, 1872. 8vo. pp. 44. This is a new and worthy candidate for the favor of American antiquaries and numismatologists. The first number evinces a determination on the part of its conductors to make it deserve success. Besides the Introduction and Editorials, it contains twelve papers on the following subjects: Old Colonial Currency; American Antiquities; The Roman Brick in Mark Lane: A Montreal Club of the Eighteenth Century; Sir John Franklin laying the first Stone of the Rideau Canal; A few words upon the knowledge of Coins and Medals, and Miscellaneous Antiquities; A plea for an Artistic Coinage; Coins of Siam; The Heraldry of Coinage; Medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of U. Canada; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, and Queries.

The Journal has for its frontispiece a colored lithograph of the Medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of U. Canada. An engraving of this Medal may be found in Lossing's "Pictorial Field-book of the War of 1812," published in 1866.

The "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal," was formed in that city, in December, 1862. In 1866 the name of the association was changed to that of the "Numismatic and Antiqua-

rian Society of Montreal." To devotion to numismatic science, the members now directed their attention to antiquarian research. In 1870, the society was incorporated by act of Parliament, and in 1871, the Quebec Legislature decreed it an annual grant. Its "Journal" will be cordially received by all who love the pursuits to which it is devoted.

History of Wayne County, Indiana, from its First Settlement to the Present Time, with numerous Biographical and Family Sketches. By ANDREW W. YOUNG, Author of "Science of Government," "American Statesmen," "National Economy," et cetera. Embellished with upwards of fifty portraits of Citizens and Views of Buildings. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. royal 8vo. pp. 459. This is a stately volume printed with clear type on thick fine paper, the purport of which is plainly set forth in the title page above given. The volume opens with a chapter of preliminary history, and then proceeds to consider the settlement of Wayne County; the early labors, condition and customs of the settlers; the civil history of the county: its official register; its newspapers; its Anti-slavery and Temperance history; its internal improvements; its agricultural societies; old settlers meetings, criminal trials and War history; its population and taxes, and its post-offices and post-

masters. This is followed by a series of histories of the townships in the County, in which is given an account of their respective settlements, organizations, products, industries and so on.

The fifty-one portraits are produced, part of them by lithography, and a part of them by good engravings on steel. Two of the three views of buildings are lithographs, and one is a wood-cut. The author appears to have taken great pains in the preparation of his volume, and has made a very valuable contribution to the local history of Indiana.

Putnam's Handy Book Series.—Two more volumes of this useful series, have lately appeared, namely: "*How to Educate Yourself with or without Masters.*" By GEORGE CAREY EGGLESTON; and *Social Economy.* By J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, Tooke Professor of Economic Science, University of Oxford. Revised for American readers.

These are neat, small volumes, printed with clear type, and contain about 150 pages, 12mo. each. The first gives clear directions How to make out a course of study; discusses Common School and Collegiate Studies; the Study of Languages; the Higher Mathematics, Physical Science, and Moral and Intellectual Science, and treats with great common sense upon General Reading and How to Study and Read to the best advantage.

The other little volume treats of the Science of Social Economy in a familiar and sensible way, in thirty-six lessons, on the following subjects: Savage and Civilized Life; A Loaf of Bread; The Sharing of the Loaf-crust; The share of the Workman; The course of improvement; Variety of employments; Various rates of wages; Unpaid work; Motives for labor; Partnerships of labor; The right of the seller to fix a price; The employer; Wages; The use of gold and silver; Money; Substitutes for money; Freedom and Slavery; Parent and Child; Public Education; Special learning; Inventions and Books; Restraints on buying and selling; Public charities; The work of government; Taxes; What do taxes come from? The punishment of Crime; The principle of punishment; Restraints on freedom; Restraints on callings; Laws fixing prices; Regulations on professions; Forbidden Callings; Callings which are under a police; Poor laws; The protection of the weak, and Emigration.

Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. Session Ending June 30, 1872. New Orleans, A. W. Hyatt, 8vo. pp. 90. This pamphlet gives a history of the institution named, the Roll of Officers and Cadets, &c. It was founded by the Legislature of Louisiana, in 1855, near Alexandria, Louisiana, on grants of land made by the General Government at different times, from 1806 to 1827, for establishing "A Seminary of Learning." The institution was opened for cadets at the beginning of 1860, under the superintendence of Col. W. T.

Sherman, now the General-in-chief of the Armies of the United States, and continued in successful operation until the close of June, 1860, when it was closed on account of the Civil War, but was re-opened and continued in operation for about a year, when it was again closed by the operations of the war in that region, and remained so until the Autumn of 1865. Its losses during the war, were heavy, and at its close, nothing but its bare walls were left. The Legislature made generous appropriations for its relief. It was re-opened on the 2d of October, 1865. On the 15th of October, 1869, the fine building was laid in ashes, and a fortnight later, its exercises were resumed in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Baton Rouge, where it is now temporarily located.

The course of study in the University is thoroughly practical; its discipline military, and similar to that at West Point, and has both the close, fixed college curriculum, as at Yale College, and the free, elective University System like that of the University of Virginia. It possesses a library of about 11,000 volumes, and a well supplied reading room.

Memoirs of a Huguenot Family: Translated and compiled from the Original Autobiography of the Rev'd James Fontaine, and other Family Manuscripts, comprising an Original Journal of Travels in Virginia, New York, etc. in 1715, and 1716. By ANN MAURY. *With an Appendix, containing a Translation of the Edict of Nantes, The Edict of Revocation, and other Historical Documents.* New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 12mo. pp. 512.

This volume possesses many attractions for a large class of people in this country, namely, the descendants of the Huguenots or French Protestants, who were driven to America by persecution, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis the Fourteenth in the Autumn of 1685. It is the true story of the fortunes and adventures of the progenitor of the Fontaine family in this country, at home and in exile, as one of the suffering refugees and permanent emigrants to the British dominions. He fled from France, and took refuge in England, in which country and Ireland he lived about forty years. He married a beautiful refugee, and raised a family of children, who, when grown, emigrated to America, one after the other, and settled in Virginia. One of the daughters married a refugee, named Maury, the progenitor of the American family of that name. The memoirs in the shape of an auto biography extend to the year 1722.

The Journal of John Fontaine, who was the first of the family who came to Virginia, extends from 1710 to 1717. The Historical Documents in the Appendix, are of great interest and value to the general reader, and especially to the large number of the descendants of the refugees, who fled to America in consequence of events which these documents reveal.

The Rise of the Republic of the United States, By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 8vo. pp. 640. This is the brief title of an important work from the hands of one of the most pains-taking and scholarly of American historians, who, for thirty-five years has been frequently employed in the task of recording historical and biographical facts, mostly of a local character. In 1845 he wrote, in serial form for a Charlestown (Mass.) newspaper, a "History of Charlestown," down to the time of the battle of Bunker's Hill: and in 1849, was published his exhaustive work on the "History of the Siege of Boston and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill." In 1865, was issued his "Life and Times of Joseph Warren."

The researches which these ably prepared works imply, led to the extended investigations into the philosophy of our history as a Republic, and resulted in the production of the carefully written volume here noticed. It comprehends an outline view of the historical facts of the colonial, revolutionary and constitutional periods, with their causes and relations, which derive interest and importance from their connection with the formation and derivation of public opinion, the development of fundamental principles, and the embodiment of these principles into institutions and laws. He has shown how the European emigrant, imbued with the spirit of a new civilization, organized self-governing communities; and he has followed the stages of their growth into a Union. He has traced the origin and rise of a sentiment of nationality, and the effort by which it became embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which was the first covenant of our country, and in the National Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. He has done this under the following general heads: (1) ideas of local self-government; (2) the combination of local self-government and union in the New England Confederacy; (3) how aggression on the principle of local self-government led to revolution and inter-colonial correspondence, and how a common peril occasioned a congress; (4) the ideas of local self-government and of the union for seventy years, and their combination in the plan adopted by the Albany Convention; (5) how the assertion by parliament of a right to tax the colonies by the Stamp Act, evoked a sentiment of union and occasioned a general congress; (6) how the assertion of parliament, in the Townshend revenue acts, or absolute power over the colonies, was met by a constitutional opposition, and how an arbitrary royal order, elicited action in a similar spirit by thirteen assemblies, in defence of their local self-government; (7) how the patriots advanced from an embodiment of public opinion to a party organization, by forming committees of correspondence; (8) how events developed the American Union, and how the demand for a general congress was accompanied by pledges to abide by its decisions; (9) how a general congress formed the association of the United

Colonies, and how support was pledged to the inhabitants of Massachusetts in resisting the alteration of their charters; (10) when the popular leaders recognized the fact of revolution, and began to aim at independence, and how they met the question of sovereignty; (11) how the people of the United Colonies by the Declaration of Independence decreed their existence as a nation composed of free and independent states; (12) how the people, by ordaining the Constitution of the United States instituted republican government.

Mr. Frothingham gives us the conclusion of the whole matter, after a brief allusion to the results of the late Civil War, in these words: "The verdict rendered in the tribunal of force was in favor of the Constitution,—that there shall be but one Republic, with one law for all,"—in other words, a NATION.

Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872. Volume VI, Madison, Wisconsin. Atwood & Culver, State printers, 8vo. pp. 504. This volume lately issued, contains a large number of articles of local and general interest, with sketches of the Annual Reports in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. The following are the titles of the papers, with the names of the respective authors, as far as given in the volume. Life of B. F. Hopkins, by Gen. Atwood.; Memoir of Hon. G. D. Elwood, by Hon. S. D. Hastings; Civil Life of Gov. Barstow, by Hon. E. M. Hunter; Gov. Barstow's Military Services, by Col. E. A. Calkins; Prominent events in the life of Hon. Charles Durkee, by Hon. M. Frank; Sketch of Hon. George Hyer, by Lyman C. Draper; Character of Hon. George Hyer, by Hon. H. A. Tenny; The North-West in 1817, by S. A. Storrow; Forsyth's Journal to St. Anthony, in 1819; Major Forsyth's Letter to Gov. Clark, in 1819; Captain Carver, and Carver's Grant, by D. S. Durrie, with a portrait of Carver; History of Wisconsin's Lead Region, by Dr. Moses Meeker; Western Wisconsin in 1836, by S. N. Palmer; Eleazar Williams, and the lost Prince, by Hon. John V. Smith; Reminiscences of Madison, by Mrs. R. Peck, W. H. Canfield, and Judge J. G. Knapp; Naming of Madison and Dane County, and the Location of the Capital by Lyman C. Draper; Michael St. Cyr, by Lyman C. Draper; Green County Pioneers, by Albert Salisbury; Early Settlement of Rock County, by I. T. Smith; Reminiscences of Janesville, by H. F. James; Pioneer History of Walworth County, by Hon. C. M. Baker; and Draper's Notes on Neyon De Villiers.

The intrinsic value of these several papers are much enhanced by copious critical, historical, and biographical notes by the Editor, Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., the Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and who may be justly regarded as its founder. Dr. Draper is probably one of the best informed of living men concerning the Early history of the North-West.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 12.

KING'S MOUNTAIN BATTLE-GROUND.



KING'S MOUNTAIN BATTLE-GROUND.

Toward the close of a mild day in January, 1849, I arrived at the house of Mr. Leslie, within two miles of the battle-ground of King's mountain, a little south of the dividing line between North and South Carolina, about twelve miles northwest from Yorkville, and almost two hundred miles from Charleston. I had travelled, since early morning, through a slush of mud and snow, with a horse and light carriage, and the beast was very tired ;

so Mr. Leslie brought out two saddled horses from his stable, and upon these we were soon on our way toward the interesting field where the Carolinians defeated the British regulars and Tories, in October, 1780.

We traversed a winding way toward Clarke's Fork of King's creek, and from that stream to the group of hills among which the battle was fought, the ascent was almost imperceptible.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

The whole range known as King's Mountain, extends about sixteen miles from north to south, with several spurs spreading laterally, in each direction. In the vicinity of the battle-field it is composed of a series of great undulations from whose sides burst innumerable springs, making every ravine to sparkle with running water. The hills are gravelly, containing a few small boulders; and were covered with oak, chestnut, pine, birch, gum and tulip-poplar trees, with an undergrowth of laurel, holly and sour-wood. The larger trees stood far apart, and the smaller ones were not very thickly planted, so that the march of an army over those gentle elevations, was comparatively easy; yet it was a strange place for an encampment and a battle, considering the circumstances of the case.

The battle-ground is about a mile and a half south of the North Carolina line. It is a stony ridge extending north and south nearly a mile, and averaging about one hundred feet in height above the ravine which surrounds it. At the northern verge of the battle ridge, in a basin into which several ravines converged, and on the margin of a clear stream of water, was seen a simple monument, composed of a slab of hard slate, erected to the memory of some Americans who fell on the occasion here mentioned. The north side of the slab bore this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Major WILLIAM CHRONICLE, Captain JOHN MATTOCKS, WILLIAM ROBB, and JOHN BOYD, who were killed here fighting in defence of America, on the 7th of October, 1780." On the south side was the following: "Colonel FERGUSON, an officer belonging to his Britannic Majesty, was here defeated and killed." Ferguson was the leader of the Regulars and Tories engaged in the battle.

In the foreground in the above picture, engraved from a sketch which I made at the time of my visit, is seen an immense tulip tree with heavy lateral branches. It was the scene of a tragedy on the morning after the battle. Colonel Cleveland, commander of the American troops in the

battle, had declared that if certain persons, who were the chief marauders in the upper districts of the Carolinas, and who had forfeited their lives, should fall into his hands, he would hang them. The result of the battle, put ten of these men in his power. Under that tree a court-martial was held, and these ten offenders were found guilty of murder and other high crimes. Before noon, the whole ten were hanged by the neck on one of the great lateral branches of that tree; and there, in the wilderness, their bodies were left to be devoured by the buzzards. This was the closing scene of the battle on King's mountain, an event which completely crushed the spirits of the Tories, and weakened, beyond recovery, the royal power in the Carolinas.¹

We returned to Mr. Leslie's at twilight, where I passed the night, and had a most interesting evening with my host's grandfather, William McElwees. He was then eighty-seven years of age, but as vigorous, apparently, as a man of sixty-five. Mr. McElwees was one of Sumter's men in the Revolution, and fought with him at Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount; and he was also in the battle at Guilford Court-House. His mind was clear. His narrative of stirring incidents in his experience whilst following Sumter, was fresh and vivid; and when, at a late hour, the family knelt at the domestic altar, a prayer went up from that patriarch's lips, equal in fervid eloquence, both in words and accents, to anything I had ever heard from the pulpit.

¹ After the capture of Charleston, by the British, in May, 1780, Cornwallis and others over-ran South Carolina, and seemed to have it prostrate at their feet. Early in September, Cornwallis proceeded to invade North Carolina, with his main army, while detachments were sent in various directions to awe the Whigs and encourage the Tories. Major Patrick Ferguson was sent to embody the militia who favored the King, among the mountains west of the Broad river. Many profligate and worthless men joined his standard, and on the first of October, 1780, he crossed that stream and encamped among the hills of King's mountain, with about 1500 men. Several corps of Whig militia united to oppose him, and on the 7th of October, they fell upon his camp on King's Mountain, at the place described in the text. A very severe engagement ensued. The patriots were commanded by Colonels William Campbell, Isaac Shelby, Benjamin Cleveland, John Sevier, Joseph Winston, Charles McDowell and James Williams; and their united forces amounted to about 1800 men. The Americans were victorious. Their spoils were 800 prisoners and 1500 stand of arms. Their loss was only 20 men. —[EDITOR.]

WHO WAS CRISPUS ATTUCKS?

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. J. B. FISHER, of Philadelphia, for the following interesting inquiry concerning the nativity of Crispus Attucks:

In Boston on the fifth of March 1770, a party of men, mostly sailors marched from Dock Square to State Street, (then King St.) and assaulted the guard at the Custom House¹. This mob was led by a man almost a giant in stature. In the affray several of the assailants were killed. Among the killed was the gigantic leader, Crispus Attucks. This has generally been considered as the scene of the first bloodshed in the American Revolution.

Who was Crispus Attucks? By the testimony of the witnesses given at the trial in November 1770, he is called the "mulatto." I believe grave doubts can be thrown on this assumption, and that the weight of carefully examined testimony will prove that he was a Massachusetts Indian, and that the first life lost in our great revolutionary struggle, was that of one of the ancient possessors of the soil of the race which produced a Philip of Mount Hope, and other great minds and capable leaders.

First, the term "Mulatto" was applied very loosely up to a late date. In 1834, in the Marshpee Indian case, before the Massachusetts legislature Hon. Charles Marston, (one of the overseers) testified that Mr. Fish, had a Sunday School, principally composed of white children. He did not recollect ever seeing more than eight colored children in it. There were more whites. The overseer paid the school mistress seven and sixpence a week, and she boards herself. To an Indian who kept school in winter, was paid twelve and nineteen dollars a month. The whites who attend Mr. Fish's meeting, never pay anything to him or to the church. When the tax is required, the people get rid of their tax by attending Mr. Fish's meeting. There was always twice as many whites as blacks in the society. Last summer (1833) he counted eighteen colored persons, and twice that

number of whites. Mr. Dwight, one of the committee asked, if so many whites being there, did not tend to discourage the Indians, from being interested in the meeting. Mr. Marston thought it might. (Apes' Indian Nullification, Boston, 1835, pp. 165.) Here the terms "colored persons," "blacks," and "Indians," are synonymous. They all mean Marshpee Indians.

In 1763, Marshpee was incorporated as a district in words as follows: "Be it enacted &c., that all lands belonging to the Indians and Mulattos in Marshpee &c." This seems to be alliterative law phraseology, covering a people by the names by which they were usually known. Again in the Trial (Boston, 1824, 12 mo.) to show that the terms Mulatto and Indian, were synonymously used, see examination of Ebenezer Bridgham, and Samuel Quincy for the Crown, pp 9.

Question. Did you see a mulatto among the persons who surrounded the soldiers?

Answer. I did not observe. *Question.* Did they seem to be sailors or townsmen?

Answer. They were dressed some of them in the habits of sailors.

The third witness after this is Langford, (pp 12.) *Question.* Did you know the Indian who was killed?

Answer. No.

Question. Did you see anybody press on the soldiers with a cordwood stick?

Answer. No."

Both these questions refer to Attucks, who was called the same day both Indian and Mulatto. Thus it seems that Brewer who called Attucks, "the Mulatto fellow" in 1770, was justified by an act of Incorporation which called Indians "Mulattos" in 1760; and in the absence of other testimony, such evidence does not in the least prove him to be of African origin.

But we have direct testimony. Mr. George T. Hewes, one of the famous "Boston Tea Party" published his Reminiscences, in New York, in 1835. On page 103, he says: "Mr. Pierce remembers Attucks distinctly, though he never saw him before. Attucks, also, who he says was a Nantucket Indian, belonging on board a Whale ship

¹ See RECORD, page 123.

of Mr. Folger's, then in the harbor, (and he remembers distinctly the peculiar noise of a frightful war whoop which he yelled,) this Attucks he cautioned to keep off, and be careful." This is direct testimony, and is corroborated. John Adams, on the Trial, (pp 116, Boston 1824) refers to this war-whoop, when he says "The mob whistling, screaming and rending like an Indian yell." Adams, again says: "This Attucks appears to have undertaken to be the hero of the night, and to lead this army with banners, to form them in the first place in Dock Square, and march them up to King Street with their clubs." Bailey, a witness, says, "I saw a number of men going up Cornhill, and the 'Mulatto fellow' headed them, in number betwixt twenty and thirty. They appeared to be sailors."

We have progressed thus far: Attucks was a sailor and the leader of a mob of sailors. Now first for two questions to analyze. Was it dramatically probable if Attucks was a negro, in, at that time slaveholding Massachusetts, that he should have been the leader of a mob of sailors? Secondly, As an Indian was he more likely to have been a sailor, and the leader of a mob of sailors? The negro, at that time in Massachusetts, was in the usual servile social abasement that attends slavery. In the trial, "Andrew, Mr. Oliver Wendell's negro" was sworn, and gave important testimony. But the next witness was his master, who vouched for him, without which his testimony would not apparently have stood. "Oliver Wendell Esq; sworn, *Question.* Is the witness last examined your servant? *Answer.* Yes. *Question.* What is his general character for truth? *Answer.* It is good: And Mr. Wendell, goes on, saying "he is a *fellow* of a lively imagination, and will sometimes amuse the servants in the *kitchen*, but I never knew him to tell a serious lie." And Mr. Adams compliments the black witness, as "Andrew, Mr. Wendell's negro man, of whom his master gives a particular and good character."

In view of the dramatic properties of *time* and *place*, I do not think if Attucks had been a negro, that he could have been, in

the words of John Adams, on the 5th of March, 1770, "the hero of the night, leading his army with banners, &c., formed in Dock Square, up to King Street." His social status would have been such, that the probabilities are against it. As an Indian, however, it would be different. Crispus Attucks, might in character, be the leader of an affray, or the inaugurator of a revolution. A fact or two will serve to demonstrate my position. While at that time in Massachusetts, the negro occupied the most servile position, the Indian occupied one of almost social equality with the white population.

In the office of the Secretary of State in Massachusetts, will be found a muster roll, containing a "return of men enlisted in the first regiment of Continental troops, in the county of Barnstable, for three years, and during the war, in Colonel Bradford's regiment" commencing in 1777. Among these volunteers are the names of twenty-six Marshpee Indians. The whole number drawn from the County of Barnstable numbered but One hundred and forty-nine men, nearly one-fifth of whom were volunteers from the little Indian plantation of Marshpee, which then did not contain more than one hundred male heads of families. These Indian soldiers fought during the war, and as far as can be ascertained from documents or tradition, all but one fell martyrs to Liberty, in the struggle for Independence. There was, in 1835, but one Indian living who received a pension for his services as a revolutionary soldier, in Marshpee—'Old Isaac Wickham,' and he was not in Bradford's regiment. Parson Holly, in a memorial to the Legislature in 1783, states that most of the women in Marshpee, had lost their husbands during the war; at that time there were seventy widows at one plantation.

Such were the Massachusetts Indians during the Revolutionary war. We can realize that Crispus Attucks, a gigantic specimen of such a race, could lead the crowd that came "whistling, screaming, and rending like an Indian yell," up King Street, on the 5th of March 1770.

I have every reason to believe that the

negro makes a good sailor; and there is no reason why Crispus Attucks, might not have been a negro and a sailor on board Capt. Folger's whale ship. We also know that the Massachusetts Indians were a nautical people, and have been and are still employed on whaling voyages. A writer in the *Boston Advocate* in 1833, says, "I am informed that many of our stoutest whalers are produced among our small Indian tribes." Apes says (p. 78) "Sometimes an Indian bound on a whaling voyage, would earn four or five hundred dollars and the shipmaster would account to the overseer for the whole sum." To this day the remnants of some of these tribes are sailors; and I am told the Gay-head Indians are renowned as boat steerers and harpooners, very responsible positions also. So that Crispus Attucks, as a sailor, was at any rate as likely to be an Indian, as a negro, and much more likely to be the leader of a party of sailors. John Adams on the trial, gives us a key to Attucks' residence. He says: "This was the behavior of Attucks; to whose mad behavior, in all probability, the dreadful carnage of that night is chiefly to be ascribed; and it is in this manner, this town has been often treated, and an Attucks from Framingham, a Carr from Ireland, happening to be here," &c.

Upon this hint I examined Barry's *History of Framingham*. On page 64, I find a note relating the marriage of Prince Yongay, a negro, in 1737, to Nancy Peter Attucks, of Framingham, "the name" says Mr. Barry "indicating Indian extraction." We will refer to that again. In 1764-5, the number of negroes in Framingham is given at 25. Had Crispus Attucks, been among them, I am certain the rever-

end historian would have found it out. The Natick Indians appear to have been the primitive occupants of the town. In 1676, John Uktuck, his wife and children were condemned for participating in King Philip's war. The lives of the women and children were spared. It does not seem clear whether John Uktuck (Query Attucks?) was executed or not. Roger Williams in his "Key into the Language of America" defines "Attucks, Deere." Cotton, "Vocabulary of the Massachusetts, (or *Natick*) Indian Language" defines "Attuk, a deer." Elliot's Bible (same language, Natic or Massachusetts) Deer—Ahtuk, Song of Solomon 2^d 9th. The Surname Attucks is then evidently, an Indian, a Natick Indian, and not a negro surname.

Now I claim, that Crispus Attucks was a Natick Indian from Framingham, a sailor, employed on a whale ship of Capt. Folger's from Nantucket, then lying (on 5th March, 1770) in Boston Harbor. It may be argued that Attucks was a half-breed Indian, part negro. This is possible, but I have found no proof of such a fact. The fact of Folger's ship being in Boston harbor is a matter of record, and that record which I have not seen, may settle the question of his nationality. The town records of Framingham, may throw some additional light on the question, that may prove my error. But until such further development is made, he stands as a Natick Indian from Framingham, with his native Indian name, his occupation dramatically in character, a sailor, and a leader of sailors, and the hero of this opening affray that led to American Independence, and a rapidly approaching Continental Empire.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

When the army entered Philadelphia, in 1778, it was greatly in want of paper for cartridges and only after long search could any be obtained. At last there was found in the garret of a house (where Benj. Franklin previously had his print-

ing office,) twenty-five hundred copies of Rev. Gilbert Tenant's sermon on "Defensive war," which had been printed by Franklin. These were all taken and speedily used to wrap the cartridges, which won the battle of Monmouth.

LINCOLN MEDALS.



MEDAL FROM THE FRENCH DEMOCRATS.

In the "American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies, for October, 1872, appears the following communication :

"There are no more interesting medals in the Presidential series—those of Washington, alone, excepted—than those relating to Abraham Lincoln. The Political Medals are much more numerous than those of any other President, but added to these are the Memorial Medals, including many beautiful pieces.

"It appears strange that no work adequately describing these Medals, has ever been issued. Mr. A. H. Satterlee, in his valuable work on "Presidential Medals," mentioned most of those struck up to 1862, but these are a small and by no means important portion. I hope at no very distant day to issue a catalogue of the pieces, and wish to make it as full and valuable as possible. To this end I am collecting scarce medals and medalets, and would request all collectors who have any in their possession, to send me either a rubbing or a minute description, and always to name in what metal it is struck, with the size, according to the American scale. Communications may be addressed to 12 East Thirtieth Street, New York city."

"A. C. ZABRISKIE."

Through the kindness of the publisher of Lossing's "History of the Civil War," the RECORD is enabled to give an outline picture, about one third less than the size of the original, (which is 4 inches in diameter,) of a magnificent gold medal,

caused to be struck, and presented to the widow of President Lincoln, by forty thousand Democrats of France, in 1866. The funds for the purpose were collected in small sums. The French Government tried to prevent the movement, and failed. Napoleon would not allow the medal to be struck at the Imperial mint, and it was done in Switzerland. The Editor of the RECORD was indebted to Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, for a fine photographic copy of the original, and of documents which accompanied the medal from France.

On one side of the medal, in relief, is a profile of Mr. Lincoln, surrounded by the words, in French, "DEDICATED BY THE FRENCH DEMOCRACY. TWICE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." On the reverse is an altar, bearing the following inscription, also in French: "LINCOLN, HONEST MAN, ABOLISHED SLAVERY, REESTABLISHED THE UNION, AND SAVED THE REPUBLIC, WITHOUT VEILING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY. HE WAS ASSASSINATED THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1865." Below all, are the words, "LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY." On one side of the altar stands winged Victory, with her right hand resting upon a sword, and her left holding a civic wreath. On the other side

stand two emancipated slaves—the younger, a lad, offering a palm branch, and the elder pointing him to the American Eagle, bearing the shield, the olive-branch, and the lightning, with the motto of the Union. The elder freed-man holds the musket of the militia man, to which their citizenship entitles them. Near them are emblems of industry and progress. Back of Victory are seen an anchor, merchandize, and ships, emblematical of commerce. Over the altar is a triangle, the symbol of the trinity—the trinity of man's unalienable rights—LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY.

The following is a translation of the letter in the French language, addressed to Mrs. Lincoln, by the committee having the matter in charge :

"Paris, October 13, 1866.

"Madame :—

"We have been charged with the duty of presenting to you the medal in honor of

the great and honest man whose name you bear, and which 40,000 French citizens have caused to be struck, with a desire to express their sympathy for the American Union, in the person of one of its most illustrious and purest representatives.

"If France possessed the liberty enjoyed by Republican America, we would number with us not merely thousands, but millions of the admirers of Lincoln, and of the partisans of those opinions to which he devoted his life, and which are consecrated by his death.

"Please accept, Madame, the homage of our profound respect.

"The members of the Committee :—
ETIENNE ARAGO, CH. L. CHASSIN, L. GREPPO, LAURENT PICHAT, ENG. DESPOIS, L. KNEIP, C. THOMAS ALBERT, J. MICHELET, JULES BARNI, T. DELORD, V. CHAFFOUR, E. LITTRÉ, V. SCHÆLCHER, V. JOIGNEAUX, VER. MANGIN, EDGAR QUINET, LOUIS BLANC, EUGENE PELLETAN, VICTOR HUGO."

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS' MEDAL.



THE DAVIS' MEDAL.

The only medal given as a token of grateful recognition of valuable services, by the Confederates during the late Civil War, was the one of which the above engraving is a copy, the exact size of the original, and which is in the possession of Mr. Thomas L. Thornell, of New York city. It was issued under the following circumstances :

General Banks fitted out an expedition, at the close of the Summer of 1863, to make a lodgement on the soil of Texas, at Sabine Pass, the outlet from Lake Sabine into the Gulf of Mexico. For that purpose, four thousand disciplined troops were placed under the command of General Franklin as leader, who was instructed to land them a few miles below the Pass,

and then to move directly upon the Confederate works, if any should be found there, and occupied. Admiral Farragut detailed a naval force of gun-boats to form a part of the expedition, and these sailed, with the troops on transports, from New Orleans, on the 5th of September.

Instead of following instructions, the gun-boats made a direct attack upon the Confederate works, without landing the troops, intending to have them go ashore when the garrison should be expelled, and two gun-boats which were there, should be captured, or driven up the stream. The landing party consisted of about one hundred and fifty sharp-shooters, distributed among the vessels.

On the 8th of September, the gun-boats and transports crossed the bar at Sabine Pass, and three of the former went up two separate channels to attack the fort, (which mounted eight heavy guns, three of them rifled) leaving one of the gun-boats to cover the landing of a division of troops, under General Weitzel, at a proper time.

The expedition having been in sight for twenty-eight hours, the Confederate gar-

rison was ready for their assailants, and when the three gun-boats were abreast the fort, they received a fire from the whole of its eight guns. The boilers of two of them were penetrated by shells, and the vessels were surrendered. A third one ran aground, when Franklin, seeing the naval force disabled, made no serious attempt to land. With the transports and the grounded vessel, which floated at midnight, he hastened over the bar and returned to New Orleans, followed by the shouts of the triumphant Texans. He left behind him as trophies for them, two hundred men as prisoners, fifty killed and wounded, and two gun-boats with fifteen heavy rifled guns. The assailants had been repulsed by forty-two men, mostly Irishmen, whose little force when full, was about two hundred men. They bore the name of the "Davis Guards." For their gallant achievement on that occasion, Jefferson Davis presented each of the men with a silver medal, on one side of which was engraved "D. G."—Davis Guards—and a Maltese cross; and on the other side, "Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863."

BERNAL DIEZ DEL CASTILLO.¹

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Valentini (who has spent the last ten years in Central America,) for the following copy of the portrait, signature and coat-of-arms, of Bernal Diez; also for the accompanying account of the matter. It is believed

that the portrait of Diez is unknown to the literati of this country. If any reader of the RECORD has a different opinion, he is invited to communicate it. The RECORD is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Chas. C. Jones, Jr., of New York, who invited Mr. Valentini to make this contribution.

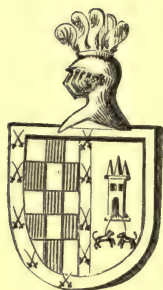
We feel a high satisfaction in publishing the portrait of one of the most celebrated historians that the great epoch of Spanish conquest in America has produced. Any one acquainted with the history of that period is familiar with the gallant Bernal Diez del Castillo, the soldier in the army of Hernan Cortés, and his faithful companion through all hardships of battles and marches, who, after having put aside his sword and cuirass, took up the pen and gave us those memoirs¹ full of charming

¹ Bernal Diez del Castillo was born in Medina del Campo, Old Castile, near the close of the 15th century. In 1534, he went to America, and joined the expedition which sailed from Cuba for Yucatan under Cordova and Grijalva, three and four years afterward. He became attached to Cortez, and was the friend and follower of that chief in all of his most important battles and marches. He was always loyal and valorous. His history of the conquest was written to correct many alleged misstatements of his rival, Gomara, in his "Chronicle of New Spain," and in which he ignored the services of Diez and others, and gave the glory to Cortez.

Diez completed his history in 1558, but it was not published until 1632, when it was printed at Madrid. It has very little literary merit, and being a plea for justice in the case of the author, it seems to show much vanity on the part of Diez. It is admired for the simplicity of its narratives and the evidences of its truthfulness. An English translation by John Ingraham Lockhart, was published in 1844. The work has been assailed by Wilson, in his "New History of the Conquest of Mexico," published in Philadelphia, in 1859, in which the author attempts to show that it is a collection of fables.

The picture here given is a fac simile of Mr. Valentini's pen-and-ink copy from the original engraving.—[EDITOR.]

¹ "Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España." Madrid: 1632.



General Diet, 1
1611

naturalness, which nobody can read without becoming deeply convinced that he is dealing with a chronicler of unimpeachable veracity. Bernal Diez needed not to have assured us that all he narrates is strictly true. "Indeed," he says, "these are not old tales or romances of the seventh century; for, if I may so say, what is contained in my history happened but yesterday."

We trusted him without that affirmation, and now our confidence is still greater, since we are enabled to contemplate his open features, which really seem to be the true mirror of his character and style.

We carefully drew his likeness from an old engraving found in a copy of Juarros' History of the Kingdom of Guatemala, into which it had been pasted by the hand of the late Dr. Padillo, a very learned collector of Central American curiosities and books, all purchased after his death by the university of the capital of Guatemala. From what source it came into the possession of Dr. Padillo, we were unable to ascertain; but the conquistador's signature was found identical with that existing in the manuscript of his work, deposited in the *cabildo* of the above-named city. Thus, we may trust for the present in its authenticity, until all doubt shall be removed by the discovery of the original (probably an oil painting) from which it had been taken.

As for the coat-of-arms of the Diez del Castillo, we were kindly allowed to make a copy of it by Doña Maria Josefa Diez del Castillo Batres, of Guatemala city, the last direct descendant of the famous conqueror. This worthy matron gave us much valuable information concerning her ancestor's Castilian pedigree. The home of the Diez' was in the mountains of Burgos; their castle situated at Hontanares, commanding the valley of Toranzo. As a heraldic emblem of their fidelity to the crown, some Spanish king had granted them those two hounds which may be distinguished lashed to the gate of the castle. She furnished us also with full evidence that Bernal Diez lived in wedlock with Doña Teresa Becerra, daughter of another conquistador, Don Bartolomé Becerra, and that only the ignorance of authors had corrupted their family name into "Diaz," the genuine name being "Diez" del Castillo, that is, the TEN OF THE CASTLE. Bernal Diez died, quite old, as regidor of the city of Guatemala.

The above facts cannot fail to be of interest to the students of American history; and they will be particularly pleased to have before them the honest soldier's likeness, which is now presented to the literary public for the first time.

PH. VALENTINI.

New York, September 1872.

THE STORY OF A REGIMENT.

By COL. A. G. BRACKETT.—(Concluded from page 494.)

The following is a list of officers who resigned from the regiment in the year 1861, most of whom joined the Confederate Army:—

Major and Brevet-Colonel Charles A. May, Captain Reuben P. Campbell, Captain William Steele, Captain Richard H. Anderson, Captain James M. Hawes, Captain William D. Smith, Captain Francis C. Armstrong, First Lieutenant George B. Anderson, First Lieutenant John Pegram, First Lieutenant John B. Villepigue,

First Lieutenant John Mullins, First Lieutenant George Jackson, Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Berry, Second Lieutenant Solomon Williams, Second Lieutenant James C. Snodgrass, Brevet Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Sloan.

The following named officers were dismissed:—

Captain Charles H. Tyler, Captain Beverly H. Robertson, Brevet Second Lieutenant Frank A. Reynolds.

There were but seven companies of

Cavalry altogether at the battle of Bull Run, Va., fought July 21st, 1861, one of which was company K, Second Dragoons, commanded by Captain Francis C. Armstrong, who afterwards joined the Confederates. The company did good service on that day, and had several men wounded.

In speaking of the conduct of the Cavalry at Bull Run, Colonel Andrew Porter, commanding 1st Brigade, Second Division, says:—"Among those who deserve special mention, are Major Palmer, and the Cavalry officers under him, who, by their daring intrepidity, made the effectiveness of that corps all that it could be on such a field in supporting batteries, feeling the enemy's position and covering our retreat.

The main portion of the regiment was at that time in Utah, and was not sent East until the autumn of 1861, when it was sent to Washington under Captain Pleasanton, and was thoroughly refitted at Washington.

Several changes among the officers took place during the year 1861, and 1862. Colonel Cooke was promoted to Brigadier-General on the 12th of November, 1861, when Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry became Colonel. At the time of his promotion, he was serving in the West as a Brigadier-General of the U. S. Volunteers. Many other changes occurred among the subordinate officers, during that year.

On the 3d of August, 1861, the designation of the regiment was changed from the Second Dragoons to the Second Cavalry, by an Act of Congress; and on the 17th of July, 1862, by another Act, three Majors were allowed to each regiment.

At the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, fought, on the 21st of February, 1862, about seven miles from Fort Craig, Company G, Second Cavalry, and a portion of Company I, served as artillerists in a battery which was commanded by Captain Alexander McRae, of the 3d Cavalry. The behavior of the men of the Second Cavalry at this fight is beyond all praise. They served the guns until they were all killed and wounded, and the heroic McRae and First Lieutenant Mishlen, were

killed with them. A writer says "the gallant McRae and his men stood at the post of duty and performed acts of heroism worthy Sparta's best days, until none of them were left to do more."

In the operations in Virginia, during the campaign of 1862, the regiment under Captain Pleasanton, served as Provost Guard. Before the battle of White Oak Swamp, a portion of the Second Cavalry with parts of the First and Sixth Cavalry, were sent out to Old Church to lead the enemy to believe that our army intended to retire to the Pamunkey.

A very dashing and successful reconnoissance was made near New Bridge, Virginia, on the 4th of May, by Lieutenant Bowen, of the Topographical Engineers, escorted by a squadron of the Second Cavalry under Colonel Woodbury. Our troops encountered a Louisiana regiment, and with little loss, drove it back upon its brigade, killing a large number and capturing several prisoners. For this affair Captain Gordon was breveted.

When General Lee with his army determined to invade Pennsylvania, his advance was met at Beverly Ford, Va., June 9th, 1863. The Second Cavalry bore a most honorable share in this fight. This was the grandest cavalry combat of the War, and it never had anything to equal it on this continent, and few, if any, elsewhere. The United States horsemen numbered over ten thousand, and the Confederates numbered about the same. Our forces, with a brigade of infantry, crossed the Rappahannock between Beverly's Ford and Culpepper, and attacked Stuart's Cavalry under the immediate command of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton, about five o'clock in the morning. After getting into line, our people pushed the Confederates back from their rifle pits some three miles, they carrying with them their sixteen pieces of artillery, and disputing every inch of ground as our line advanced. The battle lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon, and was fought almost entirely with the sabre. Brigadier-General Pleasanton, (Major in the Second Cavalry,) was in supreme com-

mand, assisted by Brigadier-Generals John Buford, (late a Captain in the Second Cavalry) and David M. Gregg.

At the close of the fight there were but five officers left for duty with the regiment, viz:—Captain Wesley Merritt, commanding, Captain T. F. Rodenbough, First Lieutenants Henry Noyes and William H. Harrison and Second Lieutenant Michael Lawless, all of whom behaved most gallantly. Captain Merritt was shortly afterwards made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The action at Upperville, and the battle of Gettysburg followed soon after; the Cavalry acting on the flanks of the army and rendering great service in making reconnoissances. These fights pretty well used up the regiment, as there were several of the officers absent, who were acting as General Officers and Commanders of Regiments, in the Volunteer forces, besides those on Staff duty. Colonel Thomas J. Wood was a Major-General of Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen was on Mustering duty; Major John W. Davidson and Alfred Pleasanton, Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers; Major Charles J. Whiting, commanding Reserve Cavalry Brigade; Captain Wesley Merritt, Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Captain Lewis Merrill, Colonel Second Missouri Cavalry; Captain John K. Misner, Colonel of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and Captain Charles J. Walker, Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

After burying the dead at Gettysburg, General Meade prepared to follow the retreating Confederate Army under General Lee, which was making the best of its way back to Virginia. The Cavalry pushed forward to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge and captured its guard. General Buford was at the same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown. The duty assigned to the Cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harassed, his trains destroyed and many captures of guns and prisoners made.

After halting a day at Middletown to

procure necessary supplies and bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July, was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights near the marsh which runs in advance of Williamsport. In taking this position, several skirmishes and affairs were had with the enemy, principally by the Cavalry and the Eleventh and Sixth corps.

The Cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard of the enemy at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. General Gregg's Division of Cavalry crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Shepardstown had a spirited contest, in which the enemy was driven to Martinsburg and Winchester, and pursued and harassed in his retreat. After crossing into Virginia the Cavalry was pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge. The Confederate Army retiring to the Rapidan, a position was taken by the Union Army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July. The Second Cavalry had been engaged at Williamsport, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Falling Waters, Manassas Gap and Brandy Station.

In the Spring of 1864 the regiment was attached to the Reserve Brigade, Brigadier General Gibbs of General Torbert's First Division of the Cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General Sheridan. It was engaged at the action at Todd's Farm near the Wilderness on the 7th and 8th of May, and again at Old Church, where Torbert's Division held the Old Church Tavern Cross Roads on the 30th of May with a picket force extending on the road to Cool Arbor. A movement of the Confederates was made about two P. M. upon these pickets, who were driven in, and a sharp engagement ensued, with a loss of eighty or ninety on each side when the Confederates were driven back.

On Saturday two divisions of Cavalry under Generals Torbert and Gregg were pushed forward towards Mechanicsville as a reconnoissance of the Confederate line.

Near the Tolopatomy creek, a tributary of the Pamunkey, a sharp engagement took place with a cavalry force of the Confederates, which resulted in forcing them back some distance, leaving a part of their dead and wounded. The loss of the Union force was about four hundred, and that of the Confederates supposed to be no less. After seizing Hanover Ferry, General Torbert's cavalry captured seventy-five Confederate cavalymen including six officers.

Sheridan's Cavalry corps crossed the Pamunkey river on the 4th of June, marching by the way of Aylett's and encamping on Herring creek. On the 10th he encamped about three miles north-east of Trevillian station. On the morning of the 11th General Torbert with his division and Col. Gregg of General Gregg's division attacked the Confederates. After an obstinate contest they drove the latter from successive lines of breastworks, through an impassable forest, back on Trevillian station. In the meantime General Custer proceeded by a country road and reached the station in rear of the Confederate cavalry. On his arrival at this point the Confederates broke into a complete rout, leaving their dead, and nearly all their wounded in our hands; also twenty officers, five hundred men, and three hundred horses. The next day the rail road was thoroughly broken up. This occupied until 3 o'clock when Sheridan directed Gen. Torbert to advance with his division and General Davis's Brigade of General Gregg's division in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reenforced by Infantry during the night, and also constructed rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. On the extreme right a portion of the Reserve Brigade, including the Second Cavalry, carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by the Infantry. Night closed the contest. The Cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Sheridan's loss in killed and wounded amounted to five hundred and seventy-five.

Near Winchester on the 9th of September Sheridan attacked the Confederate forces under General Early, and after a stubborn and sanguinary engagement which lasted from early in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing twenty-five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded. Two general officers of the Confederates were killed and three wounded. Most of their wounded and all of their dead fell into the hands of the National troops, whose losses were severe. General D. A. Russell was killed, and Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded.

The conduct of these officers and men was in the highest degree creditable. They charged and carried every position taken up by the Confederates from Opequan creek to Winchester. The Confederates were strong in numbers and obstinate in their fighting.

At Cedar Creek, Virginia, on the 19th of October, Sheridan's army achieved a great victory. The attack on the Confederates was made at 3 P. M. by left half wheel of the whole line, with a division of Cavalry turning each flank of the enemy. The whole line advanced. The Confederates, after a stubborn resistance broke and fled and were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured numbered over fifty pieces. Over sixteen hundred prisoners were taken, with a large number of wagons and ambulances. Many valuable officers were lost in this battle. General Bidwell and Colonel Thorburn were killed. Generals Wright, Grover, Ricketts and Colonel Sherwood were wounded. The losses on both sides were very severe.

Colonel Thomas J. Wood of the Second Cavalry, had in the meantime been serving in the Western armies, as a General Officer. He participated in many engagements, and was wounded at Stone River on the 31st of December, 1862, and again at the Battle of Lovejoys Station on the 2nd of September, 1864. He became a Major General of Volunteers on the 27th of January, 1865.

The Regiment, what then was left of it,

spent the Winter of 1864 and 1865 at Hagerstown, Maryland, under command of Captain Charles E. Norris. In April, 1865, it was so reduced as to be entirely unserviceable, there being but six officers and seventy-four enlisted men present with it. It was impossible to obtain recruits for the regular regiments, the high bounties offered to the volunteers, causing men, as a matter of course, to prefer the volunteer service. The officers were all employed on various duties connected with the military service of the country.

From Hagerstown the regiment went to Monrovia, where it remained until October, when it was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under command of Capt. Norris, and during the summer of 1865, was filled up with recruits. It remained in Kansas until the Fall of 1866, when it was sent to the Department of the Platte, the head quarters of the regiment being at Fort Laramie. Lieutenant Colonel Palmer took command of the regiment in the Fall of 1866. The companies of the regiment were very widely scattered.

When the army was increased late in July, 1866, several of the officers received merited promotion. Brevets were conferred with an unsparing hand, and they ceased to be considered valuable.

On the 21st of December, 1866, a frightful massacre occurred near Fort Phil. Kearney, D. T. by which twenty-seven enlisted men of the regiment lost their lives. It appears that a party under command of Brevet Lieut. Col. William J. Fetterman, Captain in the 18th Infantry had gone out from the fort towards a pine forest near Pine creek, D. T. for the purpose of getting timbers for the fort, when they were suddenly surrounded by a large band of hostile Sioux under the leadership of Red Cloud. All of the soldiers were killed. They fought desperately but could do nothing against the overwhelming numbers of the savages. The soldiers all belonged to Company C, Second Cavalry.

Another frightful massacre of soldiers belonging to the regiment occurred on the 1st of July, 1867. It appears that a com-

pany of soldiers under Lieutenant Kidder were sent out from Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, with despatches to the troops who were serving in Kansas. While on Barren Creek, not far from Fort Wallace, in Kansas, they were surrounded by a large band of hostile Indians, overpowered after a stout resistance, and all of them killed.

On the 1st of January, 1868, Major Alfred Pleasanton resigned. He had rendered good service during the rebellion as a General Officer. Captain James S. Brisbin of the 9th Cavalry was promoted in his place.

Colonel Thomas J. Wood retired from active service on the fifth of June, 1868, with the full rank of Major-General, he having been serving as such when he received the wounds which disabled him. Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine N. Palmer was thereupon promoted Colonel. Major Albert G. Brackett, an officer in the war with Mexico, of the 1st Cavalry, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in Palmer's place.

In May and June, 1869, a battalion of four companies of the regiment was sent to Montana Territory under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brackett. These were companies F, G, H, and L.

On the 27th of October, three enlisted men belonging to the regiment, who were out hunting, were attacked in the night by a party of Indians near La prêtre creek, Wyoming Territory. Two of the men were killed.

The Indians in Montana had become very troublesome and it was determined to chastise them. For this purpose companies F, G, H and L, under command of Major Eugene Baker was sent out against them. After traveling several days Baker's command came upon the Indians on the 23d of January, 1870, on the Maria's river, and after a vigorous attack entirely routed them. About one hundred and seventy three Indians were killed, and a large amount of Indian property was destroyed. This wholesome chastisement had a good effect upon the Northern Indians, who have since that time

maintained peaceful relations with the Whites.

On the 4th of May, 1870, Captain David S. Gordon, with his company D, Second Cavalry, near Atlantic city, Wyoming Territory, discovered and charged upon a body of Indians in possession of stolen stock, recovering all the animals, killing two Indians, wounding and dispersing the rest. Later in the day, with First Lieutenant Charles B. Stambaugh, Second Cavalry, and ten men, he encountered and fought for one hour and a half a party of sixty or seventy Indians, killing five and wounding several. His loss was one killed and one wounded.

On the 15th of May, 1870, Sergeant Patrick Leonard and four men of company C, Second Cavalry, searching on the Little Blue river, in Nebraska, for strayed horses were suddenly surrounded and fired upon by a party of fifty Indians. Private Hubbard and two horses were wounded at the first fire. The Sergeant dismounted his party, giving his horses to the wounded soldier to be held. The Indians immediately charged, but were repulsed with one killed, and it is believed, three wounded. Sergeant Leonard then killed his two wounded horses and formed a breastwork of them. No sooner was this done than the Indians again charged—were again repulsed—and retired with two empty saddles, besides four Indians wounded.

Within half an hour they returned for their dead and wounded, and for two hours kept up a series of feigned attacks and desultory sharpshooting. Failing to accomplish anything, they retired. The Sergeant then withdrew his party, having had all his horses killed, took under his charge a settler's family consisting of two women and one child, and started for the lower settlements. Having gone about a mile he was again surrounded by Indians, who, upon the appearance of a party of surveyors, fled, without renewing the attack. The Sergeant and his party reached Captain Spaulding's camp between 10 and 11 o'clock the same night.

On the night of June 14th, 1870, one hundred and fifty Indians with two hundred and fifty head of stock crossed the Union Pacific rail road five miles east of Ogallala. Immediately upon learning the fact, Captain Elijah R. Wells, First Lieutenant Randolph Norwood and thirty-seven men of Company E, Second Cavalry, started for the point of crossing, which they reached at 10 o'clock, A. M. Following the trail thence, they arrived at North Platte at daybreak, crossed it after considerable difficulty, and came upon a large band of Indians which they chased thirty miles.

Captain Wells captured one Indian, twenty-six lodges, ten ponies, a large number of pack saddles, etc., besides all the camp equipage of an Indian village.

THE FIRST RAILROADS AND LOCOMOTIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In an article referring to this subject, on page 503 of the RECORD, the writer "S" quotes the History of Delaware County, as his authority that "the first railroad in the United States was built in Ridley township, in 1806, by Thomas Leiper" and he states that the author of that work obtained this information from the late Hon. Geo. C. Leiper, the eldest son of Thomas Leiper. It will be apparent from a consideration of the facts hereafter presented, that Mr. Leiper was mis-

taken in the year he gave as that in which the road was built, and this may be classed with other errors that sometimes circulate unchallenged for years, and are in time accepted as accurate portions of history.

In a note on page 389 of the History of Delaware County, the author says "Previous to engaging in the railroad enterprise, Mr. Thomas Leiper employed a millwright from Scotland named Somerville to lay a track sixty yards in length at a grade of one inch and a half to the yard

he having seen a similar one in Scotland, &c." This experiment of Somerville was made on land adjoining the Bull's Head Tavern, in Philadelphia, and not until the year 1809; therefore, as it occurred *previous to Leiper's engaging in the railroad enterprise*, there certainly had been no railroad constructed by him in Ridley township, before that year.

There is however other evidence to prove that it was not built until the year following, viz: 1810. In the Delaware County Republican of Feb. 24th, 1860, the editor states that he was in possession of a memorandum book kept by Thomas Leiper's own hand, commencing in 1807, and ending in 1810. He says "It appears therein that he (Leiper) *contemplated* the road in 1809." This date corresponds with the year that the experiment was made at the Bull's Head Tavern. "In May of that year (1809) he made an esti-

mate for a railway three-fourths of a mile long from his quarries to the landing place on Crum Creek to be built of wood, opposite which he has a short profile of the work. The estimate is not complete and the idea, as far as the book is concerned, seems to be abandoned until January or February of the following year. He then estimates for three-fourths of a mile of the railroad minutely and arrives at the conclusion that it will cost including the survey, \$1592 47-100. It would seem from this that the road was commenced in 1810, and completed in that year." In view of this testimony I think it may be safely assumed that three years *previous* to the building of Leiper's road "the first railroad in America, was built on the Western slope of Beacon Hill, near Boston."

THEODORE L. CHASE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1872.

The following letter on the subject of early railroads in this county, may be appropriately appended to the above, as showing how faintly men, at that time, conceived the power of the locomotive, as seen in our day:

Stockport, July, 1830.

Respected Friend,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD¹:

Since my last, I have had a long, heavy sickness, my recovery not expected, that made a chasm in my correspondence.

I have received two of your New York papers containing a history of the progress

in improving Rail Roads. I read it with close attention, then observed to a friend that the best of fruit was *slow in ripening*.

I am most pleased with De Witt Clinton's account of his ride on the Rail Road from Baltimore to Ellicotts mills, on Patapsco, having formerly been so well acquainted with all the Ellicott's said mills and surfaces of the country between there and Baltimore. Suffice it to say, the Ellicott's were born in Bucks Co. Penn'a., where I was in the years 1769 and 70. The

¹ William C. Redfield was an eminent mechanic, geologist and meteorologist. He was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, where he was born, in March, 1789. In early life he was a mechanic (a saddler) in his native place and kept a country store; but, finally becoming engaged in steam-boat navigation, he removed to New York city. That was in 1835. He was a keen philosophical investigator, and brought his powers, as such, to bear upon the whole subject of the connection of steam with navigation and land carriage. He met a public want created by the frequent and frightful explosions of the boilers of steam-boats, by devising and establishing a line of safety barges, for passengers, towed by steamers, by a line that left them out of the reach of danger, in case of an explosion. He originated a line of transport steam-boats and barges, on the Hudson River, to which he gave the appropriate name of Swift-sure line; and in that business he was engaged all the remainder of his life.

So early as 1828, Mr. Redfield published a pamphlet in which he urged the importance of a system of railways to connect the waters of the Hudson with those of the Mississippi River. At that time the Erie canal had lately been completed, and there were only a few miles of railway in the United States. Locomotives had not yet been introduced.

In the same year he conceived the idea of street rail-roads in Cities, and petitioned the Common Council of New York for permission to lay the track for one on broad Canal Street, in that city. He subsequently explored the route and assisted in obtaining the charter of the Harlem Rail Road; and later he was active in promoting the projects and in the construction of the Hartford and New Haven, the Hudson River, and the Erie Rail-roads.

In early life Mr. Redfield's attention was called to the theory of storms. He was first aroused to an investigation of the subject by the violent hurricane, known as the "Great September Gale," which swept over the Atlantic States, in 1821. Ten years later, he first gave to the public, through the "American Journal of Science," his "Theory of Storms." This was followed by many pamphlets, during the remainder of his life, on the same subject, with diagrams, a large number of which were drawn for him, for the engraver, by the writer of this sketch. He was yet engaged in the investigation of the subject at the time of his death, in the city of New York, on the 12th of February, 1857.

Mr. Redfield was the first President of the "American Association for the advancement of Science," in 1848. He published, during his life, 62 essays, of which 40 pertain to meteorology.—[EDITOR.]

three brothers, Joseph, Andrew and John, at the instance of their schemer, Andrew, went to Maryland to purchase a mill seat and fixed on the large rough stream Patapsco River in the years 1770 and 71. They built their great Mill on it. They were self taught geniuses; their means, the labour of their hands. Joseph was the most ingenious mechanic. Andrew was the schemer that led them into it; was therefore the financier. John, the steady indefatigable man that kept the work going on. Before the Mills run they became embarrassed: they had friends from their nativity, that went to see and relieve them. I heard them say after their return, in substance, as follows: that the Mill seat, and Mills were superior to anything they had seen, the situation a rough narrow valley, the river Patapsco, rough and turbulent, only fordable at times of low water, otherwise a fine rich wheat country to the west, but to the east, such a high rough Mountain they feared they could never have a road direct to Baltimore. That Andrew had another wild scheme to bridge Patapsco (that could only be forded at low water) to bring all the western teams that way, and all the neighbours thought it could not be done, and would not assist; he undertook it alone and succeeded well in his plan, and with a Herculean labour and great expense they dug such a winding road over the mountain that 4 horses could take 10 barrels of flour at a load; and such was the neglect of their public roads in that place, it is stated that such as it was it obtained more teams and travel than any other road to Baltimore, there being no other bridge over the Patapsco.

I never saw the place until 1786, I had some business in Maryland and chose to make my home with my old friends at the Mills, they had then become affluent, drove 4 pair of large burr stones, Mill 100 feet long, road through the middle, unloaded and loaded the wagons by water machinery, had the command of all the western wheat, &c.

Their great object then was to have their road turnpiked, they had it surveyed; I took their survey and made a map on

which I drew a straight line from the mills to Baltimore, the distance on their road, was 11 miles, on the straight line 9, that they meandered 2 miles to cross the mountain.

According to De Witt Clinton, the Rail Road being 13 miles, they have meandered 4 miles in 9, to surround the mountain, almost 50 per cent.

The averaged load formerly for 4 horses was 10 Barrels of Flour, say 5 cwt., to a horse, and they did not travel on an average 2 miles an hour, on the Rail Road one horse drew 34 passengers 10 miles an hour, we cannot average the weight of people at less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each, then 34 would be 51 cwt., call it $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tons.

By which it appears the Rail Road horse travelled 5 times as fast as the team horse, and drew 10 times the weight, that the improvement of a Rail Road is in proportion to what the road was in 1786 as 50 to 1.

This is no vague hypothesis but founded on ocular demonstration not to be gainsaid.

According to my calculations I think that horse power would suit our Rail Road to Lake Erie, much better than Steam for the following reasons:

- 1 Ten miles an hour is fast enough.
- 2 The carriage would be less expensive.
- 3 They would not carry a heavy load of water and fuel.
- 4 Horses may be changed in less time than water or fuel taken in.
- 5 For horse power, more undulations may be admitted and the road cost less.
- 6 Why have the carriages for one horse, why not two or four and draw 10 tons, then one horse will not be to draw the whole carriage?
- 7 As De Witt Clinton says the passengers will be secure from the noise, smoke and danger of the steam engine.
- 8 The road must be double—no meeting of the carriages, all of stone and iron, only the paths where the horses run must be gravel and it should be lighted with gas to be used day and night.

9 The carriages should have long axles, say the wheels run 7 feet apart, that the bodies may not be so crowded.

Make any use thee thinks proper of these observations and have the subject kept alive in your papers, in hopes of a

President more friendly to such roads, pity and excuse my rough writing, I am so trembling with the Palsy and write me fully all the information thee can on the subject.

with all due respects,

SAMUEL PRESTON.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF BOSTON, IN 1775.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Robert Coulton Davis, for the following copy of a letter in his valuable collection of Autographs.

Prospect Hill,¹ Sept^r 13th 1775.

Dear Shaw,

I had this morning the honor of yours by Mr. Lawrence—Why you dear dog, was there not time enough from the 21st to the 29th of Aug^t to write more than 7 lines? and those 7 to inform me that you intended to have sent 4½ lines by Captain Wharton. If we were not, as I apprehend, on the eve of some important event, you should receive a Rowland for your 11½ lines, but as the case now stands, and God only knows what a chasm there may be in our correspondence, will forget your unkind negligence and excuse you on the supposition that the Lovely Widow, had some willing commands for you to execute and you know I allow every thing to give way to her supremacy.

I suppose Patton received a confused heap of lines wrote the day we took possession of Plow'd Hill², while the thundering of Cannon and whizing of 24lb bullets took up much of the attention of an unfleshed soldier he must on that score excuse all faults. That was on Sunday; in the evening the fire of the artillery ceased and on Monday morning we saw the

Red Coats busy in throwing up a Parapet within their former lines, but so much higher that the cannon mounted there could fire at the same time and over those they had fired with on Sunday. This new Parapet had six embrasures. On Monday evening they threw four Bombs from their new Battery, and a few guns from it, the old Battery and the Mud Lark in Mystic River without doing any harm. Over against Bunker Hill on the other side of Mystic River is Winnisimit Hill, at the foot of which stands a large House and Farm called Chelsea; here we have about 200 men as a guard, but no works or Cannon. On the side of Bunker Hill next here and in full view, is the Regulars' Tents, being on the opposite side and out of the way of our guns on Prospect and Plowed Hills. On the top of this Winnisimit Hill, we had a parcel of straw &c to set fire to as a signal whenever they saw the Regulars in motion. Accordingly on Tuesday about 10 o'clock we saw the fire; our drums beat to arms, all our lines were manned, and we Rifles were left at full liberty to range at large and take what ground we pleased. Col^l Thompson¹ therefore posted us in the seat of honor, that is between all our works and Bunker Hill, behind stone walls and in the Indian Corn patches, to receive and return with interest their first fire; and I think it impossible for men to behave better than our Rifles did:—300 of them lay in a meadow in full view of Bunker Hill within point blank shot—"before their eyes in opposition sat

¹ Prospect Hill was fortified by General Putnam. He took post on the adjoining eminence, on the night after the battle on Breed's [erroneously called Bunker's] Hill, the 17th of June, 1775. Then the veteran began a strong work on the 18th, at which time he had neither changed his clothes nor washed himself since the 15th.—[EDITOR.]

² Ploughed Hill, is in front of Winter Hill, and within point blank shot of Bunker's Hill. It is now known as Mount Benedict. Washington determined to take possession of it, with the expectation that it would bring the British out of Boston and bring on a battle. This was done on the night of the 26th of August, and the next morning [Sunday] the British opened a heavy cannonade upon it.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Colonel Thompson's Virginia regiment of Riflemen, had a gallant skirmish at Lechmere's Point, in the early part of November 1775. Thompson was joined by Colonel Woodford with a part of his own, and Patterson's regiment, and they had a very spirited engagement with the enemy.—[EDITOR.]

grim Death." Altho' we lay in this position and the Officers with myself were walking about viewing and marking the most advantageous ground to act upon, they fired but seven large guns and 30 or 40 Platoons of small arms all the day, some of which knocked the stones about our ears but hurt none of us except one man a slight wound in the thigh. One 24 Pounder flew over our heads and killed a poor fellow walking along the road half a mile behind us. The alarm proving false, we marched home about sunset and our General placed a strong guard of Musket-men in the lines, since which every thing in that quarter hath been quiet.

We call 6, 8 and 10 guns a day nothing, and 3 or 4 bombs are only sport, just enough to keep us from falling asleep. We have had several deserters from Roxbury and from the Mud Lark in Mystic—4 poor fellows came off at one time and swam to shore unhurt, amidst a thousand shot, tho' they say it was agreed with their companions left on board to fire over their heads. You must now set down a few false alarms which took us out of our beds into the trenches at midnight and some other matters of no great moment until last Sunday, and I feel myself blush with shame and indignation at what I am forced to relate.

Our camp is separate from all others about 100 yards—all our Courts martial and duty was separate—we were excused from all working parties, Camp Guards, and Camp duty—this indulgence together with the remissness of discipline and care in our young officers had rendered the men rather insolent for good soldiers—they had twice before broke open our Guard House and released their companions who were confined there for small crimes, and once when an offender was brought to the Post to be whipped, it was with the utmost difficulty they were kept from rescuing him in the presence of all their Officers—they openly Damn'd them and behaved with great insolence;—however the Col. was pleased to pardon the man and all remained quiet—but on Sunday last the Adjutant having confined a

serjeant for neglect of duty and murmuring, the men began again and threatened to take him out. The Adjutant being a man of spirit seized the principal mutineer and put him in also, and coming to report the matter to the Col., where we all sitting after dinner were alarmed with a huzzaing and upon going out found they had broke open the Guard House and taken the man out. The Col. and Lieut. Col. with several of the Officers and friends seized the fellow from amongst them and ordered a guard to take him to Cambridge at the Main Guard which was done without any violent opposition, but in about 20 minutes 32 of Cap^t Ross's company with their loaded rifles swore by God they would go to the Main Guard and release the man or lose their lives and set off as hard as they could run—it was in vain to attempt stopping them—we stayed in camp and kept the others quiet—sent word to General Washington, who reinforced the Guard to 500 men with fixed bayonets and loaded pieces. Co^t Hitchcock's Reg^t (being the one next us) was ordered under arms and some part of General Green's Brigade (as the Generals were determined to subdue by force the mutineers and did not know how far it might spread in our Battalion) Generals Washington, Lee and Green came immediately, and our 32 mutineers who had gone about half a mile towards Cambridge and taken possession of a Hill and woods, beginning to be frighted at their proceedings, were not so hardened but upon the General's ordering them to ground their arms they did it immediately. The General then ordered another of our Company's (Cap^t Nagles) to surround them with their loaded guns which was immediately done, and did the company great honor:—however to convince our people (as I suppose, mind) that it did not altogether depend upon themselves, he ordered part of Co^t Hitchcock's and Co^t Little's regiments to surround them with their bayonets fixed and ordered two of the ring leaders to be bound. I was glad to find our men all true and ready to do their duty except these 32 rascals—26 were conveyed to the Quarter Guard on Pros-

pect Hill and 6 of the principals to the Main Guard. You cannot conceive what disgrace we are all in and how much the General is chagrined that only one Regiment should come from the South and that set so infamous an example: and in order that idleness shall not be a further bane to us, the General orders on Monday were "That Co^l Thompson's Regiment shall be upon all parties of fatigue (working parties) and do all other Camp duty with any other Regiment."

The men have since been tried by a General Court Martial and convicted of mutiny and were only fined 20s each for the use of the Hospital—too small a punishment for so base a crime and mitigated no doubt on account of their having come so far to serve the cause and its being the first crime. The men are returned to their Camp, seem exceedingly sorry for their misbehavior and promise amendment.

This will, I hope, awaken the attention of our Officers to their duty (for to their remissness I charge our whole disgrace) and the men being employed will yet no doubt do honor to their provinces, for this much I can say for them that upon every alarm it was impossible for men to behave with more readiness or attend better to their duty: it is only in the Camp that we cut a poor figure. Tomorrow morning or some time in the day may perhaps restore our honor, if we behave in the day of Battle as well as I hope we shall; you must know that this is a conjecture of my own and founded on no better materials than a poor unexperienced judgment.

On Monday last Co^l Arnold having chosen 1000 effective men consisting of two companies of Riflemen (about 140), the remainder Musketeers, set off for Quebec¹ as it is given out (and which I really believe to be their destination) for we have intelligence that the Indians except 30 have deserted from General Carleton and that he hath not more than 700 effect-

ive men in Canada, all which, except one company, is at St. John and Montreal to oppose General Schuyler. If this should be the case and Co^l Arnold meet with a ready march, Quebec will undoubtedly fall into our hands, for those people who have gone to sound the disposition of the inhabitants report that they are generally in our favour and that no opposition will be given by the country to our measures. I accompanied on foot as far as the town of Lynn (9 miles) Doctor Coates who goes as Surgeon, Mr. Matt Duncan, Mr. Melcher and several other southern gentleman as Volunteers. Here I took leave of them with a *wet eye*; the drums beat and away they go as far as Newbury Port by land, from there they go in sloops to Kennebeck River, up it in Batteaux and have a carrying place of about 40 miles¹ (over which they must carry on their shoulders their batteaux and baggage, scale the walls and spend the winter in joy and festivity amongst the sweet Nuns.


Yesterday the wind being high and the tide driving in, a boat with a sergeant and 5 men drove ashore and were taken by our people; the sergeant seems a very intelligent person for his station. He says a vessel arrived at Boston a few days before and brought answers to letters sent out after the Bunker Hill battle, but knows nothing of what they contain. He says that he was orderly sergeant a few days ago and saw in Major Sheriffs office (Muster Master or Commissary) a return of the killed and wounded at Bunker Hill being 1435 men. It is amazing to me that so many were hurt there, for not more than 700 of our men were in the Battle, but the most of them fired 30 rounds, as they say. I must from this conclude that they will hardly attempt our lives in the day time or without a very heavy set of artillery.

Saturday 16th, Prospect Hill.

Here we are yet and all as peaceable as so many lambs. I began this letter in the evening and as we were ordered to lie on our arms kept on scribbling until 1 o'clock.

¹ This was the wonderful expedition of Arnold through the wilderness, by way of the Kennebec and Chaudiere, which ended at Point Levi opposite Quebec, in November. The courage, fortitude and endurance of the men of that expedition were as conspicuous as that of any similar expedition named in human records.—[EDITOR.]

¹ At Norridgewock Falls of the Kennebeck.—[EDITOR.]

On Thursday at firing the morning gun we were ordered to Plow'd Hill, where we lay all that day. I took my paper and ink along as you once desired I would, but found so much to do beside writing, that you had only a few lines manufactured (in the face of 18 battering cannon) on a pile of timber intended for a Bomb-Proof, and just where you see the  a bullet from the *Forney* disconcerted all my ideas, altho it did not come near me. I tho't the Banquette a safe place and took my station accordingly in the angle of a Traverse and was as safe as a thief in a mill; but there was too much noise for writing and the Generals appearing in sight I tho't it not quite so decent a posture of a *soldier*, thrust my writing materials under an old blanket, shouldered my firelock and strutted with all the parade of a careful lad.

A deserter is just taken in to General Greene's. I attend and will inform you what he says; a good hearty looking lad from Limerick; it is deserters intelligence, therefore place what credit to it you please. He informs that there are 3000 men on Bunker Hill, that all the grenadier and light infantry companies are made up to their full compliment and encamped there, all the light horse he says are also on the Hill, but they have no intention of coming out and keep very strong piquets to prevent our surprising them; that great numbers of deserters would come over, but the soldiers are made to believe that a compact is agreed on between ours, and their Generals to give up all deserters at the end of the Campaign, and that they will hang without mercy all such as desert from them; he also says there is a great coolness between the Irish and English soldiers, but I am apt to believe without any foundation. He says there are Barracks going to be built on Bunker Hill immediately by which we conclude they intend wintering there & that there is talk of 6 Regiments coming over to reinforce them, but that the people of Ireland have stopped all their artillery and all their recruits—so much for this lad. One came out this morning from Roxbury and brings nearly the same intelligence ex-

cept that he says they are to give us battle tomorrow, which we are always prepared for but dont believe a word of; they will not catch us asleep come when they please.

I hate all hasty conclusions and therefore am pleased with the modesty of my expressions in regard to the battle I prophesied on Thursday last. I had many concurring circumstances in regard to uncommon movements to suspect something was going on, but as nothing has been done I shall only say in future what hath been actually done and not what may probably happen.

I have many things that I would write and which I know would give you pleasure, or at least a right idea of this army of 20,000 men, but it would not do that the letter should fall by accident into the hands of infidels or the Heathen. Such Sermons, such Negroes, such Colonels, such Boys and such Great Great Grand-fathers.

This I may safely say, that such a cursed set of sharpers cannot be matched; every article of convenience or necessities, are raised to double the former price; but I hope a proper inquiry will be made before the accounts are passed and that whatever falsehood their news-papers may be stuffed with will be disregarded.

Sunday Evening.

All's well—From my tent door on this Hill I have a full view of all the enemys Batteries and works on Boston neck and also our own; about 8 o'clock this morning I saw a small cannonade begun by our people with two large guns and immediately answered by two from our antagonists; our people gave them about a dozen more and only received 3 in return, What the matter was or what occasioned so small a spell of smart firing I have not had curiosity to inquire, for I have been so busy in hearing a most excellent sermon from our dear Mr. Blair and in reviewing some works on Lechmere's point (I might as well have said *Cul de sac* for any thing you will understand by it) that I had not before an opportunity of examining with attention, that I am tired and sleepy which

you have no doubt concluded before you were informed.

Monday morning.

I am just informed by one of our Officers that General Schuyler hath taken St Johns by assault with only the loss of 300 men, and that he hath taken 1700 prisoners— This being post day I have set off for Cambridge and if the news is true will put this in the Post Office contrary to my first intention to send it by Mr. Willing, but as there is no knowing when he will set off cannot keep such good news from you a moment.

Noarth, who informs me he is writing to you, is to relate all the little Nannygotes with that humour which will make them agreeable; my department is mere matters of fact:—since I wrote the last two lines 20 cannon has been fired at Roxbury and they are firing now ding dong.—

Gen^l Washington's, 11 o'clock.

The above St. Johns account is all a falsehood from first to last, and now I set my nose to Roxbury and will inform you why the Serpents fire so very briskly at Roxbury.

Roxbury 1 o'clock.

I met on my way hither a Brother Volunteer, Mr. Dan^l Dorsey of Maryland, who informs me he is going to leave the Camp tomorrow morning for your city— The firing at this place was not occasioned by any uncommon movement but just by

way of sport. We fired no guns this morning, nor by 100 guns which they have fired hath one man been killed or hurt, altho' the Guard House and other houses full of men have been shot through and through. The wind of a 24 pounder knocked down a man and horse, struck the limb of an apple tree and threw it against Dr. Hubley, knocked him down and did none of them any kind of harm except frightening them soundly.

Peacock, Jamaica Plains 4 o'clock.

The firing at Roxbury hath ceased and all is quiet again. I came here from Roxbury with some of the Rifle gentlemen of that Division to ask Cap^t Cresap how he does who lies here sick, and for no other reason, as Smith can well inform you. Mr. Conner is with me and begs his compliments be put in to you and the Club, and if I know anything of the matter you might with *all* his heart present them to - - - - - if mortal man can say which that is: and now to conclude: if all this will not draw a line from you I can only say you are a very lazy fellow, or that the widow hath an undue influence on the friend of

Your Humble Serv^t

JESSE LUKENS.

You need not write as I set off from here before yours can possibly leave Philad^a.

To Mr. JOHN SHAW JR.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER AND NATIONAL AIRS.

[Read before the American Antiquarian Society, by HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Oct. 21, 1872.]

As a slight cloak of propriety, if not of dignity for a subject, that may be considered of little importance, to which I will invite the attention of the society for a few minutes, I will offer a familiar quotation from Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, which quotation is of some value to Fletcher, for it has given him his best hold on the memory of modern times. He writes: "I knew a very wise man who believed that if a man

were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." If this should be thought to be exaggeration, it will not be doubted that national songs, in some degree, form and indicate the character of a people, and are therefore worthy of historical notice. I am not aware that there is more important proof of this power of music than is found in the influence of the song entitled

"The Star Spangled Banner," during the struggles for the life of our nation in the last twelve years. In the efforts and sufferings of the camp, the battle field and the prison, and in the discouragements and sacrifices of those who upheld the national arm at home, the untiring repetition of its inspiring strains, and the "marching on" of a more humble and more energetic chorus kept up the strength and enthusiasm of confident hope. Thus "The Star Spangled Banner" has become a favorite of our people. It is well known that it was written by Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer of Baltimore, in September, 1814, and that it was begun on board of a ship of the British fleet lying near Fort McHenry, to which he had gone to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. To prevent his giving intelligence to his countrymen of the intention to make a combined attack by sea and land on Baltimore, he was detained as a prisoner of war. There he anxiously watched the flag of his country floating over the fort through the day, and in the darkness of the night caught occasional glimpses of it, in the explosion of the shells and rockets by which it was assailed; and when morning dawned, he saw with thrilling delight that the beautiful ensign still waved over its brave defenders. This scene and the emotions that it excited, he has painted and expressed in this pathetic and inspiring song. The origin of the appropriate tune, that gives strength and deeper feeling to the words, is not so well known. Every one can readily say, that the tune is taken from the old English song entitled, "To Anacreon in heaven." But I have inquired in vain of the most learned *belles lettres* scholars and musicians that I know or could approach, for the author of the words or the music, or the date of either. The song as printed in "The Universal Songster," published in London from 1825 to 1834, has the name of Ralph Tomlinson as the author. Multiplied inquiries and research in all biographies and indexes that I can consult, have not discovered the name, yet the song has grace, beauty, and wit, and is enriched

with happy classical ornaments, and it seems to be a thing that could not be disowned or forgotten. It existed to be the model of the song by Robert Treat Paine, jr., called "Adams and Liberty," at the period when Thomas Moore was first known as a poet, and it is almost worthy of his pen, but it has never been attributed to him. It is commonly called an old English song, but the earliest imprint of it that I have seen, is in my copy of "The Vocal Companion," published in Philadelphia by Mathew Carey in 1796. "The Nightingale," printed in Boston (1804) has the words and the music but not the name of the author. It seems then to be a case in which the best evidence must be obtained from the party on trial, and the song must speak for itself. Its first words are:

"To Anacreon in heaven, where he sat in full glee,
A few sons of harmony sent their petition;

and the last line and the chorus are

"May our club flourish happy, united and free;
And long may the sons of Anacreon entwine
The Myrtle of Venus with Bacchus' Vine."

We have here the facts that the song was written for a musical club, called the sons of Anacreon. Of this club I can find no other mention. With a general resemblance to the poetry of Moore there are sentences that have not his choice English, as, for instance, the line above, "May our club flourish, happy, united and free," which is more like the language of the republican cotemporaries of Robert Treat Paine, than the verses of the wits of the earlier time of the first Georges or of Queen Anne, to whom the song has vaguely been attributed.

The Historical Magazine, vol. 3, p. 23, states that the tune was originally set to "Anacreon in heaven," by Dr. Arnold. Many notices of Dr. Samuel Arnold, who lived from 1739 to 1802, do not support this statement, though they mention inferior music. This accompaniment is more remarkable than the poetry. Its character is strong and decided, yet it is graceful and flexible, and adapts itself with equal success to the sports of the revellers, to

the anxious thoughts of the patriot prisoner, and to the exulting tones of national strength.

As an apology for this research of much length and little fruit, it may be remembered that the investigation of authorship of subjects of intellectual entertainment is not a waste of time for idle curiosity. The enjoyment of the works of our great favorites is increased by a sense of personal gratitude.

The song to Anacreon is always admired on first acquaintance, but it has not gained a place among verses which make men stronger and happier in remembering them. Though it is free from grossness, it is a bacchanalian song, and, like its subject, it must be a transient pleasure at the best. It is said that in the first flush of popularity its rhythm and music were used for poetical efforts more short lived than itself. I do not discover that it was a favorite when Robert Treat Paine, jr., used its measure in his spirited song, entitled "Adams and Liberty," which was written for and first sung at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society in Boston, on June, 1, 1798.

Its first words—

Ye sons of Columbia, who bravely have fought
For those rights, which unstained from your sires
have descended;

And the energetic chorus—

For the sons of Columbia will never be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its
waves—

will bring to mind its high sentiments and swelling sound, well suited for musical expression and enthusiastic effect. Though it was brought out in a time of great party bitterness, and it was exclusively claimed by one of the parties, it has nothing but the language of the broadest patriotism. With all its merits, it was never universally accepted as a national song, and the recent "Library of Poetry and Song," published under the sanction of the honored name of William Cullen Bryant, has rescued from oblivion "Sally in our Alley," but has no room for the "Sons of Columbia." Some reasons for this failure may be

briefly stated. The name of the wise patriot at the head of the government, which was a part of the title of the song, did not recommend it. The broad waves of democracy, which had begun to carry Mr. Jefferson to the highest place, for a time submerged the merits of Mr. Adams and his federal associates, and federal sentiments and federal songs lost their popular pre-eminence. This political movement, though partially unjust, was not wholly evil, since it severed the last rope that bound our nation to the fast-anchored isle, from which it had been launched. Moreover, there was a felt though unacknowledged incongruity between the chorus and the condition of an increasing portion of our inhabitants, and the feelings of the song are peculiar to the recent struggle and the escape from national peril; and the ideas of strength, prosperity and progress are not set forth as they should be in a national song.

After sixteen years, in which the tune of the Anacreontic song was seldom heard in this country or in Europe, it was applied to the pathetic verses of Mr. Key. A few words may be permitted concerning this questioned right to use this rhythm and music for an American song. Notes and Queries, (2d s v. 6, 429) quotes from "amusing letters from America" this passage. "The air of 'the Star Spangled Banner,' which our cousins, with their customary impudence of assertion claim as their own, is almost note for note that of the fine old English song, 'When Vulcan forged the bolts of Jove,' " That the song, "When Vulcan forged, &c.," written by Thomas Dibdin, "is very little, if at all older than the Star Spangled Banner," and its verses are not fitted to the same tune, are, to an *amusing writer*, facts of no consequence. The quoted passage is a missile that has so often been thrown across the water that it is worth while to pick it up and examine it for a moment. The English language and its treasures are the property of those who emigrated from the parent country and of those who remained there. And the emigrants have not been wanting in successful

efforts to add something to the common store. When frauds are perpetrated against the individual producers right to honor or profit, as has occurred on both sides, let the offenders be punished severely, as they will be by shame and loss. But, in this case, there was no fraud and no injury. A musical composition, little regarded, was openly taken up as a neglected estray, and attached to verses with which it was more effective than with the words with which it is first known to us. An advantageous use gives a better right of property than a profitless discovery or invention. No one reproaches the Protestants of England that they took possession of an obscure French tune, and by a change in its movement adapted it to their taste, and their religious comfort and edification, as "Old Hundred."

For a time the words of the Star Spangled Banner were occasionally sung by the cultivated and refined, but they were too sad for the spirit of a strong and ambitious people. But after forty years a cloud of anxiety and peril came over our land that was faintly shadowed in the night watch of Mr. Key. Then strength and endurance were gladly sought in sympathy with the devoted patriotism and confident hope that he has so strongly expressed. That darkness has now passed, and the music that cheered it will now be heard above the loud and joyful tones of prosperity and ambition. The instrumental accompaniment and the thrilling chorus, worthy of the most beautiful national flag on the earth, will be a constant and untiring gratification to the ear and the heart of an American. But the words now in use will not be accepted as a permanent national song.

The distinction of being the undisputed and most approved American national song is conceded to "Hail Columbia," which was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, LL. D., of Philadelphia, for the benefit of an actor named Fox. The *Columbian Centinel* of May 2, 1798, on the shelves of your library, gives the verses as we have them, and states that "it has been sung on the boards of Phila-

delphia," and Poulson's *Advertiser* of 1829, mentions that this song was set to the music of "The President's March," by Johannes Roth, a German music teacher in that city. And the *Historical Magazine*, vol. 3, page 23, quotes from the *Baltimore Clipper* of 1841, that "The President's March" was composed by Professor Phyla of Philadelphia, and was played at Trenton in 1789, when Washington passed over to New York to be inaugurated, as it was stated by a son of Professor Phyla, who was one of the performers. The thoughts of "Hail Columbia" are elevated and refined, but they are peculiar to the circumstances of its origin. They are directed to the conflict that has just ceased, the efforts necessary to secure its fruits, and the possibility of future peril, with a just tribute to Washington and the other heroes and statesmen on whom the nation relied. With these qualities it has never satisfied the demand for a national patriotic song, and as time goes on, it is called for, in the absence of a better, with increasing infrequency.

"Yankee Doodle" is a national property, but it is not a treasure of the highest value. It has some antiquarian claims, on which its warmest friends do not rely. It cannot be disowned, and it will not be disused. In its own older words,

"It suits for feasts, it suits for fun,
And just as well for fighting."

And its easy utterance and its fearless and frolicsome humor make its accompaniment welcome on fit occasions and preserves its popularity. But it exists now as an instrumental and not as a vocal performance. Its voice is never heard, and I think would not be acceptable in America for public or private entertainments. But its music must be silent when serious purposes are entertained and men's hearts are moved to high efforts and great sacrifices. As a song "Yankee Doodle" has not a national character.

To give an account of the graphic ode called "The American Hero," written by Hon. and Rev. Nathan Niles, and very

popular in Connecticut during the revolutionary war, and to describe other abortive attempts to furnish a national song, would suit the patience of the study of an antiquary better than the small share that I can claim of this brief session. But I can not omit to say a few words on the recent efforts to obtain a national song by transplanting the old English anthem "God save the King." The most acceptable of these is the anthem called "America" beginning "My country 'tis of thee," and following the air and metre of its original. The author is Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, a professor in Colby University, and an eminent man for learning and character in the distinguished class that graduated from Harvard University in 1829. The anthem has much merit of thought and expression, but when it is sung it excites little enthusiasm, and it is easy to see that it is received with the limited satisfaction with which a man wears a coat that is borrowed and altered. Such imitations will never be recognized as national songs. It is said that the tune of "God Save the King," has been adopted by the present emperor of Germany for state occasions throughout his dominions. If this be true the Germans have too much of fatherland to sanction such an adoption. It is more likely that it is sung and played there, as in France and in this country, for the mere entertainment of the music.

The weight of evidence is in favor of the claims of Henry Carey, Mus. Doc.,

who lived from 1692 to 1743, to the authorship of the poetry and music of "God Save the King." Of Mr. Carey, his friend Jean Frederick Lampe said: "His musical instruction did not enable him to put a bass to his own ballads." This noble anthem was made for the honor of George the Second, who otherwise received little honor from his subjects and their posterity. Such is the strange origin of the grandest patriotic song in the English language. We may learn what our American national song should be, by observing what the ancient model is in its several parts. The notes are as emphatic as a chant, easily learned and distinctly sounded by many, so that the singers hear and are moved by the voices of their companions; and this effect is aided by the shortness of the words. Though the air is simple, it is fitted to rise with the strength of feeling. It appeals with power to loyalty, which in a monarchy is devotion to the king, his crown and dignity. It is suited to all the changes of national life, to joy or grief, to peace or war, to anxiety or triumph. It has enough of the progressive and aggressive character to gratify the Anglo-Saxon temper, and the attractive spice of party spirit is not wanting; and it is pervaded with an expression of religious trust that is more grateful to the mind of man than our philosophers are willing to admit. A patriotic song equally well adapted to our institutions would be an ornament and a strength to our nation, and an untiring enjoyment to our people.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FORTUNES OF OUR PRESIDENTS.—WASHINGTON left an estate worth nearly \$300,000. The elder ADAMS left a moderate fortune, at his death. JEFFERSON died comparatively poor. If Congress had not purchased his library at a price far above its value (\$20,000) he would, with difficulty have kept out of bankruptcy at the close of his life. MADISON saved his money, and was comparatively rich.

The fortune of his widow was increased by the purchase of his manuscript papers, by Congress, for \$30,000. James Monroe, the sixth President, died so poor, that he was buried at the expense of his relatives, in a cemetery between Second and Third streets, near the Bowery, in New York city. John Quincy Adams left about \$50,000, the result of industry, prudence and a small inheritance. He was meth-

odical and economical. Andrew Jackson left a valuable estate known as *The Hermitage*, about 12 miles from Nashville, Tennessee. Martin Van Buren died rich. His estate was estimated at nearly \$300,000. James K. Polk left about \$150,000. John Tyler was a bankrupt when he became President. He husbanded his means while in office, and married a rich wife, and died wealthy in worldly fortune. Zachary Taylor left about \$160,000. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man. Franklin Pierce saved \$50,000 during his term of service, as President. James Buchanan died a bachelor and left an estate valued at \$200,000 at the least. Abraham Lincoln left about \$75,000. Johnson is said to be worth about \$50,000. President Grant was poor before the war. By a careful husbandry of his salary and through the generous gifts of friends before he became President, his fortune is a handsome competence. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Johnson, are the only surviving ex-Presidents of the Republic.

Among the more distinguished of the late unsuccessful aspirants for the Presidential chair, may be mentioned Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Horatio Seymour and Horace Greeley. Henry Clay left an estate worth, at least, \$100,000. He was a prudent manager and scrupulously honest man. The state of Kentucky offered to buy his homestead, *Ashland*, situated about a mile from Lexington, in order to preserve the house as he left it, and establish there a state agricultural college, but his eldest son, who occupied it, refused to sell, tore down the old mansion, and built upon it a brickdwelling of modern form. Webster left a very moderate fortune. He had received during his life, immense sums for professional services. Lewis Cass left an immense fortune. Horatio Seymour is reported to be very rich. The substantial wealth of Horace Greeley is estimated to be about \$200,000.

DOLLAR. [Vol. I. No. 10. pp. 464-5.]—Spanish Dollars were coined in England, as well as America. Twenty-five years ago or more I used to see Carolus Dollars,

in large quantities, at Messrs. Beebe and Cos. the *then* leading specie House in Wall street, New York, and, on examining a certain lot of them, remarked I did not believe they were coined in Spain or America. The clerk, Mr. Johnson, (who possessed a very accurate knowledge of specie and subsequently went to California) said they were coined in England for the India or China trade and were guaranteed to be equal to Spanish Dollars in value by the Bank of England; also, that there was a private mark on them by which they could always be recognized at the Mint in England.

It was well known amongst old shipping merchants¹ that Carolus or Pillar'd Dollars were invaluable in the China trade, and Mexican Dollars, at a later period, stood next in the estimation of Chinese merchants. For nearly a century Spanish Dollars and rice were almost the only *media* of exchange for teas, silks, and other oriental articles.

The Spanish Dollar and Doubloon were familiarly known at the ports of every continent and everywhere formed the bulk of the material for minting. It is from the former that the unit of our national coinage is derived. The Spanish American coinage began to decline in 1810, and underwent a transition from royal to republican about 1822.

Mr. John Gelston, of this city, who is familiar with the subject, says the English Dollars were all of the *Carolus type* and had the letters M. O. for Mexico, stamped on them and that they would bring 30 per cent. advance in China over other dollars. Hence the necessity of restamping *other* dollars in England in order to meet the wants of the China trade. The difference in premium soon paid for expensive machinery and dies which must have cost a great deal of money.

You will notice the English precaution

¹ The late Mr. Sidney Mason of New York, told me that, at the early age of ten years he was sent by Boston merchants in charge of three sled loads (drawn by oxen) of silver Dollars from Boston, Mass. in the latter part of April, to be shipped on board a vessel, belonging to Messrs. Brown and Co., in Providence, R. I. bound thence to Canton, and, that the snow lasted just long enough for him to accomplish it, or in other words, three days from the time of its fall.

not to *counterfeit* Spanish coins *coined in Spain*, but rather those of Mexico, where less notice would be taken of it.

Mr. Gelston told me to day that there were four or five mints in Mexico, where Spanish Dollars were coined and that each had its marks while there were no marks on the Dollars coined in Spain.

New York.

H. T. D.

Editor American Historical Record:

If your correspondent "J. H. C." had read with ordinary attention the article headed *The Settlement of West Jersey*, on page 244, he would have seen that the writer in forming his opinion that the ship *Shield* actually sailed from Hull, relied chiefly on Mary Smith's own statement contained in her "Relation concerning the first settlement of West Jersey," although the family biography was also quoted. By all means let Mary Smith speak for herself, and this can best be done by producing the quotations from her writings made by "J. H. C." and myself, when the matter so far as she is concerned may be safely left.

G. V.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1872.

Extract from Mary Smith's "Relation concerning the first settlement of West Jersey in America."

Quoted by G. V.

"In 1678 he [Robert Murfin] with his wife, two children & two sisters, Ann Farrow, her husband and son and Katharine Murfin with several others, as Thomas Lambert, Mahlon Stacy and more which is not here mentioned, took their passages in a good ship called the *Shield*, Daniel Groves master for the voyage. *They sailed from a sea port town called Hull*, and in the tenth month they arrived at the island now called Burlington."

Extract from Mary Smith's Journal.

Quoted by J. H. C.

"Mary Smith wife of Daniel Smith and daughter of Robert and Ann Murfin, of Nottinghamshire, was born 2 Mo. 4th 1674, her parents resolved to remove to

West Jersey in America and in order thereto they went to Hull, and procured provisions suitable for their voyage, and then took passage in the good ship *Shield* of Stockton, with Mahlon Stacey, Thomas Stacey and many more families of good repute and worth."

TAMPICO PRISONERS.—The following petition is copied from the original in the possession of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis, of Philadelphia. Can any of the readers of the RECORD, give an account of the circumstances which led to their sentence, or of the result of this petition? It appears to have been drafted by, and is in the hand writing of Edward Mount, one of the condemned. The superscription corresponds with the signature of Arthur H. Clement. The petition is dated Sunday, 1835.

PETITION.

We the undersigned American and other prisoners now under sentence of death, do respectfully and humbly invoke and intreat your attention to the following prayer:

We are unable thro' the shortness of time to enter into a detail of the deception of unprincipled men which has caused us to wear but too close a resemblance to the willing tools of their ambition, and tho' the innocence of each individual as declared in his examination is incapable of proof in our present unhappy and distressing circumstances, yet, as dying men about to stand in the presence of the *great Searcher of hearts* we declare ourselves innocent of the bloodshed on the morning of the 16th ult.

We respectfully and humbly implore the consideration of your honor to our melancholy situation, and beseech you to consider the feelings of men, standing on the brink of eternity condemned to an ignominious death by the instrumentality of designing and ambitious men, and doomed to destruction at that period of life when hope and enjoyment render it most worthy of possession.

We would furthermore submissively invite your attention to the fact that there

are many among us, who being unwilling to become the perpetrators of homicide, were captured in their endeavors to flee from a participation in the crimes of Mejia and Peraza; and we entreat you to consider whether these mitigating circumstances may not be made the foundation for the hope of a reprieve.

Lastly, we humbly crave your mercy; we are willing to appease the incensed laws of injured Mexico, by imprisonment and fine; and to testify our abhorrence of Mejia and Peraza's principles, by rendering the lawful government any service which it may think proper to demand of us. Our humble prayer again is that you would consider whether justice will accept no other sacrifice than our lives.

Signed.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| James Cramp. | Jonas K. Stuart. |
| Mordecai Gist. | Edward Mount. |
| Daniel Donnelly. | Ferd'd. Dubois. |
| George Isele. | Fr. Wm. Mauer. |
| Henry Wagner. | L. M. Bellsurte. |
| Arthur H. Clement. | Wm. H. MacKay. |
| Isaac L. Leeds. | Jacob Morison. |
| Lewis Jacobs. | Thomas H. Rogers. |
| Daniel Holt. | Thomas Whitaker. |
| Demoussent. | David Long. |
| Wm. H. Morris. | Launier. |

Should the final doom be unalterable, may we not crave a short time more than has been allotted us to prepare for an event as awful as it was unexpected.

Superscribed.—“To the Authority which has sentenced to DEATH the prisoners in confinement in Tampico, their humble PRAYER AND PETITION.”

BEACONS.—The following order from Major-general Heath, is copied from the original in possession of Mr. Barrett, of Melrose, Mass. That gentleman says the beacon in Malden, (Mass.) was situated on Wait's Mount, which commands a full view of the surrounding country. Can the RECORD or any of its readers, give information concerning the occasion for the use of those beacons, at that time? The British had then a squadron cruising off Boston harbor, but this was a common occurrence, and would hardly require the

use of beacons, for signaling, would it? The following is a copy of the order;

“*Head Quarters, Boston, Sept. 7, 1778.*
Sir:

You are Detached with seven men for the purpose of Guarding the Beacon on Malden Hill, and setting Fire thereto when the Signal is given from the Beacon in Boston. You are to keep a sentinel Day and night by relief at the Beacon; his Duty is to Preserve it from being injured by any Person or Persons, and constantly to be observing the Beacon in Boston; If He observes it to be on Fire He is Immediately to call for you; upon your own view of it, being certain that it is on Fire you will immediately set fire to your own, but not otherwise, as you will answer for it; you will Inculcate on your sentinels the greatest vigilance in Duty and acquaint them that they will be Liable to suffer Death at the Discretion of a Court Martial should they be found absent from or sleeping on their Post.

By order of Major Genl. Heath.

JONA: POLLARD D. A. G.
Sergt. of the Guard at Malden Beacon.”

NARRAGANSET OR NARRAGANSETT.—I think I have somewhere seen the remark that Indian names like this, should end in one t, as Connecticut, Pequot, et-cetera, but it is generally spelled with two t's. Will the RECORD give me information on the subject?

W. E. FOSTER.

Brown University,
Providence R. I. Nov. 1872.

TALLIES.—A few years ago Bakers served their bread in Philadelphia, and kept the account of loaves by *nicking* with a file on two narrow strips of wood of about one foot in length, one of which was retained by the customer and the other by the Baker.

It was competent to produce as *prima facie* evidence, the “tally” under the legal decisions with like effect as a book of original entries. Has this custom of *nicking* tallies ceased? Can you inform me when it was introduced or whence it originated?

Philadelphia.

F. M. E.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.¹]

[From the collection of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York.]

July 2, 1760,

Dear Brother this Coms by Capt. Nickelson you seem to blame me for not writing to you butt I doe ashour you it is Note for wante of a very great Regard for you & the family butt as I Dont ship tobacco the Captains Never calls one me

soe that I never know when tha com or when tha goe I believe you have got a very good overseer at this quarter now Capt. Neroton has taken a Large lease of ground from you which I Dear say if you had been hear yourself it had not been Don Mr. Daniel & his wife & family is well Cozen Hannah has been married & Lost her husband She has one child a boy pray give my Love to sister Ball & Mr. Downman & his Lady & I am Dear Brother

*your Loving Sister
Mary Washington*

Mr. JOSEPH BALL, Esquire.
At Stratford by Bon
Nigh London.²

[FRANCIS HOPKINSON.]

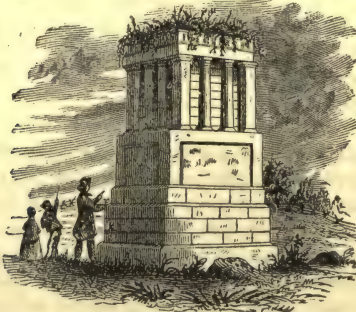
¹ Concerning this notable woman, History and Biography have made but few records. She is said to have been a daughter of Colonel Ball, of Lancaster County, Virginia and married the father of General Washington, in the Spring of 1730. She was that gentleman's second wife, and became the mother of George Washington in February, 1732. She was left a widow with six small children, eleven years after her marriage. She is reported as a woman of great moral worth, governed in her daily life by pure religious principles, and full of energy

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead, of Newark, N. J. for the following letter copied from the original in a collection of Penn manuscripts in Mr. Whitehead's possession:

Philad^a Oct. 17th, 1771.¹

My Dear Sir:

I should long since have done myself the Pleasure of writing to you had I not



MONUMENT.

of body and mind. She lived in Fredericksburg, in Virginia, many of the later years of her life, and there she died in the Autumn of 1789, while her illustrious son was President of the Republic.

No stone, commemorative of the mother of Washington,

² Endorsed, when filed, "July 2, 1760, from Mrs. Washington."

has ever been erected by Virginia, or her sons or daughters. Not far from Fredericksburg, in open fields, stands a partly finished and now dilapidated monument, which a private citizen of New York, caused to be reared in memory of the ever-to-be venerated matron. It stands near a ledge of rocks where she often retired, in fine weather, for private meditation and devotion, and which was the spot chosen by her for her grave. It is of white marble, and even in its unfinished state, has an imposing appearance. The corner-stone was laid by President Jackson, on the 7th of May, 1833, in the presence of a great concourse of people. When the monument was so far completed, as our engraving shows, commercial disaster had overtaken the patriotic citizen who undertook to rear it, and it was never finished. The rough stone from the quarry intended for a beautifully wrought surmounting obelisk, was drawn to the spot; and late in 1848, when I visited and made the sketch of the monument here given, that rough stone was broken, weeds and grass were growing on the top of the beautiful pile, and dark green moss was overspreading the marble slab on which it was intended to engrave the words—
MARY THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

How much longer will Virginia—how much longer will the Nation, leave that monument unfinished, and the grounds around it open to every desilement?—[EDITOR.]

¹ Mr. Hopkinson was then thirty-eight years old, having been born September 3d, 1738.

heard that you had taken an Excursion into France¹. I find there is no Truth in this Report,—that you are still in London, & still retain a warm Heart to this good Part of the World—My Brother Duché² gave me the highest Pleasure by reading a Paragraph in your Letter—wherein you do me the Honor to take a particular Notice of me—I do inform you, my dear Governor, I am no stranger to the dilating Glow of a sincere Friendship, & cannot be mistaken when I say I have frequently experienced that pleasing sensation for you—and do at this Time of writing feel it in a disinterested & genuine warmth—Amongst many others, I was *really* sorry at your Departure from this Country—as a considerable Branch of the Pleasures of my Life was then lopt off—Everybody seemed concerned—and those who perhaps would hardly have allow'd you a good Word when present, were ready enough to acknowledge that the Province was never more peaceably & happily governed than under your Administration.—Our new Governor³ is just arrived—and by this Time almost deafen'd I suppose with Ringing of Bells, loud Huzza's & other boisterous Ceremonies usual on this Occasion—I have been to pay my Compl^a to his Honour amongst the Crowd—he looks extremely well.

I have letters from the Bishop of Worcester's Family at Hartlebury in Worcestershire⁴—expressing a great Desire to make themselves acquainted with you—which they will endeavour for as soon as they come up to London—or sooner if your Affairs should call you into Worcestershire—

I flatter myself that, e'er this, my good Friends Mr. & Mrs. Warren have made themselves known to you—it gives me the greatest satisfaction to think that my Connections in England should pay you

& Mrs. Penn all the Respect in their Power.

I am happy in some Hopes of seeing you again in this peaceable City—I am much mistaken in your Disposition if the Noisy & tumultuous Pleasures of London can be altogether agreeable to you. None but a Person void of Reflection can take full satisfaction in mixing with a giddy Throng, whose daily Pursuit seems to be laying up Store for Repentance, & by an uninterrupted Round of Dissipation, stifling every serious Idea in the Birth—When I was in London¹ I was surprised & pleas'd at the Objects which daily attracted my Notice; but that Surprise would have been without any Mixture of Pleasure had not the Thought been ever before me, of shortly returning to my native Land—then more amiable & dear to me than ever—All partiality aside I do sincerely believe that every *real* Comfort in Life may be enjoyed here in great Perfection—

I had two Lines and an half from Mr Bremner. I hope he sells a great deal of Music—he is always so very *busy* when he writes to me that one would think all London had crowded about his Doors to buy Ballads—He is a very good Friend; but a wretched Correspondent.

Music is at present in a very deplorable Condition here—Sig^r Gualdo lies in Chains in one of the Cells of the Pennsylv^a Hospital: & poor *Batho* was killed a few Weeks ago by a Fall from his Horse—Except *Forage* & myself² I don't know a single Votary that Goddess hath in this large City—I wish you would send some poor Devil over to take the Church Organ, & teach the young Misses to play Foot's Minuet & the [letter torn] March on the Spinnet—I think a tolera [letter torn] Master would find Encouragement.

My Friend James Humphreys is alive, & alive like to be—I suppose he can't die in Peace till he has received an Invitation to my Funeral—I do not absolutely wish the poor Man dead—that might be a

¹ John Penn left Philadelphia in May, 1771, for England, having administered the government of Pennsylvania for eight years.

² Rev. Jacob Duché afterward chaplain to Congress.

³ Richard Penn, brother of John.

⁴ Hopkinson's mother was a niece of the Bishop of Worcester.

¹ This was in 1766 and 1767 just after finishing his studies in the University of Pennsylvania. While in England he resided with the Bishop of Worcester.

² Mr. Hopkinson excelled in the knowledge of Music.

wicked Thought—but heartily wish I had his office and he not the worse for it—I assure you Governor I stand in need of some assistance—my Family becomes more & more Expensive¹ & my Business declines considerably, owing to the number of People that have set up in the Broad Cloth Way—particularly *Charles Pemberton*, who carries the Quaker Customers by a Partiality which is one of the fundamental Rules in their Policy.—I go patiently on, trusting in Providence for better Times—nor should I be anxious about the Matter, were it not for my Wife & Children who are dear to me beyond Expression.² My little Boys are both well—Mrs. H. joins me in affectionate Regards to Mrs. Penn:³

it is not in my Power to show how much I love you both—perhaps the Expression may be too familiar, but it is genuine—Adieu

I am

Yours with all Sincerity

Thos. Hopkinson

Address—

To

The Hon^{ble} JOHN PENN ESQ^r

Cavendish Square

London.

p^r Cap^t Sparks.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. —The annual meeting (the sixtieth) of this Society, was held in their rooms, in the city of Worcester, Mass. on Monday, the 21st of October, 1872, at eleven o'clock, the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, presiding. There was a large attendance of distinguished scholars, and letters were received from others.

The report of the Council embodied a history of the doings of the Society during the preceding half year, in which was given a most satisfactory exhibit of the substantial prosperity and usefulness of the Society, as evinced in its financial condition, the rapid increase of its library and other collections, and the constant use made of its books by authors of volumes and other public writers. Among their own members, several have given valuable produc-

tions to the public, of which, the "History of the Rise of the Republic of the United States," by Hon. Richard Frothingham, is specially to be commended. The Society has caused to be put in type about one half of the new and enlarged edition of "The History of Printing" by ISAIAH THOMAS, the founder of the Society. That will be one of the most important works ever printed in this country.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Nathaniel Paine, showed the state of the several funds of the Society, to be as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Librarian's and General Fund | \$28,958 99 |
| Collection and Research Fund | 14,157 08 |
| Bookbinding Fund | 10,167 84 |
| Publishing Fund | 10,123 77 |
| Salisbury Building Fund | 10,606 23 |
| Isaac Davis Fund | 679 12 |
| Lincoln Legacy Fund | 1 152 20 |
| Total | \$75,845 23 |

The Librarian, Mr. Samuel F. Haven, reported that during the last six months, the library had received by gift, 317 books, 2,941 pamphlets, 4 volumes of newspapers, and 111 unbound newspapers, besides a small addition by purchase and exchange.

The Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, (who presented an interesting paper upon "The Star-Spangled Banner and

¹ On his return from England he took up his residence at Bordentown, New Jersey, where he married *Ann*, daughter of *Joseph Borden*, by whom the town was founded.

² In 1776 and 1777, Mr. Hopkinson was a representative from New Jersey in Congress, and as such signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1779, he became Judge of the Admiralty Court in Pennsylvania, and in 1793, was appointed by Washington a Judge of the United States District Court. He died in May, 1791.

³ Mrs. Penn was Anne, daughter of Chief Justice William Allen, of Philadelphia. They were married in 1766.

National Airs'') was re-elected President of the Society, with the following named officers, as assistants:

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, LL. D. of Boston, and Mr. James Lenox, of New York.

Council.—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Worcester; Hon. N. B. Shurtliff, M. D., Boston; Mr. Samuel Haven, Worcester; Rev. Edw. E. Hale, Boston; Joseph Sargent, M. D., Worcester; Charles Deane, LL. D., Cambridge; Rev. Seth Sweetser, D. D., Worcester; Hon. Richard Frothingham, Charlestown; Hon. Henry Chapin, Worcester; Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.—Hon. Chas. Sumner, LL. D., Boston.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.—Hon. Emory Washburn, LL. D., Cambridge.

Recording Secretary.—Col. John D. Washburn, Worcester.

Treasurer.—Mr. Nathaniel Paine.

Committee of Publication.—Mr. Samuel F. Haven, Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, Boston; Charles Deane, LL. D., Cambridge.

Auditors.—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Worcester; Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, Fitchburg.

The President called attention to the fact that the inscription on the tomb of John Smith, in St. Sepulchre's church, London, was becoming obliterated, and it was proposed that a mural tablet, with the old inscription, should be placed in that church, at the expense of the members of the Society. The matter was referred to Hon. Geo. F. Hoar and Mr. S. F. Haven, with power to act.

After the reading of Mr. Salisbury's interesting paper (which appears on page 550 of the RECORD) and the presentation of some curious communications, autographs, et cetera. by members of the Society, and remarks thereon, the Society adjourned.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held on the evening of the 4th of November,

fifteen members being present. Four new members were elected. The Printing and Publishing Committee made a report in which they recommended the publication of another volume of collections, at an early day, which shall consist of the two MS. volumes of letters of Gen. Oglethorpe and Provincial Gov. Wright, (mentioned in the March number of the HISTORICAL RECORD) and a small MS. volume, presented to the Society by Mr. G. W. J. De Renne, in 1870, containing the official report of Sir James Wright to Lord Dartmouth, in answer to some question relative to the condition of the Province. The report was adopted, and the Committee were instructed to correspond with publishers in regard to the cost of the volume, &c. The Library Committee recommended a number of books which were ordered to be purchased.

WM. HARDEN, *Librarian*.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meetings of this Society were resumed on Tuesday evening, October 1st. After transacting the usual business, JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D., read a paper on "*The First Attempt to Settle Virginia.*"

The second meeting of the fall season was held at the Library, Second Avenue corner of Eleventh Street, on the evening of the 5th of November, the Librarian, GEORGE H. MOORE, LL. D. read a paper entitled, "*Notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts.*"

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A stated meeting of the Society was held on the evening of November 11th, Mr. HORATIO GATES JONES presiding. The Hon^{ble} JOS. R. CHANDLER, delivered a discourse on the history of the old Dunker printing press, recently presented to the Society and one of the most interesting among its large collection of relics. He gave an outline of the origin and establishment of the religious sect of Dunkers in this country, who settled on the Wissahickon and on Cocalico Creek, in Lancaster county. The latter branch was under the guidance of Conrad Beisel

a man of classical education and a close student of the scriptures. He originated a dogma of his church that the seventh day to be kept holy was Saturday and they were henceforth termed seventh day Baptists. The village they built was named Ephrata, and there they erected a Convent and placed it under the rules of the Capuchin Monks or White Friars of Europe, adopting their dress and discipline. The leader and many of his followers were learned men, and educational arrangements early occupied their attention. Books were needed and Beisel imported type, purchased a printing press and the Dunkers manufactured the paper required. It is probable the real work of this press never exceeded two hundred or two hundred and fifty impressions an hour, and when this production is compared with what the pen of the best scribe that Ephrata or any other Convent ever produced, it seems a miracle. Faust accomplished about the same amount of work, and it was not so strange that even some learned men should say that Faust and his companion was aided by the devil. But a decay came over the Society that is incident to all religious societies in this country, that claim some new light or hold old exploded theories. With that decay the press ceased to be employed by the Society, and passed into the hands of P. Martin Heitler, who by a provision in his will bequeathed it to this Historical Society, where it takes its place among the relics of art, of science, of association, of great events and great persons, which illustrates the past, and gives just conceptions of what was done and what were the onward steps to existing attainments.

During the address of Mr. Chandler, he interpolated his remarks with an eloquent tribute paid to the memory of General Meade, and immediately thereafter Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, in the absence of Mr. Craig Biddle, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Society has heard with profound regret of the death of that distinguished soldier and eminent citizen, Major General George Gordon Meade.

Resolved, That by his great military achievements he has nobly earned the gratitude of his country, and by his victory on the great historical field of Gettysburg, an especial tribute from the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Council of the Society be requested to have prepared a memorial of his distinguished services, expressive of our high appreciation of his eminent character as a citizen and a soldier.

After some interesting remarks by Mr. J. R. Sypher, narrating incidents connected with the battle of Gettysburg, the resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Claxton were adopted.

The subject of the death of Thomas Sully and David Paul Brown, also members of the Society, was likewise referred to.

The Librarian, Mr. Shrigley, reported that since the last stated meeting there had been received 139 books, nearly 200 pamphlets, 3 oil paintings, 1 set of armor from Mexico, 3 coins and a large number of manuscripts. Nominations of officers of the Society for the ensuing year were made preparatory to the election in January next.

CURRENT NOTES.

DECISION.—The dispute between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, known as the "San Juan boundary case," has been settled by arbitration in favor of the claims made by the former. It was referred to the Emperor of Germany whose decision was communicated more in the form of a cabinet order, than that of a decree, in which it is declared that the

claims of the United States were most in accordance with what seemed to be the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846. So another source of irritation is closed by the common sense method of settling disputes.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the

New York Society Library, was celebrated on Saturday evening, November 9, at the rooms of the New York Historical Society. Frederic De Peyster, LL. D., president of the board of trustees, presided, and introduced the proceedings with a most interesting preliminary address, in which he spoke of the great literary collections of the past, the early condition of the province of New York, and the care taken in its social and religious intellectual culture of the inhabitants. He gave a vivid picture of the methods employed in this work, and especially of the origin of the society library.

Dr. Thomas Ward delivered the Centennial Address. It was a very able production. He reviewed the past and stated the claims of society upon the future. "I expect," he said "the glory of the coming time to surpass even that which has gone before, in a wider spread of knowledge, in greater scientific discourses, in a well-ordered liberty, in the purity of the ermine, in the sanctity of the ballot and in a canvass unfouled by personal vituperation. I look to the century before us to fill the broad acres of our grand domain—then to extend from the Eastern to the Western ocean, from the tropics to the polar sea—with an upright, energetic, indomitable population of 200,000,000."

THE PRESIDENCY.—The election for President of the Republic, was held on the 5th of November. The opposing candidates were President Grant and Horace Greeley. Grant was nominated by the Republicans, and Greeley was nominated by the Democrats. Grant electors were chosen in almost every state in the Union, and his popular majority was more than 700,000. Senator Henry Wilson of Mass. was elected Vice President.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE NATION.—The corporators of the state of New Hampshire, under the act of Congress providing for the centennial celebration on the 4th of July, 1876, met at Concord on the 8th of November, and appointed a committee to provide for receiving subscriptions, and to take other preliminary steps towards New Hampshire's participation in the great event. Governor Straw is chairman of the committee.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.—A disease, similar in its effects to "influenza" in the human system, affected the horses in the United States very suddenly, at the latter part of October and the earlier portions of November. It seemed to begin in Canada, and its seeds, evidently borne on the air, soon spread over almost the entire Union east of the Rocky mountains, excepting in the most Southerly states. Hundreds of thousands of horses were diseased by it, and business of every kind experienced the most embarrassing effects. It was not very fatal. It seemed to cross the Atlantic ocean in the course of a few days, and broke out on the Western coast of England. Quarantine regulations were of no

use, as it did not seem to be contagious. The most successful treatment of the disease was in suspension from labor and good nursing. It assumed a character in many instances, much like that described by Virgil, in the third book of the Georgics, translated as follows, by Dryden :

"The Victor Horse, forgetful of his Flood,
The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood;
He paws the Ground, and on his hanging Ears
A doubtful Sweat in clammy drops appears;
Parch'd is his Hide, and rugged are his hairs,
Such are the Symptoms of the young Disease,
But in Time's process when his pains increase
He rous his mournful Eyes, he deeply groans
With patient sobbings and with manly Moans,
He heaves for breath : which, from his lungs supply'd
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
To his rough Palate his dry Tongue succeeds,
And roapy Gore he from his Nostrils bleeds."

LIKENESS OF PATRICK HENRY.—An original likeness of Patrick Henry, painted from life, in miniature, on ivory, in 1795, for Miss Martha Syme, daughter of Colonel John Syme, of Virginia, (who was Henry's half brother) was lately offered for sale in the city of New York. It is the original from which the engraved portraits of Patrick Henry have been made, and is supposed to be the only likeness of him, drawn from life, extant. It came by descent from the original owner, to Mrs. John Fleming of Goochland county, Virginia, by whom it was offered for sale.

SOCIAL CHANGES.—The extent of certain social changes by the operations and results of the late Civil War, is made manifest by two paragraphs in New Orleans newspapers. In 1841 the following appeared as an advertisement in the *Picayune* :

"Five Dollars reward.—Run away from the subscribers, on the 23d of November last, the negro boy Oscar Dunn, an apprentice to the plastering trade. He is of griffe color, between 20 and 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. All persons are cautioned not to harbor said boy, under penalty of the law. Wilson and Patterson, corner St. John and Common streets.

Thirty years afterward, the same paper contained the following paragraph :

"Died.—In New Orleans, Wednesday, November 22, 1871, Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana." These are given as important items of American history.

PRESERVATION OF SEALS.—A writer in the London "Notes and Queries," says gutta-percha is better than sealing-wax for preserving the impression of seals. The process is as follows: Give the seal to be copied, a thin coating of oil with a camel-hair pencil, and then rim it around tightly with paper or thin tin; mix the finest image-plaster of Paris with cold water to the consistency of cream. Pour a spoonful or two on the seal and then with a brush or feather work it well into the deeply cut parts of the seal, being careful to break all the

air bubbles. An inch or so in depth, will be sufficient for small seals. When the matrix becomes dry it may be lifted off easily.

When the matrix is thus prepared cut a piece of gutta-percha about the required size and boil it in a sauce-pan until it shall become very soft. Hard knots may be taken out by squeezing it with the fingers. Then lay it on a wet plate or board, drying the surface with a piece of rag. That surface may now be rubbed with bronze powder, and the plaster matrix pressed into the soft gutta-percha, holding it near to the fire to prevent its cooling. The gutta-percha may be pressed into the deep parts of the matrix with the fingers, and a weight placed upon it until cool.

SPECIMENS OF FISHES.—In a recent speech at San Francisco, California, Professor Agassiz made the following statement:

"I have no doubt that the sum total of specimens we have brought together exceeds 100,000, and they are not preserved in the old-fashioned way—dried and unfit for further research. Everything, the value of which could be increased by being preserved in alcohol, has been preserved in that way to such an extent that, to pack those specimens, I had to use up 3,000 and odd hundred gallons of alcohol, and when these collections are in that way

so preserved that they will afford materials for investigation, for years to come, I shall be able to make anatomical investigations upon all systems of organized vertebrates or mollusks, or articulates, which I have thus collected, and I shall be able to contribute to others material for investigation to such an extent that I have no doubt that, from this time forward, there will not be an investigation made upon any particular class of animals here or elsewhere in Europe, without contribution from our museum. Now, I think, when America has such an institution of learning, we can feel we are no longer tributary to the Old World for our own aid; that we stand on our own legs."

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.—

The conductor of the AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD, desires to make it a vehicle of intercommunication between the Historical and kindred Societies in the United States and the British Provinces; and he will esteem it a favor if the proper officers of such societies shall, as soon as practicable after each meeting, send to the EDITOR a brief account of the most important transactions at such meeting.

All communications for the RECORD should be addressed to the Editor, "The Ridge, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, New York."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

Major-general George Gordon Meade, an illustrious American soldier, died at his residence, on Delancey Place, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, November 6th. His father was American consul and Navy agent at Cadiz, in Spain, and there George was born in December, 1815. After the return of his parents to Philadelphia, he was sent to a school in Georgetown, D. C., then taught by Hon. S. P. Chase, now Chief Justice of the United States. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy, on the 1st of July, 1835, and entered the army as Second lieutenant of Artillery. He served a while in the Seminole war in Florida, when he resigned and went into the Civil service of the government, as engineer, surveying the Mississippi Delta, the Texas boundary and the northeastern boundary of the United States, in 1837-'38. In 1842, he reentered the army as second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. When the Mexican war broke out he was with General Taylor, in Texas, and participated in the earlier battles of that war. After the war he was engaged as an engineer on several public works, always using much skill and judgement, and in May 1856, he was promoted to captain, for fourteen years continuous service.

At the time when the late Civil war broke out, Captain Meade was in charge of the surveys

of the great lakes, and on the 31st of August, he was commissioned a brigadier of Volunteers and took command of the Pennsylvania Reserves. His life then became one of incessant activity and most valuable service until the end of the war. In the battles on the Virginia Peninsula, in July 1862, he was conspicuous; and in the struggles at Antietam, he commanded a corps of the Army of the Potomac. In November of that year he was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers. He was active in the campaign in Virginia late in the year, and in May, 1863, he was placed in command of the army of the Potomac at a time when it was falling back before the advance of General Lee. Finally he gained the battle of Gettysburg which turned the tide of war in favor of the Union. He continued in command of the army of the Potomac, after April 1864, under direction of General Grant as chief of the armies, until the close of the war, showing great skill and courage in the battles from the sanguinary one in the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee.

Since the close of the war, General Meade has been in command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at Philadelphia, excepting about two years, when he administered civil and military affairs in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. For several years, his head-quarters being in Philadelphia, he has been

an efficient commissioner of Fairmount Park of that city.

General-in-chief Sherman, officially announced the death of General Meade, to the army, and directed General McDowell to make arrangements for his funeral, at the public expense, consulting Mrs. Meade in everything, "whose wishes," Sherman said "shall be sacred."

The funeral took place at St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 11th of November. The public and private honors paid to the remains of the deceased, were most conspicuous. All business, in Philadelphia was suspended. There was an immense military and civic procession. The President of the United States with several of his cabinet ministers, were present; so also, was the governor of the state of Pennsylvania and his staff, the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia, and a very large number of army officers, and distinguished citizens. The pall-bearers were Lieutenant-general Sheridan, Major-generals Humphreys, Parke and Wright, of the army, and Rear-admirals Turner and Lardner, and Commodores Scott and Mullaney of the Navy. The Pastor of General Meade, (Rev. Dr. Hoffman,) officiated. Bishops Whipple, Odenheimer and Stevens, and about twenty local clergymen, were present, and a funeral dirge was played by bands of musicians. The body was deposited in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

THOMAS SULLY.

That eminent artist and good citizen, THOMAS SULLY, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, the 5th of November. He was a native of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born in the month of June, 1782. His parents were play-actors, members of a provincial travelling company, and for that reason, this boy was placed in charge of his grandmother, at Birmingham. In 1792, his father made a professional engagement with West, a theatrical manager in Virginia, and with his wife, four sons and several daughters, he came to America. Thomas was the youngest of the sons. The eldest son was a miniature painter, and so, also, was a Frenchman who married one of his sisters. These inspired Thomas with a love for art, but his desires were not immediately gratified. It was not long, however, before his brother-in-law in Philadelphia, was permitted to give him instructions in art, with a view to his becoming a painter, as a life avocation. From that irate man, Thomas soon separated, after a quarrel, and he became a pupil of his brother, in Richmond. His superior talents made him a valuable assistant of his brother, who, for years, struggled with poverty, with a growing family. They went to Norfolk together, and there Thomas tried his hand at something higher than portraits, in miniature, in copying a picture by Angelica Kaufman. His success encouraged him to paint portraits in oil. In this he had the kind assistance of Henry Bainbridge, a portrait painter in Norfolk, who had been educated in Rome.

In 1803, Thomas Sully began life as a professional artist, alone, in Norfolk, while his brother returned to Richmond. Two years later he joined his brother there, and helped him to support his family. A desire to visit England for improvement in his profession caused him to practice rigid economy so as to obtain the means for the purpose. This dream was dispelled by the death of his brother, and the care of his family, which fell upon Thomas.

A year after his brother's death, Thomas married his widow, a step approved by all acquainted with the circumstances, and one which the artist never regretted. This was followed, soon afterward, by his removal to the city of New York, under the patronage of Thomas Cooper, the celebrated tragedian, who had sat to Sully, for his portrait, in Richmond. Cooper guaranteed to procure him work to the amount of a thousand dollars a year. He also gave him a painting room rent free. That was in 1806.

Trumbull and Jarvis were then the leading painters in New York. He desired to learn some of the manipulations of art practised by the former, but that artist was too churlish to be useful to the young man. So Sully paid Trumbull \$100 for painting the portrait of his wife, and watching his method, acquired the knowledge he desired. Jarvis, much the better painter, was willing to lend a helping hand to the young aspirant, and Sully obtained more valuable information from him, gratuitously, than he did from the more celebrated painter, by paying for it.

In 1807, Sully made a professional visit to Gilbert Stuart, in Boston, who received him most kindly and offered to render him any assistance in his power. He encouraged the young artist in every way, who, after painting in Boston and neighborhood for some time, went back to New York, greatly encouraged by the art knowledge so acquired from a generous man.

Mr. Sully removed to Philadelphia in 1809, where he obtained constant employment in painting portraits at \$50 apiece. He now made arrangements for visiting London, where he was introduced to Benjamin West, the President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. West, as Sully expressed it, "behaved like a father" to him. Other distinguished artists gave him their advice. He returned home in 1810, and speedily became the fashionable portrait painter in Philadelphia, which secured to him a fine income. He was employed to paint the full length portrait of Decatur, by the authorities of the city of New York, the first of the series of such portraits which now adorn the "Governor's Room" in the City Hall.

Circumstances finally caused a decrease in Mr. Sully's business, and for several years he struggled in comparative poverty chiefly from his having departed from the line of portrait painting, to that of historical works; an experiment which proved disastrous to many artists. In 1824 he recovered his position as a portrait painter, in Philadelphia,

and for the remainder of his life, he stood at the head of his profession there. His superb picture of Lafayette, painted in 1825, and now in Independence Hall, is thought to be the best picture of the kind, in this country. For this fine picture, the artist received nothing.

In 1837, the St. George's Society of Philadelphia, commissioned Sully to go to England, and paint a full length portrait of the then youthful Queen Victoria, who had just ascended the throne. This commission was executed in an admirable manner. That portrait was Mr. Sully's last important work; yet up to within a short time of his death, the artist continued to produce charming pictures, especially of women and children. As a colorist he had no superior in this country. His style was that of Sir Thomas Lawrence, especially in his portraits of women.

Mr. Sully's life was blameless. He indulged in the practice of music, of which he was passionately fond, and it became a solace in his declining years. Some of the best citizens of Philadelphia, who enjoyed his society, made his old age cheerful by their companionship. His sweet disposition and engaging manners, endeared him to his family and friends. These smoothed the pillow of his dying bed. Two of his daughters, and his son, General Alfred Sully, were his constant attendants. He died at the ripe age of a little more than eighty years.

HENRY CHAMPION DEMING.

On the 9th of October, 1872, the Society of Hartford, Connecticut, was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and the State was bereaved of one of its most cherished sons, by the death of Honorable Henry C. Deming. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1836, and at the law school of Harvard College, in 1838. He began public life as a member of the lower branch of the Connecticut legislature, in 1849. He was again elected to that house in 1859, and in 1861 was its speaker. He served six years as Mayor of Hartford, between 1850 and 1860. He entered the army as Colonel of the Twelfth regiment, Connecticut volunteers, at the breaking out of the late civil war; was present at the capture of New Orleans, and in the autumn of 1862, was appointed Mayor of that city. On his return home the next spring, he was elected to a seat in the National Congress, which he retained during two terms; was an active member of the committee on Military Affairs; was chairman of the committee of expenditures in the War Department, and was elected as one of the representatives of his fellow members at the funeral of President Lincoln, and also that of General Scott. Since the expiration of his second term in Congress, he had held the position of Collector of the Internal Revenue.

Colonel Deming was possessed of a fine presence, pleasing manners, wide knowledge of men; great legal attainments, extensive acquaintance with classical and general literature, glowing yet logical eloquence, a fund of anecdote and personal remi-

niscences, and a most generous nature. The writer remembers him as the soul of a society in the city of New York, to which they belonged many years ago, while Mr. Deming was a resident of that city for a short time. He was related to some of the oldest and best families of Connecticut.

SARAH PAYSON WILLIS PARTON.

On the 10th of October, 1872, Mrs. Parton, wife of Mr. James Parton, the well-known historical and biographical writer and essayist, died at her residence, in New York city. She is better known to the literary world and to society, by her assumed name of FANNY FERN. She was born in Portland, Maine, in 1811, and was a sister of the late Nathaniel P. Wills. She was educated at Hartford by Mrs. Catharine Beecher, where she was noted as a high spirited, talented and rather eccentric girl. Soon after leaving school, she married Mr. Eldridge of Boston, by whom she had three children. He died, leaving her in embarrassed circumstances. As a means of support, she offered to one of the Boston literary weeklies, in 1851, a spirited essay, signed "Fanny Fern." It was so good and spicy, that the reading public demanded more, and, she won immediate favor and fame. Her little sketches over that signature, were collected into a small volume, entitled "Fern leaves" of which no less than 75,000 copies were sold in a very short time. A second work entitled "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends," and a second series of "Fern Leaves" each had a large sale. Her first novel—"Ruth Hall"—appeared in 1854, and her second—"Rose Clarke"—in 1857. She was married to Mr. Parton, in 1856, and from that time until a few months before her death, she continued to give, through the columns of weekly literary papers, a large amount of wit and wisdom in short essays, sometimes soft and gentle in tone when her theme was congenial, but withering in sarcasm when treating every sort of hypocrisy, vice, charlatanism, and snobbery, all of which she hated. Although Mrs. Parton has achieved nothing in American literature that will remain as a classic, she has done good service in that field, in the cause of social reform.

MANTON EASTBURN.

On the 11th of September, 1872, the Right Reverend MANTON EASTBURN, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston. His disease was malignant dysentery. He was an eminent officer of the church, and a thorough Churchman of the Evangelical order. He was born in England on the 9th of February, 1801. His parents came with him to the United States when he was a small boy, and settled in the city of New York. He was graduated at Columbia College when in the seventeenth year of his age, and finished his preparatory studies for the ministry, at the General Theological Seminary in New York; was ordained a minister in May, 1822; officiated a few years as assistant minister of Christ

Church in New York, and became rector of the Church of the Ascension, in 1827. In 1842 he was consecrated a bishop, and became the assistant of the bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. The following year he was made full bishop, and held that office until the time of his death, a period of almost thirty years.

Bishop Eastburn was not a voluminous contributor to American literature, his time being faithfully employed in pastoral duties. He was a pleasing speaker: and so early as 1825, he delivered a course of lectures on Hebrew, Latin and English poetry, before the New York Athenæum with great acceptance. He wrote a portion of a volume of "Essays and Dissertations on Biblical Literature." In 1833, he published "Lectures on the Epistles to the Philippians," and in 1837, he delivered the oration at the semi-centennial anniversary of Columbia College. He edited "Thornton's Family Prayers," which have been very extensively used among the members of his denomination.

Bishop Eastburn won to himself the solid esteem of those who could appreciate stability in opinion and conduct, learning without pedantry, free social intercourse with true dignity, and a pure and blameless Christian life.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

A Boanerges of the Methodist Church, Rev'd Peter Cartwright, died on Wednesday, the 25th of September, 1872; at his home at Pleasant Plains, Illinois, at the age of 87 years. He was born in Amherst County, Virginia, on the first of September, 1785. His young life was spent among the temptations of a rude community, in Kentucky: to which state his parents emigrated when he was an infant. Their home was in Logan county, and the region was called "Rogue's Harbor," as it was the place for refugees from justice who came from over a wide domain.

Young Cartwright, at the age of sixteen years, became converted at a Methodist camp meeting, and joined that church; and in 1804, at the age of nineteen years, became an itinerant preacher. He was a circuit preacher from 1805 until 1812, when he was appointed a presiding elder. He was married in 1808, to Mrs. Francis Gaines.

Mr. Cartwright was one of the most efficiently laborious of men. He worked with zeal, with a single eye to the welfare of the souls of men. In these labors he spent eight years in the Western conference; eight years in the Tennessee conference; four years in the Kentucky conference, and forty-five years in the Illinois conference, so making a period of *sixty-five years* of ministerial labor of the most wearing kind. He was at the forefront in every enterprise connected with the spread of the gospel among the heathen Indians, negroes and white people in the Mississippi Valley. He had outlived every one of his father's family; outlived every member of the Western conference in 1804; outlived every member of the first general conference assembled at Baltimore in 1816; out-

lived all the early bishops of his church, and outlived every presiding elder under whom he had acted on circuits, and hundreds of thousands of the lay members of his denomination. The name of Peter Cartwright will be held in reverence as a mighty apostle to the Gentiles in the Christian church in America, for he was a pioneer in civilization as well as in Christianity.

FRANCIS VINTON.

Within a few months, the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, has lost several of its brighter lights. Among these Rev'd Francis Vinton, D. D. S. T. D. LL. D. D. E. L. late senior assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, was conspicuous. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 29th of August, 1809. He was graduated at William's College, at a very early age. Evincing a proclivity for military life, he was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson, and was graduated with honor in 1830, at the head of his class. He served for several years as Second Lieutenant of the Third artillery. Whilst on duty in the harbor of Boston, he studied in the Harvard Law School, and while yet an officer of the army, in 1834, he was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was in active military service in the Creek war in 1836, and in 1837, when he left the army and entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, in New York. He was ordained full minister, in 1839, and was successively rector of churches in Rhode Island and Brooklyn. At Newport he married a daughter of Commodore Oliver H. Perry.

In 1848, Dr. Vinton was elected Bishop of Indiana, but declined the honor; and he was a prominent candidate for Provisional Bishop of New York. In such high estimation was he held, that when Dr. Potter was elected bishop of that diocese, Dr. Vinton was within one vote of being chosen. In 1855, he was elected an assistant minister at Trinity Church, and by his labors, built up the waning congregation of St. Paul's chapel, by an infusion into it of great life and vigor. He held the position to which he was appointed in 1855, at the time of his death.

In 1848, Columbia College conferred upon Dr. Vinton, the degree of D. D. Other degrees have since been added. About two years ago he was made Ludlow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law, in the General Theological Seminary, the most important professional position in the country.

Dr. Vinton was a vigorous and voluminous writer. He had an imposing presence, and in the pulpit was forcible, clear and eloquent.

He despised sensationalism in every form, for he was a born conservative. The cause of his death was a dropsical affection of the brain. Failing health caused him to spend the Winter of 1871-72 in Nassau, and the Summer at Williamstown. Soon after returning to his home in Brooklyn, his strength rapidly failed, and death relieved him of

much suffering on the 29th of September, 1872. He left a wife and seven children.

Dr. Vinton's funeral took place at Trinity church, on the 2d of October. The house was densely crowded, for the deceased had a very extensive circle of admirers and loving friends. The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Dr's Swope, Haight and Ogilby. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

GARRETT DAVIS.

Senator DAVIS, who represented Kentucky in the upper branch of the National Legislature, died in September, at his home in Paris, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-one years. He was born in Kentucky, in September, 1801, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He was from early years an active politician; and in 1833, was chosen a mem-

ber of his State legislature. He was prominent in the committee that revised the State constitution. In 1839, and the same year he was elected to a seat in Congress, where he served until 1847. He was an eminent farmer, and is quoted as high authority in agricultural matters. In 1861, he succeeded John C. Breckenridge in the United States Senate, and was very active in that body. He was re-elected to the same position, for six years, and his term of office would have expired next March.

In person Senator Davis was small, light and delicate, but possessed of wonderful powers of endurance. He has often delivered before the Senate a speech of many hours in length, which showed endurance, great laboriousness and considerable learning. At the time of his death, Senator Davis was one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MAGAZINES.—The RECORD finds room for only very brief notices of the works of kindred laborers, which have come to hand.

American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies, for October 1872, contains its usual variety of very interesting matter, as indicated by the following titles of papers: The Origin of Mark Newly Coppers; Pattern Piece of Oliver Cromwell; Mark Newly and his Copper Coin; Captain Kidd's Treasure found; Japanese Money; Swedish Gold Medal; Trading for Coins among the Arabs; American Coins and Coinage; Ancient Greek Coins; Correspondence; Japanese Alms giving; An Old Collector; The Anglo-American Coinage; Transactions of Societies; Coins for South Carolina; United States Cents; Lincoln Medals; Ewing Medals; Hibernias of James II; Roman Antiquities; Anglo-American and American Coins; Archaeology; The First Federal Coin; The Word Money; Obituary and Editorials.

The American Biblioplist, published by J. Sabin and Sons, New York, has a two-fold aspect, each of great importance, namely, that of a catalogue of rare and valuable Books, and a vehicle for Notes and Queries on literary subjects. As such, it is one of the most welcome of the several periodicals on the Exchange list of the RECORD. It has much matter of useful interest to the student of History, Biography and Antiquities.

The Canadian Antiquarian, and Numismatic Journal; published Quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Montreal, under the general charge of Mr. ALFRED SANDHAM, as Editor, reached its second quarterly issue in October. It fully sustains the excellent promises of its first number. The following are the names of the several interesting papers in this issue:

Montmorency; Card-Money of Canada, with an illustration; American Antiquities; The First Print-

ing Establishment in Montreal; Chateaugay; the Prison of Socrates; Capture of Quebec, in 1629; Candlestick of Sir John Franklin; the Barony of Longueuil; Coins of the Reign of Mary, Queen of Scots; Bronze Coinage; Canadian Medals; Coins of the Sierra Leone Company; An Old Colonial Proclamation; Editorial and Notes and Queries. It contains a picture of the old Government House, in Montreal, and a Prince Edwards Island Cent. The Antiquarian is a welcome visitor.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for October, spreads out a choice table of luxuries. It contains papers on English and Dutch Inter-marriages, by C. B. Moore; Slosson Genealogy by D. W. Patterson; St. Paul's Chapel—Inscriptions, by Rev'd B. R. Betts; Notes on the Lawrence Pedigree, by W. H. Whitmore; Records of the Society of Friends of the City of New York, by A. S. Underhill Ancient Wills, and New York Marriage Licenses, by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D.; Pedigree of Jones, by D. W. Patterson; Notes on Books, Announcements, Obituary, et cetera. The *Record* and the live Society back of it, are doing good service in the special cause in which they are engaged.

The RECORD is compelled to defer notices of *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*; and of the *Massachusetts Historical Society*; *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, Part VI; *Notes on the Newspapers of Somerset County*, in Maine, by SAMUEL, L. BOARDMAN; *Paul Lunt's Diary*, by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D.; *Biographical Sketch of Professor Geo. T. Elliott, Jr.*, M. D.; by SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, M. D.; *Washington's Head Quarters at Newburgh*, by J. J. MONELL; *History of the American Flag*, by Captain George Henry Preble, U. S. N.

In Memoriam.—The late HENRY HALL WARD. This is a reprint of a notice of the death and character of an eminent Citizen of New York,

from the "Providence Press." He was a descendant of a family whose name appears conspicuously honorable in the annals of Rhode Island. He was graduated at Columbia College, in New York, in 1838, became an eminent lawyer, and in 1848, went into the banking business, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was an inheritor of the Order of the Cincinnati, and was a man of fine culture, delicate æsthetic tastes, and a judicious patron of the fine arts. He loved music dearly and was no mean practitioner of it. Consumption gave him ample warning of speedy dissolution; and in the anticipation of an early summons away by the beautiful angel, he quietly awaited its coming at Saratoga Springs, where he died at near the close of last August. His funeral ceremonies were held at Grace Church, New York. The pall-bearers were James H. Strong, Walter L. Cutting, John Jacob Astor, John Sherwood, Judge Monson, Johnston Livingston, James Francis Ruggles and Henry T. Drowne. The latter gentleman is the President of the National Insurance Company, of which Mr. Ward was a director for many years.

Columbus and the Geographers of the North. By the Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, Hartford: The Church Press; M. H. Mallory and Company. pp. 23. This important monograph from the hands of an able and industrious delver in the mine of American History, is beautifully printed on large paper. It is a scholarly inquiry concerning the relations between the navigators of the North and Columbus, and the precedence of their respective discoveries. For this purpose the Author enters upon a brief examination of the early writings of Icelanders and Greenlanders, known as the *Sagas*, and their authenticity, and passes to a consideration of what northern navigators had accomplished centuries before the time of Columbus. In this he gives a clear and pleasant *resumé* of what is known to historical students of the discovery of America in the 10th Century. The author then goes into a more elaborate inquiry concerning the several expeditions of those early navigators, and the region of our Continent which they actually discovered.

The author discusses the question whether, in his visit to Iceland, in 1477, Columbus met Bishop Magnus, became acquainted with the *Sagas*, and received from them a knowledge of a land westward of the Atlantic Ocean? In this inquiry he notices the remarks of several old writers and among others, Harkluyt in 1582, who mentions a voyage from Norway under a Polish pilot, the year before Columbus visited Iceland, and during which the navigators visited Labrador.

The conclusion of the matter is, that the *Sagas* are true narratives; that America was discovered by Northern navigators six hundred years before the time of Columbus; that the region was the coast of New England, and that the Genoese was indebted to the historians and geographers of the North for information which led him to seek India beyond the stormy Atlantic.

Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death and Burial of General Henry Lee. By CHARLES C. JONES, Jr. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, pp. 43. This is a thin volume beautifully printed on thick large paper, with rubricated title-page, and containing a finely engraved portrait of the subject of the book. It is a well written narrative of the closing events in the life of one of the most gallant soldiers of the old War for independence, and who was familiarly known as "Legion Harry" and "Light Horse Harry." He was a son of the "lowland beauty" who was the object of Washington's first love; and his military career formed some of the most stirring incidents for the ground-work of romance and song. He was one of the most loved and familiar guests at the Mount Vernon Mansion, and maintained an intimacy of social intercourse with Washington, vouchsafed to few. Mr. Irving gives the following example of Lee's perfect familiarity with the Patriot:

"Washington one day at table mentioned his being in want of carriage horses, and asked Lee if he knew where he could get a pair?

"I have a fine pair," General Lee replied, 'but you cannot get them.'

"Why not?"

"Because you will never pay more than half price for anything; and I must have full price for my horses."

"The taunting reply set Mrs. Washington laughing, and her parrot, perched beside her, joined in the laugh. The general took this familiar assault upon his dignity, in good part. 'Ah, Lee, you are a funny fellow,' he said—'See, that bird is laughing at you.'"

General Lee was selected by Congress to deliver, before that body, the funeral oration at the death of Washington.

This volume is a valuable addition to the treasures of American biography. The author was largely indebted for the facts of his narrative, to Mr. P. M. Nightingale, of Georgia, a grand-son of General Nathaniel Greene, who was eye-witness of the final scenes in the life of General Lee, and was present at his death.

Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws. By CHARLES C. JONES, Jr. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell, 8 vo, pp. 133. This is an elegantly printed Volume, with rubricated title-page and initial letters, containing a minute history of the life of one of the most remarkable of the Indian Sachems and Chiefs of this country, in his intercourse with the Europeans, as well as of his earlier life. It opens with a brief history of Oglethorpe's efforts at Settlement in Georgia, a sketch of the early life of Tomo-chi-chi, and the treaty made with him in 1733. It continues with a sketch of the Creek Confederacy, with contemporaneous descriptions of the character, customs and occupations of those Southern Indians; the visit of Tomo-chi-chi to England; the effect of his visit there; his attentions to Governor Oglethorpe and his formal

delivery to him of lands ceded by the Creeks, and the services rendered by the Sachem during the troubles between the Colonists of Georgia and the Spaniards in Florida. He gives a most interesting account of Tomo-chi-chi's intercourse with the Moravians, and his interviews with John Wesley and other missions. The Mico's estimate of Christianity as he saw it among the Europeans, may be inferred from the following reply to the persuasion of J. Wesley to become a convert: "Why there are Christians at Savannah! There are Christians at Frederica! Christians drink! Christians beat men! Christians tell lies! Me no Christian."

The attractive volume closes with an account of the last public interview between Oglethorpe and Tomo-chi-chi, and the last illness, death and burial of the great Sachem. Mr. Jones has performed noble service to the cause of American historical investigation and development, by the preparation of this volume.

California: for Health, Pleasure and Residence. A Book for Travellers and Settlers. By CHARLES NORDHOFF, author of "Cape Cod and all along Shore" &c. &c. New York: Harper and Brothers. Small 4 to. pp. 255. This is one of the most charming and useful books that has issued from the American press, about American Scenery and Society, for a long time; and the intimate acquaintance of the writer of this notice, with the author of the volume, enables him to vouch for its solid truthfulness. It contains a very pleasantly written narrative of a journey to and brief sojourn in California, by the author with his family, and gives a clear array of facts and figures of what he saw and what he learned there.

The first part of his book mainly interests travellers and tourists; in which is given a plain and detailed statement of the routes across the Continent, and of what the traveller should see by the way; of the notable sights of California and how they must be visited; and a table of expenses, and of the time needed for different excursions. There is also a chapter on health resorts for invalids, and there are some hints to sportsmen. The remainder of the book is devoted to accounts of the agriculture and fruit culture of Southern California, which, by reason of its fine healthful climate, its rich soil, and its remarkably varied products, deserves the attention of farmers looking for pleasant homes and cheap and fertile lands, "combined," the author says "with a climate the best, probably, in the United States." The marvellous resources of the country in metals and agricultural possibilities, are clearly set forth, giving a picture of promise for that young State, (only a little more than twenty years old,) that seems like the conjuration of a magician's wand.

The Book is beautifully illustrated by fifty-eight fine wood-cuts. Parts of it appeared from time to time, in *Harper's Magazine*, the *Tribune* and the *Evening Post*. The volume contains these sketches thoroughly revised and much new matter added.

Topographical and Historical Sketch of the State of Ohio, with an Historical Map. By COL. CHAS. WHITTLESEY President of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers & Co. 8vo. pp. 34. Colonel Whittlesey is one of the most industrious of the antiquarians of the West, and is working faithfully on the development of the early history and antiquities of Ohio. The pamphlet here noticed is a reprint from Willing and Gray's new Topographical Atlas of Ohio. It briefly describes its Geographical and Topographical features; its primitive races and antiquities; the progress of settlement within its borders, and an outline of its general history.

The Historical Map, constructed by Col. Whittlesey, is a very interesting one. Upon a map of the State as it appears to-day, are traced in red dots and lines of various forms, the sites of Ancient Earthworks: Indian Villages; Stockades and Forts with date of Erection; of Battles and Skirmishes, with dates; Routes of Military Expeditions, with dates, and Indian Trails or War Paths.

The Romance of American History. Early Annals. By M. SCHELE DE VERE, New York; G. P. Putnam & Sons, London: Sampson, Low & Co. pp. 254. Professor De Vere, of the University of Virginia, is one of the best writers of pure English, in this country, and there is always a vivacity about his style, which is peculiarly fascinating. Such traits may be found in abundance in the little book above named. It is composed of a series of seven short monographs, relating to the romantic, (though truthful) portions of our history. His subjects are entitled, (1) Lo the Poor Indian; (2) The Hidden River; (3) Our First Romance; (4) A Few Town-Names; (5) Kaisers, Kings and Knights; (6) Lost Towns; and (7) Lost Lands. The first treats of various incidents in the social and political history of the Indian race; the second gives an account of the discovery of the Mississippi River: the third is the story of Pocahontas; the fourth treats of the names of places, their origin and significance, as well as their incongruity; the fifth treats of Manteo of Roanoke Island, the first American peer, of Virginia Dare, the Fairfaxes, "King Carter" and others of Virginia, and of several famous people of power and name in different parts of the American Colonies, who are not known to general readers; the sixth tells us of Jamestown, in Virginia, St. Mary's in Maryland, Frederica off the coast of Georgia, and other towns, now no more; and the seventh closes the volume with an account of lost names of places in American Geography, such as Avalon, now Newfoundland; Markland and Vineland of the Northern navigators; New Albion (now Oregon) and Washington on the Pacific coast; New Sweden, on the Delaware River, et cetera.

The Romance of American History is really one of the pleasantest and most useful little gift-books of the season.

INDEX.

- ADAMS, Dr. Samuel, 2.
 ADDISON, letter of to J. Logan, 373.
 ADIRONDACK Peaks, 476.
 ADVERTISEMENTS, old, 44.
 AGASSIZ, Prof. exploring party of, 331.
 A LIGHT Company, 203.
 ALLEN, Col. Ethan, note, 2.
 AMERICAN Antiquarian Society, 33, 278, 560.
 AMERICAN cities, growth of, 476.
 AMERICAN Independence, 139.
 AMERICAN Monthly Magazine and Review, 321.
 AMERICAN Navy, origin of, 224.
 AMERICAN name, origin of, 253.
 AMERICAN literature, specimens of, 127.
 AMERICAN Statistical Association, 133.
 ANCIENT Inscription, 515.
 ANCIENT grave on Duck river, Tenn. 189.
 ANDERSON, General Robert, 45.
 ANDERSON, General Robert, reception of remains and burial of, 189.
 ANDRE, Major, Capture of, 407.
 ANNAPOLIS in 1797, 42.
 ANTHROPOLOGICAL Institute, 84.
 ANVIL, old, 43.
 APPROPRIATIONS, government, 426.
 ARBITRATION, Tribunal at Geneva, 41, 282, 381, 425, 475.
 ARMY uniform, 425; in 1813, 507.
 ARNOLD, General Benedict, letter of, to General Schuyler, 228.
 ARTIST honored, 476.
 ASTRONOMY, revelations in, 523.
 ATTUCKS, Crispus, 531.
 AUTHORS wanted, 128.
 AUTOGRAPH letters, 30, 81, 131, 175, 228, 274, 324, 373, 420, 469, 516, 558.
 BAKER, Remember, 2.
 BALTIMORE, Lord, Portrait of, 43.
 BANCROFT, Dr. Edward, 372.
 BARLOW, Joel, the Columbiad, 322.
 BEACONS, 557.
 BEEKMAN, Gerardus, letter of to inhabitants of Queens County, 469.
 BENNETT, James Gordon, 333.
 BERNAL Diez del Castillo, 536.
 BIGELOW, Major John, Journal of, 433.
 BISHOP, appointment of, 475.
 BISHOP Polk, death of, 140.
 BLESSING flags, 371.
 BLUNDERS, geographical, 90, 172.
 BOOKS first made in America, 466.
 BOOKS published by subscription, 19, 60, 116, 167, 356.
 BOOKS, rare American, 479, 520, 522.
 BOSCAWEN, Admiral, at Louisbourg, 75.
 BOSTON, first female child in, 372.
 BOSTON massacre, 123.
 BOSTON, old names about, 225.
 BOWNE, John, note, 8. Bowne, John, Journal of 4.
 BRANT, Joseph, 115.
 BRADDOCK'S grave, 44; defeat, 270.
 BROWN, David Paul, 331.
 BRUCE, David, monument of, note 12.
 BRYSON, Mary, 81.
 BUFFALO Historical Society, 84, 133.
 BUFFALO Catholic Institute, 423.
 BURGOYNE, General, letter of to Gen. Heath, 33.
 BURNS, Robert, 247.
 BUTLER, Lieutenant Richard, letter of to J. Montgomery, 517.
 BUTTON making, 41.
 BUTTNER, Gottlieb, monument of, 12.
 CAMBRIDGE, trip to, 502.
 CANNON, trophy, 462.
 CAPE Fear, Catamount at, 27.
 CAPITAL, enlargement of grounds of, 381.
 CARDINAL, an American, 90, 573.
 CARICATURE as a weapon, 14.
 CARLOS-DE-GRAND-PRES, letter of to Governor Williams, 275.
 CARTE, Thomas, note, 128.
 CARTWRIGHT, Peter, 567.
 CASTILLO BERNAL DIEZ, announcement of portrait of, 522.
 CATACAZY, exit, 428.
 CATAMOUNT Tavern, 1.
 CAVALRY obstructions, 78, 174, 175.
 CENTENNIAL, national, 42 563.
 CHALKLEY, Thomas, note, 292.
 CHAMPLAIN, Samuel, founder of Quebec, 433.
 CHAMPLAIN valley, occupation of, 200.
 CHEESE, 524.
 CHICAGO Historical Society, 43.
 CHURCH and ministers at New Utrecht, 385.
 CHURCH and state in Colonial times, 418.
 CHURCH Militant, the, 533.
 CLAY, Henry, letter of to Wingate Thornton, 35.
 CLERGY of Maryland to Bishop of London, 23.
 COAL mined where, first, 43.
 COCHRAN, Robert, 2.
 COFFYN, Tristram, the first, 8.
 COGGSWELL, Joseph Green, 94.
 COMET, Encke's, 41.
 COMMODORE Preble and Tripoli, 53.
 CONGRESS, expenses of the first, 273.
 CONSEQUENTIAL Damages, 521.
 CORNWALLIS, General, letter of to Gov. Nelson, 180.
 CORRECTIONS, 321, 331, 332, 524.
 CORTEZ and the Pacific ocean, 227.
 COUNTERFEITING in 1729, 29.
 CRAWFORD, William, note, 176.

- CRAIG, J. H. letter of to Cornwallis, 421.
 CROGHAN, Major W. letter of to Col. Davies, 176.
 CROWN Inn, Bethlehem, Pa. 145.
 CROWN Point, 273.
 CRUISE, Walter, 268.
 CURRENT Notes, 41, 90, 139, 183, 233, 282, 330, 379, 425, 474, 520, 562.
 CUTTS Richard, note, 35.
 CUSTIS, Martha, watch of, 358.
 DALLAS, A. J. letter of to E. Douglass, 519.
 DAVIS, Garrett, 563.
 DAVIS, Jefferson, medal, 535.
 DEATH rates in United States, 188.
 DE CLONARD, letter of to De-La-Villebrune, 181.
 DE ISABIGARRE, poem by, 45.
 DELAWARE, Historical Society of, 520.
 DE LUZERNE, letter of to Governor of South Carolina, 422.
 DEMING, Henry Champion, 566.
 DEMOCRATIC party disruption of, 497.
 DE PEYSTER, Col. Arent Schuyler, letter of to Gen. Irvine, 472.
 DIAMOND mines, 428.
 DISSENTERS, poem on, 368.
 DOLLAR, origin of name of, 464, 555.
 DONELSON, Daniel, letter of to Gen. Pillow, 420.
 DONGAN, Thomas, letter of to Sir John Werden, 469.
 DONGAN, Thomas, sketch of, 128.
 DOUGLASS, E. note, 519.
 DRAPER Thomas, letter of to W. Phillips, 14.
 DRAYTON, Henry, 429.
 DUANE, James, note, 2.
 DUCKING stool, 204.
 DU SMITIERE's scrap book, 513.
 DUTCH Reformed Church in Nassau St. N. Y. 400.
 DYER Eliphalet, note, 206.
 EARLY dwelling on the Hudson, 215.
 EARTHSHINE, 477.
 EASTBURN, Mantion, 566.
 ECCLESIASTICAL court minutes, 171.
 ECKFELDT, Jacob R. 477.
 EDMONSTONE, A. letter of to Col. Bland, 229.
 EDUCATION, state of in U. S. 282.
 EMANCIPATION Proclamation, 29, 78, 175.
 EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, 284.
 ENGLAND's title to America, 250.
 EPIGRAM, 514.
 E. PLURIBUS Unum, 372, 523.
 ETIQUETTE of the republican court, 169.
 EVERETT, Edward, poem by, 210.
 EVERETT, A. H. letter of to Leslie Combs, 473.
 EXPLORING Expedition, a new, 92.
 FARMERS' letters, The, note, 375.
 FAY, Stephen, 1.
 FELTMAN's, Wm. diary, 254.
 FISHES, specimens of, 564.
 FORTS, early ones in Ohio, 174.
 FORTUNES of our Presidents, 554.
 FOSSILS, new, 92.
 FOSTER, William, captivity of, 392.
 FOUNDER of Quebec, 433.
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin, inscription concerning a stove, 26, 130.
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin, new statue of, 141.
 FRANKLIN, Benjamin, rules of for medical school, 25.
 FREAME, Philadelphia H. letter of to John Penn, 455.
 FRENCH Republic, calendar of, 511.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at Flushing, L. I. 49.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at Jericho, 500.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at Lower Merion, 162, 214, 227, 443.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at Matinecock, 257.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at New York, 117.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at Westbury, 289, 360,
 FRIENDS' Persecutors of, 257.
 FROUDE, James A. arrival of, 520.
 FUEL from fine Coal 283.
 FULTON, Robert, 417.
 GAINE, Hugh, letter of to Richard Varick, 373.
 GAZETTEER, the first, 174.
 GEORGIA, Historical Society, 134, 183, 378, 561.
 GEORGIA, Historical Records of, 189.
 GERRY-MANDER, history of, 504.
 GILLILAND, William, 203.
 GODDESS of Liberty, on coins, 512.
 GOOD old times, 268.
 GOODMAN, Alfred T. 332.
 GORDON, General, death of, 438.
 GOUVERNEUR, Abraham, 379.
 GOVERNMENT, new form of proposed, 269, 413.
 GREAT heat, 381.
 GRUBE, Bernhard Adam, note, 217.
 GUILLOTINE, God save the, 321.
 HACKETT, James H. 141.
 HALLAM, Lewis, letter of to T. Bradford, 131.
 HALLECK, Henry Wager, 142.
 HAMILTON, Alexander petition of, 496.
 HARTFORD Convention, 358.
 HARTLEY, Thomas, letter of to Gov. Endicott, 205.
 HAWKS, Dr. reminiscences of, 16.
 HENRY, John, letter of to Gilmour Esq. 179.
 HENRY, Patrick, likeness of, 563.
 HISTORICAL Society of Pennsylvania, 40, 88, 136, 186, 330.
 HISTORICAL query, 226.
 HISTORICAL and Antiquarian societies, notice to, 564.
 HISTORICAL and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 87.
 HISTORY, professorship of, 42.
 HODGKINSON, John, letter of to Mr. Dunlap, 132.
 HODGKINSON, John, sketch of, note, 132.
 HOLLAND Land purchase, 331.
 HOLT, John, letter to Colonel Benson, 178.
 HOMONY Club, Records of, 295, 348.
 HOPKINSON, Francis, letter of to John Penn, 560.
 HORSE epidemic, 563.
 HOWARD, Benjamin, 236.
 HOWE, Sir William, letter to Gen. Schuyler, 230.
 HULL, William, note, 274.
 ICE Boat, the first, 523.
 INDEPENDENCE Hall, restoration of, 474.
 INDIAN Captive, incidents in life of an, 409,
 INDIAN Commission, 380.
 INDIANS, hair of, 410.
 INDIAN Idols in Iowa, 285.
 INDIAN territory, 474,
 INDIANS instigated to make war. 448.
 INDIANS, Welsh. 416.
 ITASKA, origin of name of, 370.
 JAY, John, letter of to Earl Stirling, 420.
 JEFFERSON, Joseph, letter from, 180.

- JEFFERSON, Thomas, caricatured, 63.
 JEFFERSON, Thomas, letter of to J. P. Jones, 324.
 JESUIT missionary, First in Ohio, 79.
 JESUIT medal, 355.
 JOHNSON, Guy, letter from, 229.
 JOHNSON, Colonel John, note, 27.
 JOHNSON, Thomas, reminiscences of, 100.
 JOHNSON, Thomas, letter of to T. S. Lee, 175.
 JONES, John Paul, letter of to E. Bancroft, 324.
 JUDICIAL notes, 224.
 JUAREZ, Benito, 478.
 KELLY, William, 238.
 KELLY, Colonel John, 366.
 KEYSTONE state, 81.
 KING George and his Captains, 512.
 KINGS Mountain Battle Ground, 529.
 KIRKLAND, Reverend Samuel, note, 239.
 KOLLOCK, Shepard, 373.
 KOSCIUSZKO, Thaddeus, letter of to General Williams, 83.
 KNOXVILLE, origin of name of, 173.
 KUMMER, William F. 429.
 LAFAYETTE, General, letter of to Gov. Nelson, 30.
 LAFAYETTE, General, letter of to Samuel B. Denison, 175.
 LAFAYETTE General, Portrait of, 476.
 LAY Members, 282.
 LEISLER, Jacob, letter of to A. Gouverneur, 276.
 LIBRARY, Astor, 283.
 LIBRARY, of Congress, 188.
 LIBRARY, gifts to Chicago, 475.
 LIBRARY, manuscripts in Bodleian, 128.
 LIBRARY, Kentucky Public, 332.
 LIEBER, Francis, LL. D. 529, 525.
 LIGHT Company, a. 208.
 LINCOLN medals, 534.
 LIVINGSTON, Chancellor, poem by, 45.
 LIVINGSTON, Dr. search for, 428.
 LIQUID Fire, 172.
 LITERARY, Notices, 46, 95, 143, 191, 239, 287, 334, 382, 430, 478, 526, 568.
 LLOYD, Thos. note, 250.
 LONG Island Historical Society, 86, 327.
 LUZENBURG, Dr. 16.
 MAINE Historical Society, 423.
 MARRIAGES of distinguished persons, 413.
 MARRIAGE of Gov. John Penn, 453.
 MATHER, Cotton, letter of to John Cotton, 32.
 MAXIMS, Dr. Lieber's appropriated, 80.
 MAZZEI, letter of, 33.
 MAZZEI, narrative of, 30, 106, 148.
 MAZZEI, sketch of, note, 34.
 McDONALD, Flora, 109.
 McFINGAL, 174.
 MCGREGORIE, Col. Patrick, note, 216.
 McPHERSON Blues, 458.
 MICHIGAN and Ohio Boundary, 154.
 MILITARY Academy at West Point, 236.
 MINNESOTA Historical Society, 134, 231.
 MISSION, a new religious, 91.
 MONKEY Spoon, 173, 271.
 MONTGOMERY, General Richard, letter of to Col. Bedel, 131.
 MORAVIANS among the Indians, 11.
 MORAVIAN Historical Society, 135.
 MORAVIAN Indians in Philadelphia, 216.
 MEADE, George Gordon, 564.
 MORGAN, General Daniel, grave of, 111.
 MORRIS, Robert, letter of to J. P. Jones, 325.
 MORSE, Sidney E. 94.
 MORSE, Professor S. F. B. 236.
 MOUNT Hood, 140.
 MOUNT Vernon estate, 521.
 MUILLENBERG, General, note, 516.
 MUMMIED human head, 381.
 NARRAGANSETT or Narragansett, 557.
 NATIONAL dishes, 623.
 NATIONAL Hymn, 380.
 NATIVE born, the word discussed, 233.
 NEISSER, George, note, 219.
 NEGRO Soldiers, 114, 224.
 NEW England Hist and Gen. Society, 184.
 NEW Jersey Historical Society, 233, 329.
 NEW Jersey, old records from, 308.
 NEW London Historical Society, 183, 561.
 NEW York Society Library, 562.
 NEW York debt of the city and county of, 426.
 NEW York eastern boundary of, 511.
 NEW York Historical Society, 183, 232, 330.
 NEW York, Genealogical and Biographical Society of, 232, 424.
 NEW Planet, 331.
 NEWSPAPERS oldest American daily, 43.
 NEWSPAPER Press, early Boston and New York, 387, 460.
 NOMINATIONS, Liberals, 283.
 NOMINATIONS, Republican, 331.
 NOMINATIONS, Democratic, 381.
 NORTHERN Liberties Hall, note, 217.
 NOTES and Queries, 26, 77, 126, 171, 224, 268, 320, 368, 413, 462, 509, 554.
 NUMISMATIC and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, 39, 136.
 OBITUARY, 45, 93, 141, 190, 236, 287, 332, 381, 429, 477, 524, 564.
 O'BRIEN, Captain Richard, note, 56.
 OCCUPATIONS, persons employed in various, 427.
 OLDEST inhabitant, 273.
 ORGAN, first in New England, 137, 510.
 OLNEY, Jesse, 429.
 ORR, St. 29.
 PAINTER, the first in America, 337, 465.
 PARK Theatre, 225.
 PARTON, Sarah Payson Willis, 566.
 PEALE, Charles Wilson, letter of to Benjamin Harrison, 81.
 PENET, sketch of, note, 71.
 PENN family library, 41.
 PENN, Juliana, letter of to John Penn, 455, 458.
 PENN, Richard, letter of to John Penn, 453, 456.
 PENN, Thomas, letter of to Wm. Smith, 519.
 PENN, William, letter of to Duke of Ormond, 375.
 PENNSYLVANIA line, the, 435.
 PHILLIPS, General William, letter of to Governor Jefferson, 33.
 PHOTOGRAPHS of fishes, 282.
 PIGOT, Sir Robert, letter of to Mr. Wheeler, 179.
 PILLOW, General Gideon J. letter of to J. P. Benjamin, 471.
 PITT's statue in Charleston, 66.
 PLOT, Robert, note, 250.
 POEM by a revolutionary soldier, 419.
 POLYGAMY, 93.
 POHICK Church, 426.

- PRESTON, Samuel, letter of to W. C. Redfield. 544.
 PRINTER, first in Maine. 331.
 PRINTING, history of, 90.
 PREBLE, Commodore, diary of, 53.
 PREBLE, medal for, 188.
 PRESCOTT, W. H. 126.
 PREVOST, General, 225.
 PREVOST, General Augustine, letter of to B. & M. Gratz, 179.
 PREVOST, General Augustine, a native of Switzerland 463.
 PRINCE society, 38, 378.
 PRINCE, Thomas, 20.
 PROGRESS, 285.
 PUBLIC Debt, 282.
 PULASKI, Count, 397.
 QUEEN Anne Proclamation on the death of, 103.
 QUEBEC Literary and Historical Society, 239.
 QUERY, who wrote journey to Fort Dearborn? 513.
 QUINCY, Rev. Samuel, 167.
 RAILROADS and Locomotives, first in the U. S. 404, 503, 543.
 RALEIGH, Geographical Museum at, 282.
 REDFIELD, William C. sketch of, note, 544.
 REED, Thomas Buchanan, 286.
 RECOLLECTIONS of the past, 112, 159.
 RECIPROCITY, 475.
 RECORDS destroyed in Chicago, 92.
 RED Jacket, 112.
 RIEDESEL, Major-General, letter of to Governor Jefferson, 30.
 RIVINGTON, James, letter of to Messrs. Bradford, 374.
 RELIC, a curious, 522.
 RELIC, a revolutionary, 225.
 RELIC, British cannon, a, 320.
 RELICS, rambles for, 203.
 REVOLUTION, incidents of the American, 437.
 RHODE Island, origin of name of, 515.
 ROCHAMBEAU, Count de, letter of to Governor Harrison, 181.
 ROCK carvings, 189.
 RODNEY, Admiral, letter of to Gen. Campbell, 223.
 ROOKE, Major Harry, 268.
 ROSS, John, and the Cherokees, 198.
 ROYAL Compliment, 425.
 RUSH, Dr. Benjamin, letter of to James Madison, 82.
 RUSSIA's offer of mediation, 303.
 SABBA Day or Noon Houses, 69.
 SABBATH school, first in U. S. 331.
 ST. Bartholomew's, 190.
 ST. Clair, portrait of, 29.
 ST. Memin, and Physiognomy, 403.
 SALTONSTALL, Nathaniel, letter of to Thos. Noyes, 126.
 SANDWICH, 524.
 SANDYS, George, 193.
 SARGENT, Winthrop, note, 482.
 SAYINGS, origin of, 323.
 SCHAUGHTICOKE, origin of name of, 29, 129.
 SCHMICK, John Jacob, note, 217.
 SCHOOL teachers as waiters, 37.
 SCHUYLER, General, monument to, 41; sketch of 491.
 SCOTCH, the Royal in America, 210.
 SEALS, Colonial, 160.
 SEAL, Confederate States, 77.
 SEAL, Governor Stuyvesant's, 103.
 SEAL of Pulaski, 397.
 SEAL of the Moravian church, 143.
 SEALS; preservation of, 563.
 SENECA tradition, 159.
 SENSIBLE measure, 522.
 SEWARD, William H. 524.
 SIEGE of Boston, incidents of the, 546.
 SLAVERY in Vermont, 44.
 SLAVE Trade, broadside relating to, 24.
 SLAVE Trade in Colonial times, 311, 338.
 SMITH, Hon. Charles, biography, 125.
 SNOWDEN, J. Ross, 88.
 SOCIAL changes, 533.
 SOCIETIES and their Proceedings, 36, 84, 133, 183, 231, 278, 327, 378, 423, 529, 569.
 SPANISH America, first native author of, 29.
 SPAULDING, Martin John, 190.
 SPORTSMAN, Long Island, 466.
 SPY, Cooper's, 28.
 SPANGENBERG, Bishop, letter of to Jacob Rogers, 472.
 STAMPS, abolition of, 426.
 STAMP Act, 463.
 STANDISH, Miles, monument, 43.
 STANLEY, Edward, 352.
 STATE and citizen, 29, 81.
 STATE in Schuylkill, 231.
 STAR Spangled Banner and national airs, 550.
 STATES, origin of names of, 211, 335, 415.
 STATES, reunion of, 235.
 STATUE, Shakspeare's, 331.
 STATUES, 41.
 STEAMBOAT, inventor of, 417.
 STIRLING, Lord, wardrobe of, 463.
 STORY of a regiment, 438, 533.
 STRONG, Nathaniel T. lecture on Red Jacket, 114.
 STRONG Nathaniel T. death of, 143.
 SUBMERGED city, 330.
 SULLIVAN, William, note, 123.
 SULLIVAN, General John, expedition of, 509.
 SULLY, Thomas, 565.
 SUNDAY question, the, 284.
 TAHOE, Lake, 521.
 TALLIES, 577.
 TAMPICO Prisoners, 556.
 TEA and coffee free, 282.
 TEA table, a ladies adieu to, 599.
 TECUMSEH or Tecumtha, description of, 20.
 TECUMSEH, was he skinned, 285, 322.
 TECUMSEH, pronunciation of the name of, 496.
 TELEGRAPH, 171.
 THACHER, James, letter from, 275.
 THAYER, Sylvanus, 477.
 THE Artist as a Historian, 241.
 THEATRE, first in America, 97.
 THEATRE, Niblo's burned, 284.
 THEOLOGY, old, 363.
 THEOLOGICAL Seminary at Princeton, 284.
 THE Phoenix City, 524.
 THE Presidency, 563.
 THOMAS, Isalah, letter of to Mr. Young, 276.
 TITUS, Edmund, note, 292.
 TRENT, Capt. William, and the Ohio Forts, 268.
 TRENT, Capt. William, 29, 173, 272.

- TRENT, Capt, William, letter to B. Gratz, 473.
 TROPHY flags, 515.
 TUCKERMAN, Henry T., 93.
 UNIFORM, the army, 425.
 UNKNOWN Tree, 331.
 UPFOLD, Bishop Geo., 478.
 VALENTINE, an ancient, 67.
 VALENTINE Simcoes', 428.
 VETERAN a, 283.
 VINTON Francis, 567.
 WASHINGTON, adopted son of, 593.
 WASHINGTON, birth record of, 269.
 WASHINGTON, English, 510.
 WASHINGTON, family relic of, 140.
 WASHINGTON, farewell address of, 174, 283.
 WASHINGTON, journal of a member of the staff of, 445.
 WASHINGTON, letter from the mother of, 413.
 WASHINGTON, letter from, to Genl. Weedon, 516.
 WASHINGTON, Mother of, 161, 248, 364, 440.
 WASHINGTON, monument, 43.
 WASHINGTON, Portrait of the mother of, 130.
 WATSON, John, first painter in America, 337.
 WATSON, John, paintings of, 465.
 WAYNE, Genl., letter of, to Washington, 436.
 WEAPON, destructive, 381.
 WEATHER signals, 140.
 WEBSTER, Danl., 126.
 WEBSTER, Noah, letter of, to Thomas & Andrews, 374.
 WEDDING slipper of the Mayflower, 12.
 WEEDON, Genl., note, 516.
 WESTBURY, monthly meeting, 289, 360.
 WESTERN Reserve Historical Society, 378.
 WEST Jersey, settlement of, 244, 556.
 WEST, Joseph, note, 250.
 WHALE fishing, in Philadelphia, 173.
 WHITCOMBE, Lieut. Benj., journal of, 437.
 WHITTLESEY, Elisha, letter of, to Genl. Hull, 274.
 WILLARD, Samuel, D. D., 20.
 WILLIAMS, Eleazar, 227, 320, 410.
 WINDHAM frog pond, 206.
 WINSLOW, Edward, 14.
 WISCONSIN Historical Society, 138.
 WOEDTKE, Baron de, letter of, to John Thomas, 518.
 WOLCOTT, Oliver, letter of, to A. Adams, 277.
 WOOD engraving in America, 152.
 WOODFORD, General, note, 516.
 WOOL, product of, 521.
 WORKINGMEN'S Association, 332.
 WORTHINGTON, Thomas, letter of, to Genl. Payne, 36.
 YOUNG, William, note, 276.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- ABRAXIS, 272.
 A LIGHT Company, 209.
 AN early dwelling on the Hudson, 216.
 A STRONG dose of tea, 15.
 BERNALDES Diaz' headstone, 189.
 BERNAL Diez del Castillo, 537.
 BOSTON massacre coffins, 123.
 BOSCAWEN medal, 76.
 BRUIN become mediator, 305.
 BUTTNER'S monument, 12.
 BRITANNIA in distress, 15.
 CATAMOUNT Tavern, 1.
 CAVALRY obstruction, 79.
 COFFIN medal, 10.
 COUNCIL of war, 241.
 COUNCIL room fire place, 3.
 COUNT Pulaski, 397.
 CROWN Inn, Bethlehem, 146.
 CUSTIS monument, 294.
 DAVIS medal, 535.
 DIAGRAM of Pews, 386.
 DUCKING stool, 205.
 DUTCH Church of New Utrecht, 385.
 ENGLISH lady, 13.
 FORT Washington, 481.
 FLORA McDonald, 109.
 FRIENDS Meeting House at Flushing, L. I. 49.
 FRIENDS' Meeting House at Lower Merion, 444.
 FRONTISPIECE Webster's spelling book, 153.
 FRONT Street Theatre, 449.
 GEORGE Sandys, 193.
 GOVERNOR Champlain's house, 433.
 GRAVE of Daniel Morgan, 111.
 HOROSCOPE, 319.
 INCRUSTED bullet, 515.
 JEFFERSON caricatured, 65.
 JOHN Ross, 198.
 JESUIT medal, 355.
 JONATHAN Drayton, 403.
 KING'S Mountain Battle Ground, 529.
 LAKE Champlain map, 201.
 LINCOLN medals, 534.
 MARTHA Custis Watch, 358.
 MARYLAND Institute, 509.
 MAP of Michigan and Ohio boundary, 135.
 MATINECOCK Meeting House, 257.
 McPHERSON Blues, 459.
 MOTHER of Washington monument, 558.
 NEW Theatre in New York, 97.
 ONE more shot, 243.
 PITT'S Statue, 67.
 PRIESTESS of Bacchus, 337.
 PROCLAMATION on death of Queen Anne, 104.
 QUEEN Anne's proclamation of war, 394.
 RANDOLPH mansion, 31.
 ROSS' house, 199.
 SABBA-Day or Noon House, 69.
 SEAL of the Moravian church, 148.
 SEAL of Jacob Leisler, 276.
 SEAL of Governor Stuyvesant, 103.
 SEAL of Virginia, colonial, 164.
 SIMCOE'S Valentine, 68.
 SOUTH Carolina Institute, 497.
 TAKING the oath, 243.
 THE Gerrymander, 505.
 UNCLE Ned's school, 244.
 UNION Scout, 243.
 UNION Refugee, 243.
 WEDDING slipper of the Mayflower, 13.

FAC SIMILE AUTOGRAPHS.

- ADDISON, Joseph, 373.
 ARNOLD, Benedict, 229.
 BEEKMAN, Gerardus, 469.
 BOLINGBROKE, 103.
 BOWNE, John, 8.
 BURGOYNE, General, 33.
 BUTLER, 518.
 CLAY, Henry, 35.
 COFFIN, Tristram, 9.
 CORNWALLIS, Lord, 180.
 CRAIG, James H., 422.
 CROGHAN, W., 177.
 DALLAS, A. J., 519.
 DARTMOUTH, 162.
 DE Grand Pres, 275.
 DE Grasse, 474.
 DE Luzerne, 423.
 DE Peyster, A. S., 472.
 DE Woedtke, 518.
 DONELSON, Daniel S., 420.
 DONGAN, Governor Thomas, 470.
 DYER, Eliphalet, 207.
 EDMONSTONE, A., 229.
 EVERETT, A. H., 473.
 FREAME, Philadelphia H., 456.
 GAINÉ, Hugh, 374.
 GATES, Horatio, 433.
 HALLAM, Lewis, 13.
 HAMILTON, Alexander, 497.
 HENRY, John, 180.
 HODGKINSON, John, 133.
 HOLT, John, 178.
 HOPKINSON, Francis letter to John Penn, 560.
 HOWE, Sir William, 230.
 JAY, John, 420.
 JEFFERSON, Joseph, 180.
 JEFFERSON, Thomas, 324.
 JOHNSON, Guy, 230.
 JOHNSON, Thomas, 175.
 JONES, John Paul, 325.
 KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, 83.
 LEWIS, Francis, 326.
 LUPARDUS, William, 387.
 MADISONS, dinner invitation, 53.
 MAMANGGUAT, 129.
 MARY Washington, 558.
 MATHER, Cotton, 32.
 MATHER, Increase, 171.
 MAZZEI, Philip, 34.
 MONTGOMERY, Richard, 131.
 MORRIS, Robert, 325.
 NOTTINGHAM, 395.
 PEALE, Charles Wilson, 81.
 PENN, Juliana, 455.
 PENN, Richard, 455.
 PENN, Thomas, 519.
 PENN, William, 378.
 PHILLIPS, General William, 33.
 PILLOW, Gideon J., 471.
 PIGOT, Robert, 179.
 PREVOST, Augustine, 179.
 PULASKI, Count, 397.
 QUEEN Anne, 162.
 RIEDESEL, General, 30.
 RIVINGTON, James, 375.
 ROCHAMBEAU, Count, 181.
 RODNEY, G. B., 228.
 RUSH, Benjamin, 82.
 SALSTONSTALL, N., 127.
 SCHUYLER, General, 496.
 SPANGENBURG, 472.
 THATCHER, James, 275.
 THOMAS, Isaiah, 276.
 TRENT, William, 473.
 VAN Zuerin, Casper, 386.
 WASHINGTON, George, 516.
 WASHINGTON dinner invitation, 170.
 WEBSTER, Noah, 374.
 WHITTLESEY, Elisha, 574.
 WOLCOTT, Oliver, 276.
 WORTHINGTON, T., 36.





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